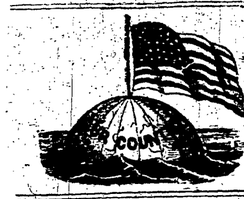
Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862.



THE PLATFORM OF TREASON, AS PREPARED BY THE LEADER OF THE BRECKINRIDGE PARTY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following is the resolution written by Mr. F. W. Hughes, the Chairman of the Breckinridge Democratic State Committee, for the consideration of the State Democratic Convention. It is the most lucid and explicit declaration we have yet read of the opinions of the leaders of the Secession party of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That Pennsylvania owes her growth in population, and the increase of capital and wealth of her citizens, chiefly to the advantages which the American Union had afforded for the development of her natural resources; and that her glory and paramount interests are identified with the continuance of that Union.

"SHOULD, HOWEVER, CAUSES HITHERTO RESISTED BY THE DEMOCRACY OF THE COUNTRY, REND ASUNDER THE BONDS THAT BIND TOGETHER THESE STATES, AND SHOULD THE FIFTEEN SLAVEHOLDING STATES, CLAIMING TO BE DRIVEN BY THE NECESSITY OF MUTUAL PROTECTION AGAINST THE EFFECT OF SUCH CAUSES, SUCCESSFULLY ESTABLISH ANOTHER CONFEDERACY, THEN PENNSYLVANIA MUST REGARD HER RELATION TO THE FACTS WHICH CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND OUR CONTROL HAVE PRODUCED.

"She cannot then refuse to perceive that she must either take her place in some Northern fragment of a once glorious Union, and rest content to be shorn of the greater part of her manufacturing industry, and of her export and import trade—*to hold a secondary and helpless relation to the Northeastern States*, with no outlet of approach from the ocean for her great Eastern or her great Western metropolis, except through the waters and before the forts and guns of a foreign nation, and thus presently (*for want of ability to protect*,) be made to yield up all reliable direct foreign trade.

"OR SHE MAY, AS A MEMBER OF THE NEW CONFEDERACY, BECOME THE GREAT MANUFACTURING WORKSHOP FOR A PEOPLE NOW CONSUMING ANNUALLY $400,000,000 WORTH OF PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES FROM, AND IMPORTED THROUGH THE NORTHERN STATES; HER CITIES BECOME THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOTS AND DISTRIBUTING POINTS FOR THIS CONFEDERACY, AND HER WEALTH, POPULATION, AND GLORY, BE PROMOTED IN A DEGREE UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY AND PROSPERITY OF ANY PEOPLE."

"That it will be the right and duty of her citizens to consult their own best interests in a position so momentous, and decide between the lawful alternatives. . . . *But in stating the truths here announced, we have no desire to conceal that our object is to prevent to the people of other States the position they may recently occupy if coercion diminishists in their midst succeed in defeating an equitable compromise of existing difficulties.*"

FRANCIS W. HUGHES.

LIES NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

Last Saturday, the Breckinridge organ of this Borough, published an article copied from the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, which contains among other fabrications, the following atrociously untruthful assertion:

"The tax which every assessed man and woman must pay after the election, is to pay the interest on a portion of the $2,000,000,000 debt; every farthing of which was contracted by a *Republican* administration, a debt which war brought upon the country by the refusal of a *Republican* majority in Congress to accede to the Crittenden compromise."

Lie No. 1 is, in reference to the debt.—Every one knows that the debt is not half the amount stated. Lie No. 2, which has been so often repeated by the Breckinridge journals through the course of this Rebellion, is, "*that this war was brought on by the Republicans refusing to adopt the Crittenden Compromise.*" Is it not astonishing that they will persist in such infamous misrepresentations, when it is well known that the Democrats had possession of both Houses of Congress at that time, and that the Crittenden Compromise failed in the Senate, *because six Southern Democrats refused, to vote on it?*—But don't take our word for it; let us see what a Democratic Senator says on the subject. We believe no one will deny the Democracy of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as true and honest a Democrat as ever lived. In a speech he made some time since at Nashville, he said:

"Tariff was the pretext for disunion in 1832, and the slavery or negro question is the pretext now. Now as the facts stand when we come to examine them? Let us go back to the proceedings of the last Congress. What was the first phase of the times? A compromise, you remember—the Crittenden proposition—was introduced. The Southern Senators, including Benjamin, Toombs, Iverson, and a host of others, pretended that if the measures passed the South would be satisfied; but they desired everything but compromise. Senator Clark offered an amendment which he believed would be acceptable to the South. I had reiterally kept pace with these pretenders. Their protest was only to disguise their real intentions. When the vote was put on Clarke's amendment—mark well—only 5 ballots were recorded. The amendment of Mr. Crittenden's was voted down after the original compromise. Who is responsible for this work of destruction? Six Southern Senators standing there and refusing to record their votes. If the Crittenden compromise had been adopted, they would have been deprived of a pretext for their treason. Judah Benjamin, a man of undoubted ability and perjury, and a very sociable traitor, was sitting near me while the vote was being taken. I told him it was his duty to come to the relief of the country by voting on this important proposition. He sneeringly answered that 'when he wanted my advice he would make the request.' I said, you are a Senator, and I demand that *your vote* be recorded.—With six others, he continued to defeat the measure by slipping out. They wanted no compromise."

