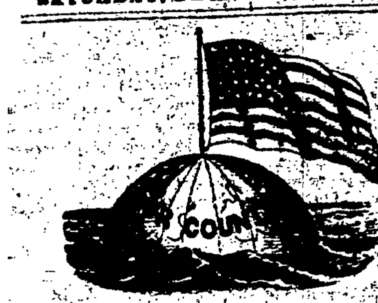
Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862.



HOW THE SOLDIERS VOTE.

The papers that oppose the National Administration in its measures for quelling the Rebellion, have been silent since the late elections, in reference to the votes of soldiers legally entitled to vote under the laws of their respective States. If these papers were to be depended upon to enlighten the public in reference to the manner in which the soldiers voted in this State in 1861, and in other States in 1862, the people would remain in a complete state of ignorance on the subject. At the following times, and for the following States the votes of soldiers have been legally taken and officially declared, with the following results:

	Repub.	Dem.
Oct., 1861, Pennsylvania,	11,351	3,173
June, 1862, Illinois,	10,500	2,500
Oct., 1862, Iowa,	14,874	4,115
Nov., 1862, Wisconsin,	6,219	2,000
	42,944	11,788
	11,788	
Repub. maj.,	31,156	

This is about one Democratic to four Republican votes among the soldiers. In this County although we have no official figures, as the soldiers' vote for the State was not taken this year, it not being constitutional under the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for the soldiers to vote in their camps beyond the limits of the State, yet from returns which have been sent to us from some of the regiments now in the service from this County, we find the proportion still heavier, there being about six Republicans in the service from Schuylkill, to one Democrat.

The soldiers' vote of Illinois is only partial, for the reason that a grossly unjust plan for dividing the State into legislative districts, by which the Democratic counties would have a majority of the Legislature although much less populous than their Republican neighbors, was voted for as follows: For the adoption of the Constitution, 2,500. Against, 10,500. The Commissioners appointed by the State Convention to take the votes of the soldiers on the question of the new Constitution, finding that they were voting dead against it, refused to visit any more regiments, or to make any further returns.

In Iowa it is different. The soldiers' vote is full, fair and official. We find by comparing the vote with the Presidential vote of Iowa in 1860, that the Republicans of that State furnished to the army one soldier to every 4.73 voters, while the Democrats furnished but one in 13.65. If this proportion holds good in all the Free States, and the moral proof that this is so is overwhelming, this excess of volunteering will alone account for all the apparent losses of the Republicans in the late elections.

The *Tribune* shows by the following statement that if the soldiers from New York had been allowed to vote Wadsworth would have been elected Governor by over forty thousand majority:

Let us apply the proportion in Iowa, and see how many voting soldiers that will give us, and the proportion furnished by each party. It is a simple application of the rule of three. The Republican vote for Lincoln in New York in 1860 was 362,646; Democratic and Fusion vote, 312,510. If 70,409 Republican Iowa voters (of the Presidential election of 1860) send 14,874 voters to the army, how many will 362,646 send? Answer, 76,646. If 56,159 Democratic Iowa voters send 4,115 voters to the army, how many will 312,510 send? Answer, 22,898. Add 76,646 Republicans to 22,898, makes 99,444, the number of soldiers entitled to vote who were sent by New York to the war. From 76,646 subtract 22,898 and we have 53,648, the number of votes that the Republican party lost by volunteering. From 53,648 subtract 10,571 (Seymour's majority,) and we have 43,077, the majority that Wadsworth would have had had the votes of our soldiers entitled to vote in the State been taken. Apply the same test to other States:

	Iowa vote in 1860.	Soldiers' vote.	Vote in 1860.	Absent as Vols.	
			ILLINOIS.		
Rep.	70,409	14,874	172,161	45,595	34,257 Rep maj
Dem.	56,159	4,115	167,532	12,238	
			INDIANA.		
Rep.	70,409	14,874	139,033	39,369	19,616 Rep maj
Dem.	56,159	4115	153,100	9,753	
			OHIO.		
Rep.	70,409	14,874	231,610	48,923	33,480 Rep maj
Dem.	56,159	4,115	210,831	15,448	
			WISCONSIN.		
Rep.	70,409	14,874	86,110	18,191	13,347 Rep maj
Dem.	56,159	4,115	65,097	4,844	
			MICHIGAN.		
Rep.	70,409	14,874	88,480	18,691	13,835 Rep maj
Dem.	56,159	4,115	66,267	4,856	
			NEW JERSEY.		
Rep.	70,409	14,874	58,324	12,321	7,721 Rep maj
Dem.	56,159	4,115	62,801	4,601	
			PENNSYLVANIA.—Governor.		
Rep.	70,409	14,874	262,3 3	55,405	38,535 Rep maj
Dem.	56,159	4,115	230,321	16,870	
			MASSACHUSETTS.—Governor.		
Rep.	70,409	14,874	104,527	22,081	17,316 Rep maj
Dem.	56,159	4,115	65,007	4,765	
			MAINE.		
Rep.	70,409	14,874	69,469	14,678	10,911 Rep maj
Dem.	56,159	4,115	51,276	3,764	

In making up these estimates, the quota of volunteers due from the Bell-Everett vote has been allowed to the Democrats. In the States of Pennsylvania, Maine and Massachusetts the Governor vote was taken as the true test of the strength of parties, for the reason that the Democratic vote on Governor was much larger that that for President, which was cast when success was plainly hopeless.

A comparison of these figures with the actual vote in 1862, in these States, shows that in New York and New Jersey alone have the Republicans lost since the vote of 1860. All the States that voted in November polled a heavy vote, and all of them, if we allow for the absent volunteers, show heavy gains for the Administration over the vote of 1860, except New York and New Jersey; and in New Jersey alone have the Democrats an absolute majority.

The New York *Tribune* from which we glean and condense the main facts contained in this article, says:

The Republican party by right of numbers is dominant and sovereign in every free State in the Union except New Jersey. It has 700,000 soldiers with arms in their hands in the service of their country, while the Democratic party has but 200,000. As sovereign, it has declared the policy to be pursued toward this Rebellion, and has gone forth to execute it. It is petty treason therefore, in the Democrats to take advantage of the absence of Republicans in camps to attempt to reverse their policy. Let them beware how they bring dishonor upon the country. Those armed will yet return to their homes, and with them their party to sovereign authority. And then there will be a day of reckoning with those whose sympathy with treason has brought dishonor and disaster upon the country.

LOYAL OREGON.

The following is the vote for Governor in Oregon which Jim Lane engineered into the Union by the aid of the Slave Power when they only had a population of about 50,000, while he, Lane, reported she had a population of 93,000, which the law requires before admittance. Oregon added two Senators and one Legislator to the slave power, but the people have since repudiated Lane and all her representatives, and rolled up the following glorious Union majority at the recent Governor's election.

For Governor—Gibbs, Union,	7,039
" " Miller, Dem.,	3,450
For Congress—McBride, Union,	6,809
" " Wart, Dem.,	3,632

Gibbs' majority, 3,589; McBride's maj., 3,177.

Both branches of the Legislature are largely Union. That will do for Oregon. She has nobly followed California in completely routing the sympathizing Democracy. There were but few soldiers in the army from these States, hence the overwhelming defeat of Democracy at home.

MISSOURI.—The Legislature of Missouri stands as follows:

Emancipationists,	59
Pro-Slavery Democrats,	38
Majority for Emancipation,	21

This secures two Emancipation United States Senators. Of course, in the eyes of the Democratic leaders these Emancipationists are Abolitionists of the deepest dye, and no better than Secessionists. History however will *reverse* these declarations, and record the Abolitionists as *patriots*, while it will record the pro-slavery leaders of the Democracy as *traitors to their country in its time of trial.*

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—We have always believed that the rebellion would end within three months after the abolition of slavery. We also believe that if the slaves had been emancipated by the Government one year ago, that the rebellion would have been over nine months since, and all the lives sacrificed and treasure expended since that period could have been saved. We believe *now* that within three months after the Emancipation Proclamation takes effect and Congress backs it up effectually, that the fighting will be over, and we can bury the foul carcass of Secession the 4th of July next.

We preferred that the proclamation of Emancipation should have declared *all* the slaves free in the country with remuneration to loyal slave holders,—that the whole amount required to reimburse loyal slaveholders would not have exceeded *one hundred million dollars*,—a sum which would not support the expense of the war ninety days,—and therefore trifling in comparison with the expenses of continuing it. The great evil of slavery would have thus been destroyed forever, and loyal slave holders would have received remuneration. With slavery abolished in the Gulf States and in the North, the slaves in the Border States will become almost worthless, and with a heavy debt entailed on the country by the slave power, the people hereafter will not care much about remunerating even loyal slave holders, if they do not seize the present opportunity of placing themselves under the provisions of the Proclamation. With the slaves set loose from the plantations, their onward course will be rapidly South by the pressure of white labor, until they would eventually be driven into Mexico, and South America, the same as our Indians have been driven to the frontiers. This process would have been gradual without producing a shock to any of the productive interests of the country, and no scheme of colonization would have been thought of as necessary to get rid of the negroes. But the determined opposition of the slave holding border men and the slave democracy, defeated this plan, and the President issued his present Proclamation freeing only the slaves in the rebellious States, and strongly urges upon the people of the Border States to adopt his policy. The President very truly remarks, that a number of good plans have been suggested, but if each party adheres to his particular policy, nothing can be accomplished; and as the President has more power than we have to carry out *his* plan, with the co-operation of the people and Congress, we, as good loyal citizens, acquiesce in his decision, and will support his policy so long as there is a hope of carrying it into effect.

THE community hopes that Congress will take into favorable consideration Secretary Chase's project for the establishment of a national currency, which of course, would be of uniform value throughout the country, and which would be received as readily in England and France as here. We are aware that there is a strong party opposed to such a measure, but we believe that the true interests of the people at large should be consulted rather than those of associations. On behalf of the banks, it is urged as ungenerous in the government thus to shut down upon them after they have stood by it so long and faithfully, though it is difficult to see how, even if there were no tax upon the bank issues, they could long compete with the government in the matter of circulation; that a national currency, almost unlimited in amount, would soon drive the banks to the wall, and reduce them to mere institutions of discount and deposit, there can be no question, and the friends of the banks will strive hard to avert such a result. It has been thought by some that in the event of a suppression of bank notes—and their redemption by the various banks—they would be redeemed in gold and silver this being the standard of our currency at the date of their issue; but such a course is not likely while the banks can just as well cancel their notes with any of the government issues. We hope that the proposition of the Secretary will be taken up speedily for consideration, and that his views on this question which are eminently statesmanlike and sound, will receive from Congress a substantial shape. Besides, Mr. Chase says with confidence, that if Congress will support him in his measures, he can steer the financial bark of the Government safely through all the breakers that threaten its prosperous career.

PREPARATION OF THE SLAVEHOLDERS FOR EMANCIPATION.—It is said that the slaveholders of Arkansas and Tennessee are making wise preparation for the emancipation of their slaves under the President's Proclamation. Some weeks since many of the slaveholders of the vicinity of Helena, Ark., had already entered into a contract with their slaves to remain on the plantations, *under wages*. They have it seems, come to the conclusion that the negroes are quite as necessary to them as they are to the negroes. As laborers they are, essential to the South, and no class will be more opposed to their colonization in a foreign country, when the war is over, than their former masters. The mass of the emancipated negroes will if they have their choice, remain just where they are, and work for wages. They will not come North into a cold climate, which they dislike, and they would rather not be colonized abroad. This problem of what to do with the emancipated negroes, is becoming gradually but surely solved.

THE Banks and Fortress Monroe expeditions are *not* for the James River, but for a more southern field of operation. The expedition carried immense quantities of coal, and provisions for sixty days, which would imply that a Gulf port was the destination of the squadron. It is possible that Texas is the point in view—in furtherance of the project of dividing it up into four States. A portion of the expedition was passed off Hatteras, on Sunday last.

THE PROCLAMATION.—Letters from Washington state that the Slave Democracy are making tremendous efforts to have the Proclamation nullified or extended after the first of January. If the Administration should even entertain such a proposition, it will go down into eternal disgrace. Let it take counsel from its friends—it has been tampered with too much already by its bitter enemies.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS" for 1863, is a useful work to not only the farmer but to every person who owns a plot of ground large enough for a dozen fruit trees. It contains besides the Calendar, one hundred and forty engravings, including dairy apparatus, fruit and fruit trees, architecture, plants, implements, insects, &c., accompanied by practical suggestions for the farmer and horticulturist. It is edited by J. J. Thomas, Esq., author of the "American Fruit Culturist," and "Farm Implements," associate-editor of the *Country Gentleman* and Cultivator, and is published by Luther Tucker & Son, Albany, N. Y. We commend this interesting work to the attention of every farmer. It is cheap and valuable.

THE ENGLISH REVIEWS.—We are indebted to Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of New York, for the November number of *Blackwood*, and the October number of the *London Quarterly Review*.—Both contain interesting and able articles, except when they discuss the American question, when their prejudices and strange as it may seem, real—we can hardly believe it assumed—ignorance of the true merits of the War, and falsification of *facts*, are pitiable. These publications can learn a profitable lesson from the more enlightened course of the *Westminster Review*.—In other respects as we have intimated, the numbers before us are quite superior.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1862—Dec.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon's Changes.			
13 SATURDAY,	7	16	4	33	Full M.	5	2	41 m
14 SUNDAY,	7	17	4	34	Third Q.	14	5	37 m
15 MONDAY,	7	17	4	34	New M.	21	0	5 m.
16 TUESDAY,	7	18	4	34	First Q.	27	6	48 ev.
17 WEDNESDAY,	7	18	4	34				
18 THURSDAY,	7	19	4	34				
19 FRIDAY,	7	19	4	35				

Thermometrical Record for the Week

P. P. R. & THOMPSON OWENS, *Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.*

		6 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	[illegible]
Dec.	6—Saturday,	31	28	21	
"	8—Monday,	15	28	25	
"	9—Tuesday,	21	31	29	
"	10—Wednesday,	19	38	37	
"	11—Thursday,	24	46	38	
"	12—Friday,	30	53	50	

Diptheria and scarlet fever are quite prevalent now in this County. The former disease is a terrible malady—one difficult to manage especially in the case of children.

Col. George C. Wynkoop of the Seventh Penna. Cavalry who recently brought on the body of his son Nicholas, for interment here, left town on Wednesday last to return to his command which is now in Nashville.

J. W. Hine of Co. A, 48th Pa., and Phil. Kantner, of Co. D, 48th Reg., P. V., reached New York on Monday last in the United States Hospital transport Daniel Webster, from Alexandria, Va. They were among 311 sick and wounded soldiers which she brought.

Exchanging Compliments.—A soldier at Fredericksburg, writes that the pickets of the two armies are so close that they converse quite readily. The other morning one of our comfortably clad pickets accosted a ragged rebel picket with the query, "where are your good clothes?" "O," replies rebel saucily, "these are good enough to kill hogs in."

In view of an impending battle, the Sanitary Commission is calling for blankets, clothing and other articles which will be necessary for the comfort of the wounded. We hope our citizens will do all that they can in this respect for our gallant soldiers. The principal articles needed are flannels and clothing.

Mountain City H. R. Arch Chapter, 196, elected on last Monday evening the following officers for the ensuing year:

High Priest—Rev. S. F. Colt.
King—Henry C. Russel.
Scribe—Frank Pott.
Treasurer—L. F. Whitney.
Secretary—C. F. Little.

The name of the girl who was shot and killed in St. Clair on Thursday of last week, by a boy named Jonathan Williams, is Mary Jane Hughes. She was 17 years of age. An inquest was held on Thursday evening by Coroner Johnson, and a verdict rendered "that Mary Jane Hughes came to her death by the discharge of a gun in the hands of Jonathan Williams." The boy has been arrested and committed for trial.

Mr. Kemmerer gave a very interesting juvenile concert at the Court House on Monday evening last, to a crowded audience. The young gentleman of Chambersburg, who sang Union songs in our camp at Chambersburg last September, sang on Monday evening last. He possesses a good voice and considerable humor.—"The Reveille" sung by Mr. K.'s pupils, on Monday evening, is an excellent piece.

Arrival of the Body of a Deceased Volunteer.—On Wednesday last the body of Joseph Zimmerman, a member of the Seventh Pa. Cavalry, who died in Nashville on the 29th ult. of typhoid fever, reached his father's (Wm. Zimmerman) residence in Tumbling Run Valley. The deceased was highly esteemed in his regiment, and was so good a soldier that at the time of his death he occupied the position of one of the body guard of Gen. Negley. The remains will be interred at Port Carbon to-morrow.

Grand Fair and Festival.—The young ladies of the Episcopal church (mostly teachers and pupils of the Sunday school, and members of the church choir) propose holding a Fair, for the sale of useful and fancy articles, at the Town Hall, on the 23d inst., (next Tuesday a week,) to raise funds to repair the church organ. It is designed to make it a large and specially apropos *af-fair*, by providing just such good things and knick-knacks as purchasers two days before Christmas will be looking for. The contributions already engaged, we are told, exceed anything of the kind undertaken here for a long while before.

Beautiful Testimonial to Col. Frick.—At the store of Capt. David A. Smith, Centre street, a beautiful sword prepared by a portion of the Ninety-Sixth Regiment, P. V., for presentation to their late Lieut. Colonel, J. G. Frick, may be seen. The blade is elaborately ornamented, while the grip of the handle is of silver. The scabbard is of bronzed metal, chastely ornamented, and bears the following inscription:

"*Presented to*
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Frick,
96th Regiment, P. V., by his friends in the Regiment, for his Gallant Conduct at Gaines' Hill, June 25th, and his Efficiency as an officer.—July, 1862."