Now, we ask, is it not alarming that when the nation is struggling for its very existence, a party should be so base as to attempt to cripple the government and get into political power through such a system of infamous lies and misrepresentations? Can any honest and true patriot support such a party?

THE TRAITORS IN OUR MIDST—THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Rebel organ in this Borough copied last week an article from the New York *Evening Post*, complaining of the Administration for not doing its duty, and states that it has strengthened the Breckinridge party in this County in consequence. The Rebel organ commends this article to its readers as evidence against the Administration, and why it should be changed. But mark, reader, the complaint made against the Administration in the *Evening Post* article copied is, that the Administration has not arrested Northern Traitors and hung them—that it has shown too much leniency to traitors North and South—that it has appointed too many secession sympathisers as officers in the army, and that the President has not arrested and hung such traitorous scoundrels as the editor of the *Pottsville Standard*. This is the reason why the New York *Evening Post* complains of the Administration, and so do a great many others. The *Standard* opposes the Administration, because it has arrested some of the traitors; because it is trying to put down the Rebellion; punish Rebels and confiscate their property. It talks about violations of the Constitution when traitors are arrested, and the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended; just as all other traitors do. It prates about taxation, and publishes the most infamous, audacious and traitorous lies like the following, which we copy from the last *Standard*. Read it carefully, and judge whether we are too strong in our censure:

"Keep it before the people then, that

"The WAR DEBT and the NEGRO DEBT that this Abolition Administration will entail upon the nation, if it is not checked by a change in CONGRESS, or by other means, before its designs are accomplished, will be not less than

"$4,500,000,000!!!

"Of which Pennsylvania's share will be about

"$450,000,000!!!

"On which the yearly tax would be

"$27,000,000!!!

"In addition to the State tax now imposed to pay the expenses of Government and the interest on the $40,000,000 State debt.

"Or, in round numbers, each tax payer would have to pay nearly $38 on the national tax, imposed by this Abolition-Republican Administration!"

The men who publish statements like the above, deserves hanging just as much as Jeff Davis does. They ought not to be permitted to run at large. They are as black-hearted traitors as Jeff Davis ever was or ever can be. It is leniency to such scoundrels on the part of the Administration, that the New York *Evening Post* complains of, and that every loyal citizen deplores.

CITIZENS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY,

You occupy among your hills the proudest position. How the down-trodden masses of Europe envy you the freedom you inhale with the air you breathe. The despotic governments of the Old World are so jealous of you, that they are endeavoring to effect a division of this country. Nothing would afford them more satisfaction, or the Rebels more comfort, than the intelligence that you had voted away the inestimable blessings of liberty you now enjoy. They know that if you vote the Union ticket, and thus support the Administration and the army, that the Rebellion is hopeless, and that this Government will become the most powerful on the globe. They therefore, through their tools, Hughes, Vallandigham, and a host of smaller traitors, are endeavoring to gull you into opposition to your real interests. The question now is, country or no country; liberty or despotism; slavery or freedom. The people of this County will decide on Tuesday next at the ballot-box which they prefer.

If you are in favor of crushing out the Rebellion and of preserving your liberties for transmission to your children and your children's children, vote

THE UNION TICKET.

If you wish to become a slave; have Free Trade, low wages, and misery for yourself and children, you will vote the Breckinridge ticket.

These are stubborn facts. Act accordingly. See to it well, that you vote so as not to regret it in the future.

FRANK HUGHES AND THE NIGGERS.