The sword cost $100, and is a merited testimonial to a brave and efficient officer. Col. Frick is now the commanding officer of the 129th Reg., P. V.

Death of Lieut. Wertley.—We learn from Lieut. Wm. Lerch, that Lieut. Edward Wertley, of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, P. V., died on the 30th ultimo, of inflammation of the lungs and typhoid fever. At the President's call in April, 1861, for troops, Lieut. Wertley was one of the first to respond.—He served gallantly and faithfully through the three month's service in the 1st Pa. Regiment, Col. Yohe, under the command of Capt. Armstrong, the present Lieut.-Col. of the 129th. He was loved by all the men under his supervision, and they sincerely regret their loss. Through the kindness of Col. Frick, commanding the 129th, his remains were forwarded, under the charge of Capt. J. A. Devers, to Washington, and from there to Easton by Express, where his family at present resides. He was 23 years of age at the time of his death. He was born in Port Carbon, Schuylkill County, where his parents now reside. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn their loss.

Death of an Aged Citizen of Schuylkill County.—Jacob Dreiblebies, Esq., a native of this County, and in its earliest history a very prominent citizen, died, in Schuylkill Haven on the 3d inst., at the advanced age of 80 years.—Mr. Dreiblebies was born in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, and at one time was proprietor of all the land in the town and in its immediate vicinity. He laid out the town. He was a Lieutenant in a company from this County, in 1814, during the war with Great Britain, and was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature by the citizens of Berks and Schuylkill Counties, in October of that year, while in camp at Baltimore. In 1817 he was appointed Prothonotary of this County, by Governor William Findley, which position he occupied for three years. During thirty years of his life he resided in Ohio and Iowa, and returned only a year or so ago to the place of his nativity, to finally lay his bones among his kindred at his old home.

Shortly after the death of Col. Wynkoop's son, Nicholas, who was killed while bravely fighting in defence of our imperilled liberties, the Colonel sojourned at the St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville. While there the following lines addressed to a lady from a female friend (both strangers still to the Colonel) were sent to him. They allude to his bereavement in a touching manner, and indirectly pay a high tribute to the Colonel's proverbial kindness of heart, particularly where unprotected womanhood and childhood claim his generous care:

"HE IS NOT."

Addressed to Mrs. R. A. of Nashville, Tenn.

DEAR LIZZIE:
At St. Cloud Hotel
A man of sorrow is sojourning,
With sympathy such breast must swell
That apprehends his sense of mourning—
That mourn, as you have known—that son
Whose dignity—whose manly beauty—
Whose heart—[illegible] affection won
Yes 'mid the claim of sterner duty.

You thought upon your boy, I trow,
When tidings came that he was taken,
And by a sympathy of woe
Your generous woman's breast was shaken.
Then go to him—that mourning one—
That father—deem him not a foeman—
Like April's shower, or April's sun,
The generous sympathies of woman.

And well he merits woman's prayers
For he to her his o'er extended
Protection 'mid the ills of war,
And in her hour of need befriended.
Then go on her behalf and bear
Condolence in his sad bereavement,
To soothe a pang or dry a tear
Is tender woman's fit achievement.
ANNA.

Sept. 2, '62.

The remains of the late Capt. Horace Bennett of Co. E, Fifty-fifth Reg., P. V., were interred at Minersville on Tuesday last. The Captain fell during the engagement at Pocotaligo, S. C. The funeral was largely attended; [illegible] military was present to pay the last honors to a gallant soldier. This [illegible] is regretted.

Counterfeit Postage Currency.—[illegible] that there are counterfeit fifty cent notes of the new postage currency in circulation. They are said to be well executed, and should be guarded against. The following easily-noted marks will enable holders to detect them:

1. The paper is thinner than the genuine. 2. The five faces of Washington vary considerably from each other in the counterfeit—so much so that two or three of them, if standing alone, would hardly be taken to be portraits of Washington—while on the genuine they all closely resemble each other. 3. The linked letters "U. S." under the middle face of Washington in the counterfeit, do not show the loops and the "S" inside of the leg of the "U," while in the genuine they do. This mark is easily seen. 4. The border round the lettering and "50" on the back of the counterfeit is dark, and the lines are crowded, while in the genuine the border is open, with a line of light dots running through the middle all the way round. In the counterfeit this middle line is almost invisible, while in the genuine it is so distinct as to catch the eye at once.

Important to Deserters from the Draft.—The following order from the Adjutant General of the United States, is of the highest importance, alike to those who are attempting by fraud and desertion to escape the draft, and those who may become liable to another ordeal of that system to make up deficiencies growing out of such desertion. It becomes a matter of general duty and importance, then, that all good citizens should interest themselves in securing the return of all deserters, and that the drafted men should know that the service of nine months which they owe to the government, will be sternly exacted, to date, not from the hour of the draft, but from the moment they report for duty:

HARRISBURG, PA., Dec. 6th, 1862.

The undersigned deems it necessary to communicate the following for the information of all concerned:

Drafted militia who disregard their obligations to their country and keep out of the way and avoid delivery to the several camps of instruction, cannot divest themselves of their liability to faithfully perform nine months of military service; and that service can only commence from the date of their delivery to the military authorities. The citizens yet subject to draft, are deeply interested in seeing that the recusants are promptly sent in, for as the general government has required of the State a certain number of men, some of their citizens may be subsequently drafted in place of such recusants.

Drafted militia who have deserted, will be pursued, and when apprehended, will be required to make good the time lost by their unauthorized absence, and also be subject to such punishment as may be determined by a General Court Martial, under the articles of war.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

Lieut. H. H. Lutz of Harrisburg, Adjutant of the First Battalion, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, died recently in Tennessee. The proceedings of a meeting held at the headquarters of the First Battalion, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, in Camp Rosecrans, near Nashville, Tenn., October 30, 1862, by the officers of the Battalion, reached us this week by mail, and we cheerfully comply with their request to publish them. They are as follows:

A meeting of the officers of the First Battalion, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, being called to take into consideration the death of Lieut. Harry H. Lutz, Battalion Adjutant, Major John E. Wynkoop was called to the Chair. On motion, a committee of four were appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the battalion.

The following officers were named as the Committee: Heber S. Thompson, 1st Lieut. Co. F; John C. Field, 1st Lieut. Co. I; Percy H. White, 1st. Lieut. Co. A; J. S. Enderson, 2d Lieut. Co. D. After the members of the committee had retired for a few moments for consultation, they returned and made the following report:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to suddenly remove from our midst Lieut. Harry H. Lutz, our friend and fellow officer;

Resolved, That we hereby testify our sincere and heartfelt sorrow at the loss we have met with in his death. As a friend he was esteemed, and as an officer honored by all who knew him.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the sorrow of his relations, being able, from our knowledge of his merits, to appreciate in a degree their loss.

Resolved, That we deeply regret the military necessity which prevented our paying the honors due to his remains.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family, to the daily papers of Harrisburg, and to the *Miners' Journal* of Pottsville, for publication, and that a copy be retained among the records of the regiment.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT,

REPORTED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Quarter Sessions.

The criminal business continued through Friday and Saturday of last week, and part of this, as follows:

Jane Brown—Surety, on complaint of Mary Ann Williams. Deft. sentenced to pay costs, and enter into her own recognizance in $50 for her good behavior, &c.

Franklin C. Smith—False pretence, on oath of Saml. M. Miller. At the solicitation of the deft., and on his representing himself to be the owner of certain property, Miller was induced to lend him his accommodation note, which was several times renewed. In the meantime, defendant failed, and Miller's note was left unpaid. After the trial had progressed for some time, the parties agreed upon a settlement, when the case was withdrawn and the jury discharged.

Mary McCarty—Two prosecutions against her for assault and battery by Elizabeth Cray—the parties from Thomastown. Convicted on both indictments, and sentenced to pay 6 cents fine and costs in each case.

James, John, and Bridget Joyce—Surety, on complaint of Margaret Stephens. All discharged, but Margaret to have till next Court before sentence passed.

James Joyce—Surety—John Stephens, the complainant. Each party to pay half the costs.

John Monroe—For not repairing the public roads in Mahanoy township. After proceeding to trial, defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay $25 fine and the costs. The Court, in this and several other similar prosecutions, expressed a determination to hold road-contractors to a strict accountability.

Ellen Sausby, Charles Latham and Thomas Scott were charged with conspiring to defraud Mr. William Dovey out of several tons of coal, at his Silver Creek Colliery.—It was the custom at this colliery to supply the tenants with their coal, at a stated monthly rent. Mrs. Sausby had been a tenant, but was about removing from the premises; and misconceiving her rights under this arrangement of coal leave, she employed Latham to haul what coal she had left from her house to Scott's place.—It was, however, all returned, on the parties being remonstrated with by Mr. Jno. J. Dovey, manager for the proprietors, who without waiting to see that done, forthwith entered this complaint. Result—the defendants declared not guilty, and the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Lawrence Delaney—Rape, or attempt to commit a rape on an infant child named Lydia Drem, on oath of Mary Ann Adams and Mary Stintson—Michael Seltzer, prosecutor. Jury trial. Defendant guilty of assault and battery with intent to commit a rape.

Mary Pendergrast—For selling liquor on Sunday.—After proceeding to trial, defendant plead guilty.

John R. Davis, a contractor was convicted of not keeping the public roads in Foster township in good order, and fined $25 and costs.

James O'Bryan was charged by his wife Ellen with an assault and battery on her. But Ellen could not make out her case, and was directed to pay the costs.

Michael Rooney was convicted of not repairing the public roads in Blythe township.

Menasses Rute, a boy some 16-17 years old, was convicted of breaking into a R. R. car to steal apples. There were mitigating circumstances, and the Court let him off with a fine of 6 cents and the costs.

William Fisher was charged with an assault and battery on his wife Elizabeth. Found not guilty, but directed to pay the costs.

Jonas Werkle, a farmer living on the line of the Quakake railroad, (connecting the Catawissa road from the point of junction some miles above Tamaqua, with the Lehigh Region,) was charged with placing obstructions on the Quakake road, with the malicious purpose of throwing the trains off the track. The Jury, after remaining out some 8-10 hours, came into Court and declared their inability to agree, and were discharged without a verdict.

George Wert, Thomas Donohoe, and others of Ashland, were prosecuted by Jesse D. Rice, for malicious mischief, in breaking a pump on premises occupied by him. Not guilty—prosecutor to pay one-third of the costs, and defendants the remaining two-thirds.

Thos. Umil was charged with and convicted of fornication and bastardy with Priscilla Beaumont, of St. Clair. Usual sentence for the support of the child passed.

The prosecution against Michael Murphy for libel, was continued on the application of defendant, in consequence of his inability to procure the attendance of Counsel—the Court requiring him to give bail in $1000 for his good behavior, &c., and for his appearance at the next term.

So ended the business of the Sessions for this term.—The cases were more numerous than usual, but still more remarkable for the large number in which the gentler sex figured as belligerents. Whether the women now-a-days aspire to take the place of the fighting men who have gone to the war, or their crowding the temple of justice at this time can be accounted for on other and more natural grounds, is a query beyond our knowledge of *female* human nature to solve.

Common Pleas.

Schuyl. County Lumber Co. vs. D. R. Crist and A. Russel.—This was an action of Replevin, to recover damages for the seizure of certain property of the plaintiffs levied upon in 1857, by Constable Crist under a landlord's warrant issued by Russel, as the agent of John Farnum.—Farnum was the owner of the undivided half interest in the premises when the distress was levied, and leased the same to one James Teague. Plaintiffs entered into possession under the Teague lease, and paid rent under the same; but subsequent to the expiration of the term, and during their continued occupation of the premises, they acquired title to the other undivided half interest, and therefore, not as tenant in common with Farnum, and claiming to be in actual possession as such, they refused longer to acknowledge their liability to him as landlord. Verdict, $1 damages for plaintiffs.

Julia Spearson, by her next friend, &c., vs. The Phila. and Reading R. R. Co.—In February, 1856, the plaintiff, then a little girl, 5-6 years old, was run over by a passing locomotive, at the crossing on the road to Crescent below the Five Locks, and three fingers of her right hand cut off. This was an action to recover damages therefor. Still on trial yesterday. This case was tried a term or two ago, but the jury could not agree.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

There can be no question that this report of the Secretary of the Treasury, just published, has been more generally read and more thoroughly understood than any document emanating from that department of the Government in many years. The present condition of the National finances and the various sources of revenue are [illegible] set forth.

We will endeavor to present the leading points in a brief synopsis, [illegible] of Mr. Secretary Chase's very able document:

The Secretary explains why a change of circumstances may cause estimates to exceed expenditures—such as the great increase of the army. Disbursements, however, [illegible] according to the Secretary's last December estimate; the expenditures being, in round numbers, 514 million dollars, and the estimate 517 million. The estimate of debt to be incurred up to the commencement of July, 1863, is over eleven hundred millions; and if the war be continued in full force till 1st of July, 1864, the debt likely to have then been incurred is set down at seventeen hundred and fifty-four millions.

The Secretary is happy in the statements which he can make in regard to the reduction of the cost of the debt, or the interest. The first loans being of such unusual magnitude, were handsomely paid for; but large amounts are now obtained at from four to five per cent, while the circulation of the United States notes forms practically a loan from the people to the Government, without interest. The average rate of loans is thus reduced to 4½ per cent. Both receipts and expenditures will be increased for the current and following year—Aggregate receipts of the fiscal year 1862, $583,885,247.06; expenditures, $570,841,700 25; balance in Treasury July, 1862, $13,043,546 81. The actual receipts of the first quarter of the fiscal year of 1863, commencing Aug. 1, 1862, are noted on the Treasury books; the other three quarters must be estimated. The sum is actually $37,—[illegible]; the others estimated $143,[illegible]; and during Oct. and Nov., $35,670,595 99. Loans obtained up to 1st Dec., $200,129,717 01, and to be realized probably, under existing laws, in addition, $131,021,197 35—making the total of receipts under actual and anticipated laws, $511,616,[illegible] 96. For the first quarter of the fiscal year 1863, the actual expenditures were $111,064,447 40. For the second, third and fourth quarters estimated expenditures, under existing appropriations, including interest on public debt, are $672,844,541 73. Estimates of deficiencies to be met, $109,413,032 30. Making the whole amount actually expended or estimated, $893,346,321 48. Estimates for payment of public debt during the year, of $95,212,456 14; making an aggregate for all purposes of $988,558,777 62. It is usual to make an estimate large enough to cover all possible requirements under it until a Session of Congress shall afford an opportunity of providing for any deficiencies that may thereafter occur.—Hence estimates always largely exceed expenditures.—The appropriations unexpended, therefore, will lessen the above sum by $200,000,000, making it $788,558,777 62. But of this sum, as already stated, there has been received and may be expected of customs, etc, $180,495,[illegible]; and loans, $131,150,914 36. Aggregate to be deducted from actual and anticipated expenditure, $511,[illegible] 96; and leaving to be provided for the current year, $276,912,517 66. The Secretary next offers the conjectural estimates of the fiscal year 1864, commencing 1st of July next. Expenditures, $845,000,000. Receipts, customs, taxes, &c., $223,000,000. Leaving amount to be provided for, $622,000,000. Amount needed beyond resources under existing laws if war continues, for the fiscal year 1863, $276,000,000; for the fiscal year 1864, $622,000,000. Aggregate: $900,000,000.

The Secretary reviews his recommendations to Congress—to increase duties; by a direct tax; by internal duties; emit notes; negotiate loans, etc. Unexpected military delays required further financial operations.—The suspension of specie payment by banks is treated financially. The Secretary describes the loans made and the course he took thereupon. He considers the value of the Treasury-Note system in the present exigency. $150,000,000 in all have been emitted. Congress authorized, late in the session, $150,000,000 more; $50,000,000 of which were to be reserved from issue until actually required for payment of deposits. Still later, Congress upon the recommendation of the Secretary authorized a fractional currency. Total authorized emission, $250,000,000. Sixty millions received from customs were not available for circulation, but might be replaced, as paid in by notes of the new issues, which were thus available, so that, in the end, a total circulation of $250,000,000 might be reached, and on an improbable contingency increased $50,000,000 more. The Secretary recommended and Congress authorized the receipt on temporary deposit of $100,000,000 at 5 per cent., and payment of creditors who liked, of debt certificates at one year and 6 per cent. Congress authorized bonds to the amount of $500,000,000, convertible at will of holder to United States notes; bonds at 6 per cent. specie, and redeemable after 20 years. They are called five-twenties or five-twenty sixes. The good results have exceeded the Secretary's expectations. The Secretary expresses regret that his recommendation in regard to a general banking law, &c., were not carried out. 1st July, $59,000,000 on deposit. United States Notes issued, $158,000,000; $49,000,000 paid in certificates of debt; $20,000,000 in cash. Every call on the Treasury answered, and all army business with it promptly executed. Balance in Treasury, $13,000,000. Notwithstanding the unexpected demands on the Treasury, arising from army reverses, the Secretary has provided for constantly increasing disbursements. Payments during quarter ending Sept. 30, other than for the principal of public debt, were $111,000,000; Oct., $49,000,000; Nov., $59,000,000. All requisitions beyond resources, only $19,000,000. Power to borrow or get loans under act of July, 1861, is exhausted. Secretary considers financial laws. He does not favor the issue of Treasury Notes to pay $176,000,000 as needed. A limited issue under certain restrictions may answer.—The Secretary does not believe the present paper issues redundant. Stoppage of specie payments, and fears of ignorant people abroad throwing stocks into the market, caused gold to be an object of speculation, till it reached 37½ per cent. The Secretary treats of the causes of the rise; not to be attributed mainly to increase of currency. The causes of redundancy in the increase of corporate notes. He commends a U. S. Bank circulation, and the reduction of the bank-note circulation. He renews the proposition to lay a moderate tax on corporate circulation, and considers it the best means of gradual reduction and restriction. The Secretary believes in a sound circulation of uniform value, through banking associations organized under national legislation. He discusses the national resources—lands, mines, &c., and is hopeful of the future: The mode of obtaining the new loans is handled. Certain restrictions in the act authorizing the issue of bonds, &c., must be taken off. The bullion received at the Mint last financial year was $45,000,000. Amount coined—gold, $45,000,000; silver, near $3,000,000, etc. Total coinage, $65,000,000.—Bullion deposited at Assay Office, N. Y., $20,000. In San Francisco—gold deposits in branch mint, $16,000,000; silver, $49,000. The Secretary recommends that the present denomination of gold may be well availed of, for the purpose of taking one considerable step toward having uniform weights, measures and coins. He recommends that the half eagle be made equal to the gold sovereign of Great Britain, and discusses the trade between the loyal and disloyal States; Custom-House frauds; the necessity of a N. Y. Assistant Collector; the requirements of the N. Y. Custom-House building; the administration of the hospital fund; the issue of stamp currency; the printing and engraving of Treasury notes; the labors of the Bureau; the property destroyed through military service; the appointments of certain deputies; the inspection of steamboats; the revenue-cutter service; praises the coal survey; glances at maps and charts and lighthouses; then concludes without any peroration.