This unscrupulous demagogue is endeavoring by his machinations, to make Pennsylvania a member of the Southern Confederacy, and thus place the negro above the white laboring man. In every Slave State the slaveholders value the negro more than they do the white man. In Alabama Mr. Russell the correspondent of the London *Times*, noted the fact that when there was any work to be done in an unhealthy locality, that Irishmen were employed to do it, in place of negroes, the slaveholders not wishing to risk the lives of their slaves. Make Pennsylvania a Slave State, as Frank Hughes' party want to, and Irishmen and other laborers would soon find themselves like the white laborers of the South, working for starvation wages, and degraded. That is a nice prospect for workingmen, yet it will surely come, if they vote for the policy of Hughes to make Pennsylvania a Slave State. Why Southern slaveholders say that if they get the power, they WILL NOT LET A WHITE LABORING MAN VOTE; and we tell you, men, if negro slave labor is placed by these aristocrats, headed by Hughes, in competition with your labor, that you will be compelled to work for *fifty cents* a day, and be kicked if you grumble, in the bargain. This is what you will vote for, if you vote the Breckinridge ticket on Tuesday next. If however, you vote the Union ticket, you vote to keep the negroes down South, where they will remain by choice, if protected; you vote for the maintenance of free institutions, under which your rights are guaranteed; you vote for a Protective Tariff, which gives you from $2 to $3 a day wages; you vote to crush the Rebellion of a slaveocracy, that desires to grind white workingmen into the dust; and you vote to sustain an Administration, which is supporting our gallant soldiers.

Make your choice. If you wish to be the slaves of Frank Hughes' slave aristocracy, vote his ticket, and you will starve, while he laughs at you for a set of gulled fools. If you do not wish to be this degraded thing, but a Freeman, earning good wages, which you get under Mr. Lincoln's Administration, vote the Union ticket. Remember how you were swindled in 1844, by the Polk and Dallas lie of this same Hughes. He deceived you then. That was his fault. If he deceives you a second time, that will be your fault. Be warned, workingmen. These demagogues care nothing for your interests.—They are wrapped up in their Southern relatives, and would sacrifice you and the country rather than the Southern traitors, some of whom are their connections, should suffer the punishment due their infamous crimes.—Workingmen of Schuylkill County, we solemnly urge you when you vote on Tuesday next, to *think*, THINK, THINK. Scorn to be the tools of political knaves and tricksters.

IS IT NOT SO?

The earnest patriot, who is desirous of maintaining and of preserving the Government of the United States, and who longs to see our forces in the battle-field triumph over the rebel *ice*, frequently asks him-self of what possible advantage the success of the Breckinridge candidates at the approaching election would be to the cause of the Republic. There are a number of these candidates running for national or state offices who are directly or indirectly in sympathy with the common enemy. They may, and they do deny it in public, but they *do not* deny it in private life or to themselves. They have been so schooled to disaffection, so closely identified with men in arms against the flag, that they do not feel as the unconditional Union men feel, and cannot rejoice as they rejoice when our armies or our navies win a great victory. Let us bear in mind that these men propose no remedy for the national troubles, that in all their arguments in favor of the Constitution they insensibly weaken it by embarassing the Administration, sworn to maintain it, and that even while protesting their loyalty they do not hesitate to denounce, in bitter terms, every law whether it be that of confiscation or emancipation, that looks to the overthrow of the rebellion, and every statute, whether it be that of draft or tax, that looks to the increase of the army or the maintenance of the public credit.

The Proclamation in Richmond.

The Democratic and other presses that have been insisting that the President's emancipation proclamation would fall upon the rebellious south with no more effect than so much waste paper, must surely now see their mistake. Nothing has so far forced themselves as to burst into fury and talk like bloody thirsty savages because of something they know to be harmless. The very savageness and fury of the rebels at Richmond over the proclamation show plainly enough that they dread its effect and feel themselves powerless to avert it. It is now certain that the rebels feel that the federal government is in terrible earnest, and is wielding its most effective weapon against the insurgents. Events will yet prove that the measures was a wise one, and that by his emancipation decree President Lincoln has struck a fatal blow at the vitals of the rebellion.

As to the threats of retaliation by acts that become only pirates and, savages we think better of the citizens of the South than to believe that they will stoop to such atrocities, cruel and barbarous as have been many of their acts. Similar threats have been uttered before but not fulfilled, and the value of all such talk is now pretty well estimated. If however, the rebels determined to become savages and pirates, they will only all the more rapidly hasten their downfall, and bring upon themselves the execration and scorn of the whole civilized world. Even the utterance of such threats, the mere conception of such modes of warfare, must open the eyes of all Europe to the spirit of the revolt against the federal government and true character of some of the men who figure in the rebellion.

THE EFFECT.