The Secretary's views on the subject of a National currency of uniform value throughout the country, we give at length, as this may be considered the great feature of his report:

It may be properly added that this desirable substitution of a circulation, uniform in description and value, for a circulation varying widely in both, may, perhaps, be more easily and beneficially effected now than at any other time. The circulation of United States Notes may greatly facilitate the payments to the banks, through which their own notes must be withdrawn; and thus not only protect the community from the inconveniences, but the banks from the losses which might otherwise attend reduction.

It may also be added that when the substitution shall have been accomplished, and, perhaps, if circumstances favor, at an earlier period, payments in specie of United States Notes may be resumed with less cost and less injury to business than would attend a like resumption of payment of corporate notes. With comparatively trivial sacrifice the Government can, whenever its expenditures are reduced to its revenue, provide, by loan or otherwise, all the coin needed to commence and maintain the resumption.

While the Secretary thus repeats the preference he has heretofore expressed for a United States Note circulation, even when issued directly by the Government, and dependent on the action of the Government for regulation and final redemption, over the note circulation of the numerous and variously organized and variously responsible banks now existing in the country; and while he now sets forth, more fully than heretofore, the grounds of that preference, he still adheres to the opinion expressed in his last report, that a circulation furnished by the Government, but issued by banking associations, organized under a general act of Congress, is to be preferred to either. Such a circulation, uniform in general characteristics, and amply secured as to prompt convertibility by national bonds deposited in the Treasury, by the associations receiving it, would unite, in his judgment, more elements of soundness and utility than can be combined in any other.

A circulation composed exclusively of notes issued directly by the Government, or of such notes and coin, is recommended mainly by two considerations: the first, derived from the facility with which it may be provided in emergencies, and the second, from its cheapness.—

The principal objections to such a circulation as a permanent system are, 1st, the facility of excessive expansion when expenditures exceed revenue; 2d, the danger of lavish and corrupt expenditure, stimulated by facility of expansion; 3d, the danger of fraud in management and supervision; 4th, the impossibility of providing it in sufficient amounts for the wants of the people whenever expenditures are reduced to equality with revenue or below it.

These objections are all serious. The last requires some elucidation. It will be easily understood, however, if it be considered that a Government issuing a credit circulation cannot supply, in any given period, an amount of currency greater than the excess of its disbursements over its receipts. To that amount, it may create a debt in small notes and these notes may be used as currency. This is precisely the way in which the existing currency of the United States notes is supplied.—That portion of the expenditure not met by revenue or loans has been met by the issues of these notes. Debt in this form has been substituted for various debts in other forms. Whenever, therefore, the country shall be restored to a healthy normal condition, and receipts exceed expenditures, the supply of United States notes will be arrested, and must progressively diminish.—Whatever demand may be made for their redemption in coin must hasten this diminution; and there can be no reissue; for reissue, under the conditions, necessarily implies disbursement, and the revenue, upon the supposition, supplies more than is needed for that purpose.—There is, then, no mode in which a currency in United States notes can be permanently maintained, except by loans of them, when not required for disbursement, on deposits of coin, or pledge of securities, or in some other way. This would convert the Treasury into a Government Bank, with all its hazards and mischiefs.

If these reasonings be sound, little room can remain for doubt that the evils certain to arise from such a scheme of currency, if adopted as a permanent system, greatly overbalance the temporary though not inconsiderable advantages offered by it.

It remains to be considered what results may be reasonably expected from an act authorizing the organization of banking associations, such as the Secretary proposed in his last report.

The central idea of the proposed measure is the establishment of one sound, uniform circulation, of equal value throughout the country, upon the foundation of national credit combined with private capital.

Such a currency, it is believed, can be secured through banking associations organized under national legislation.

It is proposed that these associations be entirely voluntary. Any persons, desirous of employing real capital in sufficient amounts, can, if the plan be adopted, unite together under proper articles, and, having contributed the requisite capital, can invest such part of it, not less than a fixed minimum, in United States bonds, and having deposited these bonds with the proper officer of the United States receive United States notes in such denominations as may be desired, and employ them as money in discounts and exchanges. The stockholders of any existing banks can, in like manner, organize under the act, and transfer, by such degrees as may be found convenient, the capital of the old to the use of the new associations. The notes thus put into circulation, will be payable, until resumption, in United States notes, and after resumption, in specie, by the association which issues them on demand; and if not so paid will be redeemable at the Treasury of the United States from the proceeds of the bonds pledged in security. In the practical working of the plan, if sanctioned by Congress, redemption at one or more of the great commercial centres will probably be provided for by all the associations which circulate the notes, and, in case any association shall fail in such redemption, the Treasurer of the United States will probably, under discretionary authority, pay the notes and cancel the public debt held as security.

It seems difficult to conceive of a note circulation which will combine higher local and general credit than this. After a few years no other circulation would be used, nor could the issues of the national circulation be easily increased beyond the legitimate demands of business. Every dollar of circulation would represent real capital, actually invested in national stocks, and the total amount issued could always be easily and quickly ascertained from the books of the Treasury. These circumstances, if they might not wholly remove the temptation to excessive issues, would certainly reduce it to the lowest point, while the form of the notes, the uniformity of devices, the signatures of national officers and the imprint of the national seal authenticating the declaration borne on each that it is secured by bonds which represent the faith and capital of the whole country, could not fail to make every note as good in any part of the world as the best known and best esteemed national securities.

The Secretary has already mentioned the support to public credit which may be expected from the proposed associations. The importance of this point may excuse some additional observations.

The organization proposed, if sanctioned by Congress, would require within a very few years for deposit as security for circulation, bonds of the United States to an amount not less than $250,000,000. It may well be expected, indeed, that the circulation, by uniformity in credit and value, and capacity of quick and cheap transportation, will be likely to be used more extensively than any circulation ever issued. Should Congress see fit to restrict the privilege of deposit to the bonds known as five-twenties, authorized by the act of last session, the demand would promptly absorb all of that description already issued and make large room for more. A steady market for the bonds would thus be established and the negotiation of them greatly facilitated.

But it is not in immediate results that the value of this support would be only or chiefly seen. There are always holders who desire to sell securities of whatever kind. If buyers are few or uncertain, the market value must decline. But the plan proposed, would create a constant demand, equaling and often exceeding the supply. Thus a steady uniformity in price would be maintained, and generally at a rate somewhat above those of bonds of equal credit but not available to banking associations. It is not easy to appreciate the full benefit of such conditions to a Government obliged to borrow.

Another advantage to be derived from such associations would be found in the convenient agencies they would furnish for the deposit of public moneys.

The Secretary does not propose to interfere with the independent treasury. It may be advantageously retained, with the assistant treasurers already established in the most important cities, where the customs may be collected as now, in coin or treasury notes issued directly by the Government, but not furnished to banking associations.

But whatever the advantages of such arrangements in the commercial cities in relation to customs, it seems clear that the secured national circulation furnished to the banking associations should be received everywhere for all other dues than customs, and that these associations will constitute the best and safest depositories of the revenue derived from such receipts. The convenience and utility to the Government of their employment in this capacity, and often also, as agents for payments, and as distributors of stamps, need no demonstration.—The necessity for some other depositories than surveyors of ports, receivers, postmasters, and other officers, of whose responsibility and fitness, in many cases, nothing satisfactory can be known, is acknowledged by the provision for selection by the Secretary contained in the Internal Revenue act; and it seems, very clear that the public interest will be secured far more certainly by the organization and employment of associations organized as proposed than by any official selection.

Another and very important advantage of the proposed plan has already been adverted to. It will reconcile, as far as practicable, the interests of existing institutions with those of the whole people.