The exposure in reference to Frank Hughes' efforts to switch Pennsylvania into the Southern Confederacy, has had a great effect throughout the State, and set Democrats everywhere to thinking. Mr. David Lomison has received a letter from McKeesport, Allegheny County, signed, "J. J. Fullmer, M. D.," which after giving Mr. L.'s recent letter in reference to Hughes, and inquiring whether it is genuine, says:—"I am desirous of knowing, as we have quite a sprinkling of Democrats in this town. Some of them call themselves good Union men. No doubt they are; but they are inclined to go with the Democratic party the coming election. I have however, heard a number of them say, if that letter is genuine, I cannot vote the Democratic ticket." Mr. Lomison has by letter, satisfied Mr. Fullmer of the genuineness of his statement in reference to the disloyalty of Hughes, and we expect to hear a good account from Allegheny. Thus are the machinations of the chief engineer of secession in Pennsylvania, met.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—Leonard Scott & Co., of New York, have republished the September number of Blackwood. We are indebted to them for a copy. The contents are, Watering-Places; Shirai to Banking; Cantonians.—Part VIII.; Chronicles of Carlingford: Salem Chapel, Part VIII.; President Jefferson Davis, (concob, of course;) Pictures, British and Foreign; International Exhibition; Trollope's North America.—The number is an interesting one, and the article on Davis, eulogistic to that extent, that the private authors of the great unhung must have been drawn upon to pay the author adequately.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—From Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, 135 Washington street, Boston, we have received a copy of the October number of the *Atlantic*. The contents are, Autumnal Tints; David Gaunt; Euphorion; Home Building; Mr. Artell; Leamington Spa; Sanitary Condition of the Army: An Arch Welcome; Elisabeth Sara Sheppard; resources of the South; The Battle Autumn of 1863 (a magnificent poem;) Reviews and Literary Notices, and recent American Publications. This number is very interesting.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for August, has been reprinted by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York. The contents of ability and interest are, History, Philosophy, and Mr. Goldwin Smith; Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman Christianity; British Alpine Botany; Edward Irving; Essayists, Old and New; Lord Stanhope's Life of Pitt; Mr. St. John's Borneo; Lord Canning.

FAIRY twenty-two of the Rebellion Record, has been published by G. P. Putnam, 542 Broadway, New York. It contains portraits of Gen. S. P. Heintzleman and Ben. McCulloch. This publication will be invaluable for preservation, as it secures every fact in reference to the Rebellion, fresh and authentic.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1862.—Oct.		SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
11	Saturday,	6	5	28	D. H. M.
12	Sunday,	6	7	5	26	First Q. 7 3 61 ev.
13	Monday,	6	9	5	25	Full M. 15 6 46 ev.
14	Tuesday,	6	9	5	23	Third Q. 23 2 40 m.
15	Wednesday,	6	10	5	22	New M. 29 6 48 ev.
16	Thursday,	6	11	5	20	
17	Friday,	6	12	5	19	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

		8'	2	7.	
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
Oct.	4—Saturday,	60	75	65	clear.
"	6—Monday,	63	80	58	"
"	7—Tuesday,	64	72	70	"
"	8—Wednesday,	63	75	68	"
"	9—Thursday,	62	79	73	"
"	10—Friday,	61	65	70	cloudy

John Springer of Co. A, 48th Reg., P. V., died a few days since, at the Georgetown College Hospital.

Death of a Schuylkill County Volunteer.—Levi D. Kistler, private Co. K, 96th Regiment, P. V., died on the 30th ult., at the Hospital near Chester, Pa.

Our citizens will remember that the stores of the Borough close at 8 o'clock in the evening, except Saturday. They should endeavor to make their purchases before that hour, so as to prevent inconvenience to themselves.

The mail route from Barnesville to Mahanoy City has been suspended.

The route from Schuylkill Haven, by Cressona to Tremont, six times a week, has been let to J. Pork Wiley, at $400.

Twenty two residents of this County, were naturalized by the Court of Berks County on Wednesday last. All were Irishmen. Their names of course, will go down on the enrollment for the draft.

Isaac F. Brannan, Lieut. commanding Co. K, 48th Reg., P. V., requests us to state that Jno. Crawford, of Minersville, John Rees, of Pottsville, and Jonathan Dress, of Cressona, have deserted from the Company.

The remains of Corporal Lewis V. Focht, of Co. I, 48th Reg., P. V., were brought from the battle field of Antietam Creek, where he fell on the 17th of Sept., and were buried at Orwigsburg, on Sunday last.

An infamous hand-bill, aspersing the character of Hon. E. O. Parry, was placed in circulation here, this week. M. Murphy, whose name was signed to it, was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge of libel, at the December term of Court.

A Fair for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, will be held at Reading, to-day, by the young ladies of Morris Addition. We trust that the public will encourage liberally, this humane object of the fair young daughters of our Borough.

Capt. J. A. Gilmore, Co. H. 48th Reg., P. V., requests us to state that August Reese and Albert Hartline, both of Pottsville, members of his company, have deserted. The first named has been absent from duty since Aug. 30, and the last since Sept. 14.