All changes, however important, should be introduced with caution, and proceeded in with a careful regard to every affected interest. Rash innovation is not less dangerous than stupefied inaction. The time has come when a circulation of the United States notes in some form, must be employed. The people demand uniformity in currency, and claim, at least, part of the benefit of debt without interest, made into money, hitherto exclusively enjoyed by the banks. These demands are just and must be respected. But there need by no sudden change; there need be no hurtful interference with existing interests. As yet the United States note circulation hardly fills the vacuum caused by the temporary withdrawal of coin; it does not, perhaps, fully meet the demand for increased circulation created by the increased number, variety, and activity of payments in money. There is opportunity, therefore, for the wise and beneficial regulation of its substitution for other circulation. The mode of substitution, also, may be judiciously adapted to actual circumstances. The plan suggested consults both purposes. It contemplates gradual withdrawal of bank note circulation, and proposes a United States note circulation, furnished to banking associations, in the advantages of which they may participate in full proportion to the care and responsibility assumed and the services performed by them. The promptitude and zeal with which many of the existing institutions came to the financial support of the Government in the dark days which followed the outbreak of the rebellion, is not forgotten. They ventured largely, and boldly, and patriotically on the side of the Union and the Constitutional supremacy of the nation over States and citizens. It does not at all detract from the merit of the act that the losses, which they feared but unhesitatingly risked were transmuted into unexpected gains. It is a solid recommendation of the suggested plan that it offers the opportunity to these and kindred institutions to reorganize, continue their business under the proposed act, and with little loss and much advantage, participate in maintaining the new and uniform national currency.

The proposed plan is recommended, finally, by the firm anchorage it will supply to the Union of the States. Every banking association whose bonds are deposited in the Treasury of the Union; every individual who holds a dollar of the circulation secured by such deposit; every merchant, every manufacturer, every farmer, every mechanic, interested in transactions dependent for success on the credit of that circulation, will feel as an injury every attempt to rend the national unity, with the permanence and stability of which all their interests are so closely and vitally connected. Had the system been possible, and had it actually existed two years ago, can it be doubted that the national interests and sentiments enlisted by it for the Union would have so strengthened the motives for adhesion derived from other sources that the wild treason of Secession would have been impossible?

A tabular statement is submitted with the report as a part of it, giving receipts and expenditures of financial years, of 1862, 1863 and 1864. They are in brief, as follows:

Receipts and Expenditures for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1862.

The total receipts including a balance on hand July 1, 1861, of $2,257,065 80, was $583,885,247 06, as follows:

From Customs,	$49,056,397 62	
From lands,	152,203 77	
From miscellaneous sour.,	931,787 64	
From direct tax,	1,795,331 73	$51,935,720 76
From loans,		529,692,460 50
Aggregate receipts,		$581,628,181 26
Balance in Treasury,		2,257,065 80
Total resources,		$583,885,247 06
EXPENDITURES.		
The aggregate expenditures were,		$570,841,700 25
Leaving balance in Treasury July 1, 1862,		13,043,546 81
Total,		$583,885,247 06

Receipts and Expenditures for the Year Ending June 30, 1863.

RECEIPTS.

Actual, first quarter, and estimated for three-quarters of the year ending June 30, 1863.

From Customs,	$33,041,786 59
From lands,	88,724 10
From miscellaneous sources,	2,244,316 32
From the direct tax,	11,620,717 99
From internal duties,	85,456,303 70
Aggregate receipts, actual and estimated, from all sources other than from loans for the year,	167,451,796 79
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1862,	13,043,546 81
	$180,495,345 60

EXPENDITURES.

The estimates being based upon appropriations made and asked for the current year, and including the balances of former appropriations unexpended on the 1st of July last:

For the civil service, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous,		$32,611,543 23
For Interior Department, pensions and Indians,		8,982,908 43
For the War Department,		747,359,828 93
For the Navy Department,		82,177,510 71
For interest on public debt,		25,084,532 07
Aggregate from sources other than for principal of public debt,		$893,346,321 48
Of this amount of $893,346,321 48, it may be safely estimated that there will remain undrawn on the 30th June next the sum of,		200,000,000 00
Making the estimated aggregate amount required during the year ending June 30, 1863, for the support of the Government and of the war, the sum of,		693,346,321 43
Add for public debt due and becoming due during the year,		95,212,456 14
Aggregate for the year,		$788,558,777 62
Deduct actual and estimated receipts from all sources other than loans for the year,		180,495,345 60
And there remains to be provided,		$608,063,432 02
In addition to the sum of $180,495,345 60, the actual and estimated receipts for the year from sources other than loans, there has been received from loans and applied to current expenditures and payment of public debt during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1862,	$114,458,821 02	
And during October and November,	85,670,595 99	
		$200,129,717 01
Leaves still to be provided,		407,933,715 01
The estimated additional receipts from sources under existing laws are,		131,021,197 35
Showing a deficiency of,		$276,912,517 66
With the interest accruing on that sum.		

Receipts and Expenditures.

As estimated for the year ending June 30, 1864.

RECEIPTS.

From Customs,	$70,000,000 00
From lands,	25,000 00
From miscellaneous sources,	3,000,000 00
From internal duties,	150,000,000 00
Aggregate,	$223,025,000 00

EXPENDITURES.

Balance of former appropriations estimated to be unexpended, July 1, 1863,	200,000,000 00
For civil service, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous,	25,081,510 08
For Interior Department, Indians and pensions,	20,346,577 01
For the War Department,	739,829,146 80
For the Navy Department,	68,257,255 01
For interest on public debt,	33,513,890 50
Principal on public debt,	19,384,804 16
Total,	$1,095,413,183 56
Of this amount of, $1,095,413,183 56, it may be safely estimated that there will remain undrawn on the 30th of June, 1864, the sum of,	250,000,000 00
Aggregate for the year,	$845,413,183 56
The estimated receipts, as before stated for that year are placed at,	223,025,000 00
Leaving to be provided for by loans the sum of,	$622,388,183 56

The entire report is written and prepared with a clearness, force, and elegance which characterize all papers emanating from the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury.

TO OUR LADY READERS.

The extreme nausea and disgust inflicted on many ladies by their male relatives and friends, who persist in Chewing Tobacco, call for some means of alleviation.—Ladies, who wish to institute a radical reform in this respect among the gentlemen of their immediate circle, should send to **O. Spottswood, 129 Spring Street, New York, for his "Antidote for Tobacco."**—By its use the craving appetite may be allayed and prevented. The Antidote is not disagreeable to the taste, and is a powerful and invigorating Tonic. Price 50c. per package. Five packages, $1. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. Full instructions for use are sent with each package.

December 13, '62 50-

Batchelor's Hair Dye!—*The Best in the World!*—WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR *on the four sides of each box.*

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May 31, '62. 22-ly

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Put up in the foil Pound papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk. Our prices range from 8 to 30 cents. We put up the following kinds:

JAVA, MARACAIBO, SUP. RIO, RIO and SUPERIOR COFFEE.

We believe our Coffee to be *better* than any ground Coffee now in use. All orders addressed to us, or to our Agents, Messrs. PLACE & YOUNG, 153 Chambers street, cor. Washington Street, New York City, and Messrs. POLLARD & DOANE, 189 & 191 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

TABER & PLACE.

Sept. 20, '62. 38-3m

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

March 15, '62. 11-ly

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

The Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo.—This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.—Address

REV. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dec. 13, '62. 50 ly

The Confessions and Experience of a Poor Young Man.—A gentleman having been cured of the results of early error and disease, will, from motives of benevolence, send to those who request it, a copy of the above interesting narrative, published by himself. This little book is designed as a warning and caution to young men and those who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, PREMATURE DECAY, &c., &c., supplying at the same time the means of self cure. Single copies will be sent under seal in a plain envelope, without charge,—to any who request it, by addressing the author, CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq.,

Greenpoint, Long Island, New York.

Nov. 29, '62. 48-3m

DR. JNO. L. LYON'S FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS

FOR FEMALES.

This valuable medicine is now offered to the American Ladies as the only sure, positive, and never-failing cure and regulator of suppression of nature, from whatever cause. Particular care should be used to know that *Pregnancy* is not the cause, as the *Drops* would surely produce an effect entirely contrary to the course of nature, for which I will not hold myself responsible.—These Drops are so mild and pleasant, that the feeblest can take them with perfect security, yet so powerful in their effects, that they may be safely called a never-failing *Regulator*. They can be procured by addressing me as directed below. I have used this medicine for the last twelve years in my practice, and therefore well know its merits. Sold by all druggists.

Price $1 per bottle. Address
DR. JNO. L. LYON, *New Haven, Conn.*

Aug. 2, '62. 31-ly

Religious Intelligence.

THE Rev. Mr. Officer, late missionary to Liberia, Africa, will preach on Sunday (to-morrow) morning, in the English Lutheran Church, Market Street, and in the evening at the German and English Lutheran Church, Third Street, at 7 o'clock. The members of the congregations and public generally, are invited to be present.