A Young Ladies' Fair for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, will be held at Russel's Building, Mahantango street, to commence this morning at 10½ o'clock. We need not urge good attendance and liberal patronage. The patriotic, humane object commends itself to the sympathies and interest of the community.

Wm. L. Gray, of Cressona, is recruiting a company for nine months. The County bounty $50, is paid to volunteers. Recruits will be received at the Mine Hill Office, Cressona, up to 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, 15th inst. Those who wish to avoid the draft, should embrace this opportunity. But four days are left, and then it will be too late.

The following articles were sent to Harrisburg, for the sick and wounded soldiers, by Mary A. Morrison, to-day brought:—6 bottles wine, 2 bottles cognac brandy, 2 do. raspberry brandy, 4 do. lemon syrup, 4 do tomato catsup, 1 jar currant jelly, 1 do. grape jelly, 1 do. crab apple jelly, 1 do. strawberries, 1 do. peaches, 2 do pickles, 7 boxes lint, 22 bandages, 1 linen sheet, 3 pillow cases, 2 handled linen.

Those sending boxes or packages to soldiers, their friends whose number in the Government has recently placed Inspectors in Express Offices at Washington, Alexandria, Georgetown, Baltimore, and all Offices near the army, who open and inspect each Box or Package, and when found to contain Liquor of any kind—even one bottle—they seize and report the name to the owners. Attention to this matter will prevent serious loss to soldiers of articles which would be useful to them.

Dreadful Accident.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Monday, gives the following account of a terrible accident:

About 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, a man named Marcus Dewey, was discovered on the railroad track, in the vicinity of the Round House, in a most dreadfully mutilated condition. The nearest parts of the facts in this case is that the man was in a most beastly state of intoxication, when found, notwithstanding he was so terribly injured. His left leg was mashed above the knee, and his right ankle dislocated, and the small bone of his left ankle was also broken. He was brought into the hospital where he died on Sunday morning at 3 o'clock, still so intoxicated as to be unconscious of his condition; for when asked if he knew he had lost part of his leg, he replied he never had but one. He was formerly a soldier in the employ of the State Capitol, He broke guard and got drunk, and it is presumed was trying to find his way out to camp, but got on the railroad track, when he was run over by the cars. His remains will be sent to his father. He had no family. His father lives in Orwigsburg Landing, Schuylkill county. The deceased was a member of Capt. Wellington Jones' company, from the same county.

Capt. Robert Hunt, formerly of this Borough, was the recipient in Harrisburg of a handsome present, a few days since. The *Telegraph* of Tuesday, thus notices the presentation:

At dress parade on the last day of Capt. Hunt's command as Capt. Cowin, the officers stationed at that post, took occasion to present him with a handsome sword and belt, as a token of their high appreciation of his qualities as a commander and a man. The presentation was made by Z. D. Boyer, of the 96th Reg., P. V., the Adjutant of the post, in a very neat speech. He commented Capt. Hunt upon the great change which he had effected in the condition of the Camp, in bringing order out of chaos, and promoting the comfort of both officers and men. He closed by expressing his regret, and said he spoke on the behalf of the whole camp, at the necessity for their official separation. Capt. Hunt received the sword in an appropriate speech, upon the conclusion of which the whole line gave three hearty cheers for their late commander.

To the Memory of Lieutenant Colton.—Wm. Winlack, Capt. of Co. E, 48th Reg., P. V., sends us the following for publication, as a testimonial due to a gallant officer and faithful comrade, and a duty due his friends in Schuylkill County:

CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, Sept. 30th, 1862.

Lieut. William Colton, Co. E, 48th Reg., P. V., whose remains were forwarded to Schuylkill County from the battle-field of Antietam, was for a number of years a resident of Valley Furnace, and a member of the "Wynkoop Artillery," of Silver Creek, Schuylkill County, from its organization in the year 1855, up to the breaking out of the rebellion. At the first call of the President, he was among the first to respond, and to sacrifice his comforts of home for his country. His acquaintance, with military duties was such as to qualify him for the position of Orderly Sergeant of Co. E, Gen. Wm. Winlack's 16th Reg., P. V., commanded by Col. Leidig, and during the three months' campaign, his faithful performance of duty, and gallant conduct won for him the esteem of all who knew him. When the Company was again reorganized for the three years service, he was unanimously elected 1st Lieutenant, which office he filled with honor to himself, with his country, to the period of his death upon the battle field of Antietam.

At the battle of Ball Run he distinguished himself for true bravery. When the Regt. was ordered to fall back, he rallied his men and entered the battle-field the second time, and fought until darkness closed the days work on the 21st inst. At Centreville, where fell the brave Kearney and Stevens, he no less distinguished himself. At the battle of South Mountain, not 50 yards from the spot where fell our brave and esteemed commander, he fell, but continued with his men until the close of the day of battle, he was found at his post, gallantly performing his duty, until late at night, when the enemy withdrawing, he fell from the field. At the storming of the bridge at Antietam, which our commanders term the second "Lodi," he was conspicuous among the 48th. On the same day, Sept. 17, about 6 o'clock, P. M., after having crossed the bridge, he fell in the grand charge upon the rebel battteries, a charge which has placed the men of the 48th among the heroes of the war. The loss of this gallant officer is a severe stroke to the Company, by whom he was much beloved. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss, but one consolation is left them, that he died a willing sacrifice upon his country's altar. Peace to his ashes.

Burial of Deceased Soldier.—On Sunday afternoon last, Gomer Jones, of Co. A, 96th Reg., P. V., who was killed on Sunday, 14th ult., at the battle of Crampton's Gap, was buried from the residence of his parents, in Fishbach. Impressive services were held at the house by Rev. Messrs. Austin and Washburn, and at the grave by the former minister. The remains were interred in the Welsh grave-yard, in Second street. They were escorted to the grave by Capt. Smith's company, and by the Union Band, of this Borough. The Band performed a dirge during the progress of the *cortege*. At the grave the usual volley of musketry were fired by the military.—A large number of persons were present.

On the same afternoon, John Reed, of Co. A, 96th Reg., who died the previous Friday, in a New York Hospital, of inflammation of the lungs, was interred in the Catholic Cemetery of this Borough, with military honors.

The passage of these sad processions through our streets, brought home to us the realities of war, and the sympathies of our people were stirred as they gazed on the weeping relatives of the men who have laid their lives a willing sacrifice on the altar of their country.

Alms House Report for September, 1862.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Poor, was held at the Alms House, on Monday, October 6th, 1862.

Present, Dr. Augustus Schulze, Wm. Lerch and H. L. Wilson.

The census of the house for the month ending, Sept. 30th, is as follows:

Number in house on the 1st of Oct., 1861,	305
Same time this year,	208
Decrease,	97
Of the above 47 are insane and idiots; 26 children and 40 under medical treatment.	
Admitted during the month, 29; discharged, 15; absconded, 5; bound out, 0; died, 7.	
Lodging and meals furnished to 65 persons.	
Out-door relief was granted to 20 families, amounting to $168.75.	
Bills were passed and orders drawn amounting to	$1547 19
Previous issue this year,	13228 83
Total in 1862.	$14776 62

The following particulars in reference to the death of Sergeant Place, of Co. E, 72d Reg., P. V., have been handed us, for publication.—Sergt. Place was in the 23d year of his age, at the time of his death:

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, Va., Sept. 29th, 1862.

REV. F. C. H. LARUE:—Dear Sir—Your letter of 25th inst., inform me that Sergt. Place, in the battle of Sept. 17, fell at Antietam. I was in the same company, was ordered to fall back. As we were going slowly out of the woods, Sergt. Place came up to me and said, "Will Dunlap be shot through the body or the head?" I turned and as I handed it to him I saw that the ball had entered the neck just under the ear and passed out the opposite side of the face. He was very severe, but I bound his wound with my handkerchief. After the silk handkerchief I gave him, he started to find a surgeon. In the meantime the enemy in strong force appeared right on us, and I lost sight of Place, and the first all except those men who were not injured. The day after the battle of the 17th was spent in caring for the wounded and buried Sergeant Place was so very kind hearted, so attentive to his duties, and such a brave soldier, that we loved him, and the Company made every exertion to find him, supposing of course that he was in some of the many hospitals, and badly wounded. In the afternoon of the 18th, however, a burying party brought the information that they had found the body of Place, and that it had been robbed. I felt so doubtful about it that it was not until I saw the remains that I could believe it. We buried 1st Sergeant Wm. Place on the edge of a woods, back from the turnpike. Twenty of our regiment lie buried in one row, each in separate graves. The grave of Wm. Place has a head-mark, giving his name, &c. We buried him as he was found, in his blanket, and of course the body could not be removed at present. It might be in the Fall.

You will please express to the relatives of Sergt. Place my deep sympathy in their loss, and with much respect, I am, very truly, CHAS. H. BANES.

Capt. Co. E, 72d Reg., P. V.

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Twenty two residents of this County, were naturalized by the Court of Berks County on Wednesday last. All were Irishmen. Their names of course, will go down on the enrollment for the draft.

Isaac F. Brannan, Lieut. commanding Co. K, 48th Reg., P. V., requests us to state that Jno. Crawford, of Minersville, John Rees, of Pottsville, and Jonathan Dress, of Cressona, have deserted from the Company.