THE members of the English Lutheran Church in Market street, are urgently requested to be in attendance at their next Congregational Meeting, which will be held on Monday evening, December 22nd.

THE Presbyterian Quarterly Review, edited for so many years by the Rev. Dr. Wallace, of Philadelphia, has been sold to the Rev. J. M. Sherwood, an able scholar and critic, of the same denomination. It will be continued under the title of The American Presbyterian and Theological Review, under the same auspices and with an enlarged sphere of usefulness. Philadelphia is represented by the following associate editors, who retain their connection with the work: Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. Thos. Brainard, D. D., and Rev. John Jenkins, D. D., the pastors respectively of the First, the Pine Street, and the Calvary Presbyterian Churches.

NOTICES.

TRINITY CHURCH SERVICES—December, 1862.

14th—3d Sunday in Advent. Isaiah xxv, St Luke iii, to v 19. Isaiah xxviii to v 23, Rom xiv.

17th—Ember Day. Special Prayer for candidates for Holy Orders. Evening service and lecture, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

19th—Ember Day. Service at 10½ A. M. and Litany.

20th—Ember Day. Service at 4 o'clock, P. M., with special prayers.

21st—4th Sunday in Advent and St Thomas' Day.—Isaiah xxx, St Matthew iii, to v 13. Isaiah xxxii, 1 Cor I.

25th—Christmas. Isaiah ix, Luke ii. Isaiah vii, Titus iii.

26th—St Stephen; and 27th, St John's Day.

28th—1st Sunday after Christmas and Holy Innocents' Day.

31st—Service in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, closing the year.

D. WASHBURN, Rector.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will commence their regular services in their Brick Meeting House, on the corner of Market and William Streets, TO-MORROW, 12th October. Morning Prayer, 9½, A. M. Public services at 10½, A. M. and 7, P. M.

ENGLISH BAPTIST CHURCH, MINERSVILLE.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock.

METHODIST E. CHURCH.—Rev. C. J. Thompson, the newly appointed Pastor, will, Providence permitting, preach to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Market Square. Prayer Meeting regularly every Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Weekly Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH, Callowhill Street, Rev. C. S. HAMAN, Pastor. German preaching every Sunday Morning at 10 o'clock, and English in the Evening at 7 o'clock.

REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH, Mahantango st. Preaching every Lord's Day, Morning and Evening, at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Lecture, Wednesday Evening, at 7½ o'clock

R. H. AUSTIN, Pastor.

DIED.

DREIBELBIES—On the 3d of December, inst., at Schuylkill Haven, JACOB DREIBELBIES, Esq., aged 80 years, 3 months and 10 days.

MAY—Nov. 30th, in Port Carbon, PHILIP DEGRAN, son of Philip and Catharine May, aged 2 years, 3 weeks and 2 days.

RAUDENBUSH—At Lewistown, Schuylkill County, very suddenly, Dec. 8th, 1862, DANIEL RAUDENBUSH, Sr., aged 72 years, a soldier of the war of 1812. He was a highly respected citizen of this County, and is mourned by a large circle of friends.

STOEVER—In Jackson Township, Lebanon County, Pa., on the 4th inst., JACOB STOEVER, aged 75 years and 6 months. Mr. Stoever was for many years editor of the Lebanon *Morgenstern*, a German paper. He represented at one time, in the State Senate, the district composed of Lebanon and Dauphin.

SHEARER—In Pottsville, on Monday, the 8th inst., ANNIE R., daughter of James R. and Sarah Shearer, aged 4 years and 9 months.

Unrestrained in his march o'er man's wide domain,
Death in his might hath been with us again;
Hath chosen a victim, his bow hath been bent,
On youth in full vigor his arrow been spent.

Alas! what avails us a vigorous form,
Vain battle hath strength with a pitiless storm;—
Who will now boast of their beauty and powers,
Knowing death, like winter, makes no choice of flowers.

How bitter the tears that friends must now shed,
As they think of the past, and then on the dead;
But colder's the path, and darker the road,
For the parents who've given their loved one to God.

But why o'er the ravages of death should they mourn?
The key of Eternity rests on its urn;—
Why should it in terror, or shrink from its blow?
The sleep of "dear Annie" 's unbroken by woe.

We all have our trials—'tis best that we should;
They are sent us from Heaven, and turn to our good;
And when they seem hardest, forget not His word,—
That those who are loved are afflicted by God.

Then, friends, dry your eyes, and cease to regret
That "Annie," the young, by death hath been met.
Oh, would you recall her to this world again,
Of sin and temptation, of sorrow and pain?

For, though you have laid her beneath the cold sod,
While the tomb hath the body, her soul is with God;
Then pray you, who loved her, that grace may be given
To live in the Lord—to meet her in Heaven. A.

Milton and Belfont papers please copy.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OFFICE MINE HILL & SCHUYLKILL HAVEN RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, 12th Mo. 12th, 1862.

A stated annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, in the Hall of the Franklin Institute, No. 15 South Seventh St., on the 12th day of 1st month (January), 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at which time a report of the proceedings of the Board of Managers will be presented, and an election will be held for a President and ten Managers to conduct the affairs of the Company for the year ensuing. WILLIAM BIDDLE, Sec'y.

Dec. 13, '62. 50-5t

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN & LEHIGH RIVER RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9th, 1862.

Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders, and an election for officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 15 South Seventh street, on the twelfth day of January, 1863, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

JOSHUA W. ASH, Sec'y.

Dec. 13, '62. 50-5t

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION CO. PHILADELPHIA, December 3d, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders, and an election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 417 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 5th of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. M. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

Dec. 6, '62. 49-5t

OFFICE MILL CREEK & MINE HILL NAVIGATION AND RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26th, 1862.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 Library street, on MONDAY, December 29th, at ten o'clock, A. M., at which time an election for officers to serve the ensuing year will take place.

P. C. HOLLIS, Secretary.

Nov. 29, '62. 48 5t

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL VALLEY NAVIGATION AND RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26th, 1862.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 Library Street, on MONDAY, December 29th, at half-past ten o'clock, A. M., at which time an election for officers to serve the ensuing year will also take place.

P. C. HOLLIS, Sec'y.

Nov. 29, '62. 48 5t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the firm name of HAYWOOD & CO., is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of WILLIAM HARRIS.

BENJ'N HAYWOOD,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
GEORGE BRIGHT.

Pottsville, Nov. 13, 1862.

The business of the late firm will be continued by the undersigned, in the partnership name of HAYWOOD & CO.

BENJ'N HAYWOOD,
GEORGE BRIGHT.

Pottsville, Nov. 13, 1862. 46-5t

CATAWISSA RAILROAD CO.'S COAL LANDS.—Proposals for the LEASING of the above valuable COAL Property, will be received at the General Office of the Company, No. **308 WALNUT St.**, Philadelphia.

This property contains among other veins, the Mammoth, 47 feet thick, one vein of 7 feet, and one vein of 5 feet; all of which have been lately and thoroughly proven.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Officers of the Company, as above.

By order of the Board of Directors.

T. HASKINS DU PUY, President.

Nov. 8, '62. 45 5t

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the subscribers, citizens of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, for a Charter of a Bank of Discount, Deposit and Circulation, under the Free Banking Laws of Pennsylvania, to be named "THE GOVERNMENT BANK," to be located in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, with a Capital of Fifty Thousand Dollars, and with privileges to increase the same to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

WILLIAM HUNTZINGER,
WILLIAM F. HUNTZINGER,
E. J. FRY,
DANIEL KREBS,
H. H. HUNTZINGER.

Pottsville, Oct. 4, '62. 40-3m

NOTICE.—The Miners' Bank of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their next session, for a renewal of their charter. Said Bank is located in the Borough of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, with an authorized capital of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, a renewal of which will be asked, without any extension of privileges. By order of the Board.

CHA. LOESER, Cashier.

June 14, '62. 24-29t

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their next session, for a renewal of the charter of The Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County, located in Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, with the present capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and with the usual banking privileges.

J. W. CAKE, Cashier.

June 7, '62. 23-1m

U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES,

OR

20 YEAR 6 PER CT. BONDS,

Payable at the option of the Government after Five Years,

For Sale at Par.

Interest to Commence from Date of Deposit.

GOLD, SILVER,

AND

U. S. TREASURY NOTES,

BOUGHT AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM.

L. F. WHITNEY, Pottsville.

Nov. 15, '62. 46-tf

WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF JOSEPH BAXTER, who, when last heard from, was in Minersville. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother,

FRANCIS BAXTER,
420 South TWENTIETH St., PHILADELPHIA.

Dec. 6, '62. 49-4t

WANTED.—From sixty to eighty tons of old "T" Railroad Iron, not exceeding 45 pounds to the yard. Also, a lot of old Flat Railroad. Address W. P. SCHELL, Bedford, Pa. Send statement of quantity, weight and price of Iron, and point of delivery.