The remains of Corporal Lewis V. Focht, of Co. I, 48th Reg., P. V., were brought from the battle field of Antietam Creek, where he fell on the 17th of Sept., and were buried at Orwigsburg, on Sunday last.

An infamous hand-bill, aspersing the character of Hon. E. O. Parry, was placed in circulation here, this week. M. Murphy, whose name was signed to it, was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge of libel, at the December term of Court.

A Fair for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, will be held at Reading, to-day, by the young ladies of Morris Addition. We trust that the public will encourage liberally, this humane object of the fair young daughters of our Borough.

Capt. J. A. Gilmore, Co. H. 48th Reg., P. V., requests us to state that August Reese and Albert Hartline, both of Pottsville, members of his company, have deserted. The first named has been absent from duty since Aug. 30, and the last since Sept. 14.

A Young Ladies' Fair for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, will be held at Russel's Building, Mahantango street, to commence this morning at 10½ o'clock. We need not urge good attendance and liberal patronage. The patriotic, humane object commends itself to the sympathies and interest of the community.

Wm. L. Gray, of Cressona, is recruiting a company for nine months. The County bounty $50, is paid to volunteers. Recruits will be received at the Mine Hill Office, Cressona, up to 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, 15th inst. Those who wish to avoid the draft, should embrace this opportunity. But four days are left, and then it will be too late.

The following articles were sent to Harrisburg, for the sick and wounded soldiers, by Mary A. Morrison, to-day brought:—6 bottles wine, 2 bottles cognac brandy, 2 do. raspberry brandy, 4 do lemon syrup, 4 do tomato catsup, 1 jar currant jelly, 1 do. grape jelly, 1 do. crab apple jelly, 1 do. strawberries, 1 do. peaches, 2 do pickles, 7 boxes lint, 22 bandages, 1 linen sheet, 3 pillow cases, 2 handled linen.

Those sending boxes or packages to soldiers, their friends whose number in the Government has recently placed Inspectors in Express Offices at Washington, Alexandria, Georgetown, Baltimore, and all Offices near the army, who open and inspect each Box or Package, and when found to contain Liquor of any kind—even one bottle—they seize and report the name to the owners. Attention to this matter will prevent serious loss to soldiers of articles which would be useful to them.

Dreadful Accident.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Monday, gives the following account of a terrible accident:

About 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, a man named Marcus Dewey, was discovered on the railroad track, in the vicinity of the Round House, in a most dreadfully mutilated condition. The nearest parts of the facts in this case is that the man was in a most beastly state of intoxication, when found, notwithstanding he was so terribly injured. His left leg was mashed above the knee, and his right ankle dislocated, and the small bone of his left ankle was also broken. He was brought into the hospital where he died on Sunday morning at 3 o'clock, still so intoxicated as to be unconscious of his condition; for when asked if he knew he had lost part of his leg, he replied he never had but one. He was formerly a soldier in the employ of the State Capitol, He broke guard and got drunk, and it is presumed was trying to find his way out to camp, but got on the railroad track, when he was run over by the cars. His remains will be sent to his father. He had no family. His father lives in Orwigsburg Landing, Schuylkill county. The deceased was a member of Capt. Wellington Jones' company, from the same county.

Capt. Robert Hunt, formerly of this Borough, was the recipient in Harrisburg of a handsome present, a few days since. The *Telegraph* of Tuesday, thus notices the presentation:

At dress parade on the last day of Capt. Hunt's command as Capt. Cowin, the officers stationed at that post, took occasion to present him with a handsome sword and belt, as a token of their high appreciation of his qualities as a commander and a man. The presentation was made by Z. D. Boyer, of the 96th Reg., P. V., the Adjutant of the post, in a very neat speech. He commented Capt. Hunt upon the great change which he had effected in the condition of the Camp, in bringing order out of chaos, and promoting the comfort of both officers and men. He closed by expressing his regret, and said he spoke on the behalf of the whole camp, at the necessity for their official separation. Capt. Hunt received the sword in an appropriate speech, upon the conclusion of which the whole line gave three hearty cheers for their late commander.

To the Memory of Lieutenant Colton.—Wm. Winlack, Capt. of Co. E, 48th Reg., P. V., sends us the following for publication, as a testimonial due to a gallant officer and faithful comrade, and a duty due his friends in Schuylkill County:

CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, Sept. 30th, 1862.

Lieut. William Colton, Co. E, 48th Reg., P. V., whose remains were forwarded to Schuylkill County from the battle-field of Antietam, was for a number of years a resident of Valley Furnace, and a member of the "Wynkoop Artillery," of Silver Creek, Schuylkill County, from its organization in the year 1855, up to the breaking out of the rebellion. At the first call of the President, he was among the first to respond, and to sacrifice his comforts of home for his country. His acquaintance with military duties was such as to qualify him for the position of Orderly Sergeant of Co. E, Gen. Wm. Winlack's 16th Reg., P. V., commanded by Col. Leidig, and during the three months' campaign, his faithful performance of duty, and gallant conduct won for him the esteem of all who knew him. When the Company was again reorganized for the three years service, he was unanimously elected 1st Lieutenant, which office he filled with honor to himself, with his country, to the period of his death upon the battle field of Antietam.

At the battle of Ball Run he distinguished himself for true bravery. When the Regt. was ordered to fall back, he rallied his men and entered the battle-field the second time, and fought until darkness closed the days work on the 21st inst. At Centreville, where fell the brave Kearney and Stevens, he no less distinguished himself. At the battle of South Mountain, not 50 yards from the spot where fell our brave and esteemed commander, he fell, but continued with his men until the close of the day of battle, he was found at his post, gallantly performing his duty, until late at night, when the enemy withdrawing, he fell from the field. At the storming of the bridge at Antietam, which our commanders term the second "Lodi," he was conspicuous among the 48th. On the same day, Sept. 17, about 6 o'clock, P. M., after having crossed the bridge, he fell in the grand charge upon the rebel battteries, a charge which has placed the men of the 48th among the heroes of the war. The loss of this gallant officer is a severe stroke to the Company, by whom he was much beloved. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss, but one consolation is left them, that he died a willing sacrifice upon his country's altar. Peace to his ashes.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A FEW PLAIN FACTS!

MINERS, LABORERS AND MECHANICS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, Are you Willing to Change the Good Wages of 1863, for the Low Wages of Buchanan Times?

Think!

Workingmen of Schuylkill County I submit a few plain facts for your consideration. Ponder them well, for on Tuesday, October 14th, 1862, you will decide by your votes, whether you are in favor of a free government, with a good Protective Tariff and high wages, or whether you would rather have an aristocratic despotism in which no white laboring man will be allowed to vote, Free Trade and starvation wages. Remember the great Hughes swindle of 1844, by which you were cheated into voting for James K. Polk, on the representation of Hughes that Polk was a better tariff man than Henry Clay. Remember the distress among working men that followed that cheat, and be warned. The same man is now attempting another swindle on the rights of workingmen. If Francis W. Hughes fails to transfer Pennsylvania to the Southern Confederacy, he will endeavor to effect a dishonorable compromise with the South, and if successful, by means of your votes, the result will be that you will be ground down by Free Trade, and that your wages will fall to those of the ruinous times of James Buchanan.

Will you vote for such a change? Under the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, the miners and workingmen of this region, are earning wages ranging at $40, $50, $60, and even up to $80 a month, while under the Buchanan administration, they earned but from $20 to $30 and $40 per month. Now, men, if you want to come back to these low wages, and be ground down by A SOUTHERN ARISTOCRACY, THAT DECLARES THAT IF IT SUCCEEDS IN GETTING POWER, IT WILL DEPRIVE YOU OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE, you will vote on the 14th of October for the Breckinridge ticket; but if you want to continue receiving high wages; if you want to see your families still getting as they do now, the necessaries and comforts of life; if you want to be FREEMEN in the true sense of the name, vote. I conjure you, the Union ticket. Remember, that every vote cast for the Union ticket, is a vote for the party now in power, that protected you in the days of Iron of Pennsylvania, and enables the working classes to earn high wages; and that every vote for the Breckinridge ticket, is a vote against the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, and in favor of prolonging the war, and a vote to change the wages of workingmen to Buchanan prices. Think of this, men, and act for your best interests, at the coming election. You will not be benefitted by the election of corrupt office seekers, who care nothing for you, and who seek merely to use you for their selfish ends, and if to your duty to yourselves and families, to vote for that policy which will secure your own happiness and welfare.

Workingmen, there is another point. By voting the Union ticket, you support our brave soldiers now in the field, exposing their lives to secure to you the blessings you now enjoy. In their letters home, and I have received several, they beg their friends to back them up, by voting the Union ticket. If any workingman has a friend or relative in the Union army, it is his great duty to that friend or relative, to vote so that the Administration which supports him, will be sustained. Every vote against the Union ticket, will be a blow at our gallant boys, and will be just so much aid and comfort to the rebels.

I have seen a Boss Miner from Minersville, who has just returned from England and Wales; he says the distress there is great, and nearly all the people are in favor of the South and opposed to the North. Their great opposition to the North, is on account of the Protective Tariff now in operation—*they very truly declare that if the South triumphs the Protective System of the United States will be destroyed, and business will be more flour