Nov. 29, '62. 48-4t

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAY COW.—Strayed away from the subscriber, residing in Market street, Pottsville, a RED COW, with a white face, with one of her horns broken off. Whoever will return said Cow to the subscriber, or gives him information where he can get her again, will be reasonably rewarded. R. [illegible]

Dec. 6, '62. 49-3t

LOST.—On Wednesday evening, 26th inst., between the Market House and [illegible] a SCARLET KNIT SHAWL. Any one finding and leaving the same at Mrs. STALL'S, on Mahantongo Street, will be suitably rewarded.

Nov. 29, '62. 48-3t

STRAY COW.—CAME to the premises of the subscriber, at Broad Mountain Plane, Mahanoy Township, Schuylkill County, on the 14th of November, 1862, a BLACK COW, with a white spot on the right shoulder; crooked horns; both hind legs white, and a white spot on front leg. About seven years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold according to law.

EDWARD SEITZINGER.

Nov. 22, '62. 47-3t

FOR SALE & TO LET.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT.—I offer for rent a No. 1 STORE HOUSE, situated in the business part of Auburn, Schuylkill County, with a large Sale-room, Warehouse, Dwelling House and Stable attached. Will be rented to a good business man at a moderate rent. Possession given on the 1st of January, 1863, or between this and the first of the year. For further information, call at the Auburn Hotel, in the Borough of Auburn.

GEORGE WAGNER.

Dec 13, '62.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Property at present occupied by Chas. M. Hill, Esq., on Mahantongo Street, is offered for sale. Has every modern improvement, and is in excellent condition. Terms reasonable. One-third cash; balance in five years.

For further information, apply to J. WALLACE [illegible]

Dec. 13, '62.

FOR SALE.—The premises, consisting of a Stone House, with back Brick Building, situate on the corner of Mahantongo and Tenth streets, in Pottsville. The lot is 30 feet in front by 244 feet in depth, with a stable on the rear. Gas and water on the premises. Terms reasonable. Apply to

THOMAS H. WALKER, Pottsville, Pa.

Dec. 6, '62. 49-

FOR SALE.—A Baldwin Six-wheel Connected, Wood burning FREIGHT ENGINE, in excellent running order. Also, 129 three-ton Coal CARS, of the 4 ft. 8½ in. guage, and four miles of "T" IRON, of the "U" pattern. Apply to

JAS. C. HAYDON,
Supt. Buck Mt. Coal Co.

Rockport, Carbon Co., Pa., Dec. 6, '62. 49-4t

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The Mahanoy Forge property, consisting of the Forge, Saw Mill, Mansion, and Tenant Houses and the necessary outbuildings, with 300 acres of Farm Land, with much timber land adjoining as would be desirable, situate in Barry Township, Schuylkill County, in close proximity to the Shamokin, Mahanoy and Schuylkill Coal Regions, and only a short distance to the Railroad, affording one of the best locations for material, forest and coal, and a home market for all the Iron made. The Works are now in operation, under the tenancy of Messrs. Thompson and Kockel, whose lease expires on the 1st of April next, the property will be open to Private Sale by the 1st of February, on reasonable terms. If not sold by that time, will be to-let.

For a view of the premises, apply to ISRAEL REED, Esq., adjoining.

For further particulars, enquire of
JOHN H. OTTO, Williamsport,
or BODA OTTO, Reading.

Dec. 6, '62. 49-

TO LEASE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.—The Coal Property known as the [illegible] FORGE COAL CO." situated about four miles from Scranton, on the Bloomsburgh Railroad. The coal can be put in good working order at a comparatively small expense, and contracts can be entered into for immediate delivery of Coal. For further particulars, enquire of or address GEN'L E. PHINNEY, Scranton, Pa.; THOMAS SMULL, No. 76 Gold Street, New York; or V. STOUT, President of Shoe & Leather Bank, New York.

Nov. 22, '62. 47-

FOR SALE.—Two forty horse-power High Pressure Exhausting Condensing ENGINES, (upright beam,) cylinder 13 inches bore, 4 feet stroke, connected at right angles on fly wheel shaft, or otherwise entirely independent; each Engine having strong and heavy box bed plate cast in one piece, supporting massive square pedestals on columns supporting beam pillow blocks.

These Engines are modern in style and finish, strongly and substantially built, having only been in use a few months, will be found on examination equal to new in any in the market.

Also, two Cylinder Flue BOILERS, 38 feet long, 44 inches diameter, with two 15 inch flues in each, whole fire front, and other appurtenances used with such operation.

Also, a Friction HOISTING DRUM, with shafting and reversing gear complete. Will raise at moderate speed five tons, with single chain direct acting at the CHAIN belonging thereto.

Also, one pair BLOWING CYLINDERS. Cylinders 24 inches diameter, 30 inches stroke. Horizontal, with cast iron bed plates, all properly connected, with Boiler 175 feet 16 inch Blast Pipe, in 16 feet lengths. The cylinders are modern in style and substantially built.

Also, two pair CRUSHERS, with gear heavy enough for crushing ores; with Driving Gear, Shafts, Pulleys, Hangers, &c.

Also, SHAFTING, from 7 inches diameter down to 2 inches, with Pedestals, Hangers, wheels, bevel and spur, Pulleys, &c.

Also, CORNISH PUMP, with necessary connecting Rod, Shears, Chain and Bucket, Sheives, Pulleys, &c., Barrel, Shaft, Pedestal, Wheel, &c.

All the above having been used but a short time at the Chattam Cobalt Mines, Middle Haddam, Conn.

Persons desiring to examine them will please call at GEORGE H. BISHOP, Middletown, Conn., near the mines, or apply to C. H. SHINN,

222 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 22, '62. 47-3m

FOR RENT.—The large Stone MACHINE SHOP, on Coal Street, near Norwegian, lately occupied by Mr. William Smith. Possession given on the 1st of January. For terms and particulars, apply to

RICHARD HURST, Pottsville,
or WILLIAM MILNES, Tamaqua.

Nov. 22, '62. 47-

FOR SALE.—A Chickering Piano for sale Cheap. Apply to
HENRY GRESSANG, Centre Street, Pottsville.

Sept. 6, '62. 36-tf

FOR SALE.—An undivided interest in a valuable tract of productive COAL LAND, in New Castle Township, Schuylkill County, now worked by two collieries. Apply to
FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, Pottsville, Pa.

Aug. 30, '62. 35-tf

FOR LEASE—IMPORTANT TO COAL OPERATORS.—The Big Mountain Improvement Company offers to lease one or more veins of the celebrated BIG MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH COAL, situated on the West end of their lands, on Gearhart's Run, within five-eighths of a mile of the Shamokin and Sunbury Railroad, 20 miles from Shamokin Gap. 20 miles from Sunbury. Valley Railroad.

There are two openings made on veins 8 feet thick. Parties wishing to lease a valuable Operation, can see the veins, ascertain terms of lease, &c., by calling on the subscriber, at Shamokin.

H. VAN GASKEN, Sec'y.

Shamokin, July 26, '62. 30-tf

MINERS, MECHANICS & FARMERS.—FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT in Schuylkill County.—One of 180 acres—100 under cultivation, balance Chestnut Sprouts, 8 years growth. Terms to suit purchasers. Half of mineral right reserved.

10 acres within 3 miles of Pottsville, suitable for trucking. Apply to F. B. BANNAN,
Real Estate Agent, Pottsville.

May 17, '62. 20-tf

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP.—One 60 horse Engine, with boilers and all connecting machinery for pumping water.

One 30 horse Engine, and Boilers, with all the connecting machinery for breaking Coal.

About 1300 feet of 16 inch pipes, with pump and connecting irons, &c.

Two chains, wire rope, &c.

Apply to A. RUSSEL,
Office—corner of Mahantango and Second streets.

Pottsville, March 24, '61 12-tf

FOR RENT.—The property known as the YORK STORE, in the Borough of Pottsville, consisting of a Dwelling House and Store with a large Store House adjoining. For terms, if required, Enquire. Possession given immediately, if required.

EDWARD YARDLEY.

Pottsville, Dec. 49-tf

MAHANOY CITY LOTS FOR SALE.—Apply to RICHARD KEAR, Minersville, or to W. H. CARTER, Mahanoy City.

February 2, '61 5-tf

FOR RENT.—Dwelling Houses, Offices, Store Rooms, and a Hall suitable for Lectures, &c. For particulars, apply to
L. C. THOMPSON,
Cor. Centre & Market Sts.

Feb. 18, '60. 7-

FOR SALE CHEAP.—The Type, Press, and Printing Materials, for publishing a Weekly Newspaper. Have been in use between three and four years. Address this office.

May 3, '62. 18-

FOR RENT.—A three-story Dwelling House, with Store Room attached, next door to Mr. Wolmelsdorf's, situate between the Pennsylvania Hall and American House. Immediate possession given. Apply to M. MURPHY,

Pottsville, Nov. 1, '62. 44-tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS: bought and sold by the 100, at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.

YARA CIGARS. GENUINE YARA CIGARS.

50,000 CIGARS on hand, and for sale by W. F. BOYER.

May 31, '62.