Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

A RECORD.

When this Rebellion against the Republic shall be numbered with the things of the past, the historian's work will commence. Sieges and battles will be described, and naval engagements that have wrought a revolution in the navies of the world, will be pictured with their exciting incidents. Just tributes will be paid to the heroism of our soldiers and sailors, and to the liberality and self-sacrificing devotion of the loyal men and women of the Republic, who gave unstintingly of their means, and labored on the battle field and in the hospital, to save the lives of our sick and wounded heroes. Bright will be the picture though framed in blood and tears. Sparta in her palmiest days, could boast no citizens like unto these, for theirs was compulsory patriotism under the stern code of Lycurgus, which taught a child to know no parent but the Republic. In Sparta filial affection and all the tender ties that render man but little lower than angels, were unknown, and the courage for which that people are famous in history, was cold-blooded. Here the soldier on his death-bed, murmurs a prayer for his country while his heart's tenderest affections go out to wife and child, he shall never see in life again. Men leave the peaceful employments of a life-time, to enter the ranks, while others encounter fatigue and danger, and offer up their lives at the call of humanity. The Spartan knew nothing but feats of arms. It was his business. The American had for many years, up to the commencement of the hostilities in this Rebellion, trod only the quiet paths of commerce and manufactures. A people combining Spartan valor with all the accomplishments of modern civilization and the social affections, stand unequalled in the history of the world, and their self-sacrificing devotion and bravery will be themes for the future poet and historian.

But there will be another record, at which posterity will blush with shame and indignation. There will be a record of men claiming to be Americans, who from the very outset of the war to save the Union, did all they could against the Government; men who knowing that the slaveholders of the Rebel States commenced the Rebellion, and continued it in the interest of Slavery, at a cost of hundreds of thousands of precious lives and millions of treasure, yet worked as partizans and acted as traitors, to aid the Rebels. Far, far beneath the poor, despised negro, in worth, are these men, and they will yet be so esteemed generally. Justice though slow is sure. In the pillory of a civilized world's contempt for the enemies of human freedom, will stand the American Copperhead.

Only this week these enemies of the Government, in the House at Washington, knowing that Slavery has been the cause of our national troubles, and that the States of the Union can never be thoroughly united, until it is abolished from every foot of our soil, voted against a resolution offered by Mr. Arnold of Illinois, proposing to take steps to rid the country of the great evil. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to abolish slavery in the United States wherever it now exists, and to prohibit its existence in every part thereof.

The resolution was passed by the following vote:

Yeas 78, nays 64.

YEAS.		
Allison, Iowa.	Kellogg, Mich.	
Anderson, Ky.	Logan, Mo.	
Arnold, Ill.,	Longyear, Mich.	
Ashley, Ohio.	Marvin, N. Y.	
Bailey, Pa.	McClurg, Mo.	
Baldwin, Mass.	Miller, N. Y.	
Baxter, Vt.	Moorhead, Pa.	
Beaman, Mich.	Morrill, Vt.	
Blair, West Va.	Morris, N. Y.	
Blow, Mo.	Myers, Amos Pa.	
Boutwell, Mass.	Myers, Leonard Pa.	
Boyd, Mo.	Odell, N. Y.	
Brandagee, Conn.	O'Neill, Pa.	
Broomall, Pa.	Orth, Ind.	
Cobb, Wis.	Patterson, N. H.	
Cole, Cal.	Perham, Me.	
Cresswell, Md.	Pike, Mo.	
Davis, Md.	Pomeroy, N. Y.	
Davis, N. Y.	Price, Iowa.	
Dawes, Mass.	Rice, Mass.	
Dixon, R. I.	Rice, Me.	
Donnelly, Minn.	Rollins, N. H.	
Driggs, Mich.	Schenck, Ohio.	
Dunn, Ind.	Schofield, Pa.	
Eckley, Ohio.	Shannon, Cal.	
Eliot, Mass.	Smithers, Del.	
Farnsworth, Ill.	Spaulding, Ohio.	
Frank, N. J.	Stevens, Pa.	
Garfield, Ohio.	Thayer, Pa.	
Gooch, Mass.	Thomas, Md.	
Grinnell, Iowa.	Upson, Mich.	
Higby, Cal.	Van Valkenburg, N. Y.	
Hooper, Mass.	Wadsworth, Ill.	
Hubbard, Iowa.	Washburn, Mass.	
Hubbard, Conn.	Whaley, West Va.	
Hulburd, N. Y.	Williams, Pa.	
Jenckes, R. I.	Wilder, Kansas.	
Julian, Ind.	Wilson, Iowa.	
Kelley, Pa.	Windom, Minn.	

NAYS.		
Allen, J. C. Ill.	Lazear, Pa.	
Allen, W. J. Ill.	Long, Ohio.	
Arcona, Pa.	Mallory, Ky.	
Baldwin, Mich.	McAllister, Pa.	
Bliss, Ohio.	McBride, Oregon.	
Brooks, N. Y.	McDowell, Pa.	
Brown, Wis.	McKinney, Ohio.	
Clay, Ky.	Miller, Pa.	
Cofroth, Pa.	Morris, Ohio.	
Cox, Ohio.	Morrison, Ill.	
Dawson, Pa.	Nelson, N. Y.	
Denison, Pa.	Noble, Ohio.	
Eden, Ill.	Odell, N. Y.	
Edgerton, Ind.	Pendleton, Ohio.	
Eldridge, Wis.	Perry, N. Y.	
Finck, Ohio.	Randall, Ky.	
Ganson, N. Y.	Robinson, Ill.	
Grider, Ky.	Rollins, Mo.	
Hall, Mo.	Ross, Ill.	
Harding, Ky.	Scott, Mo.	
Harrington, Ind.	Sloan, N. Y.	
Harris, Md.	Stiles, Pa.	
Herrick, N. Y.	STROUSE, Pa.	
Holman, Ind.	Stuart, Ill.	
Johnson, Ohio.	Sweat, Me.	
Kellogg, N. Y.	White, C. A. Ohio.	
Kernan, N. Y.	White, J. W. Ohio.	
King, Mo.	Winfield, N. Y.	
Knapp, Ill.	Wood, Fernando, N. Y.	
Law, Md.		

Let this record go down to our children and our children's children, of the names of men who voted against the only way to establish a permanent peace; against the dignity of free labor, and against human progress and rights. The descendants of these men will surely be ashamed of them, and blush that they bear such ignoble names.

CRIME IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

In our last we stated the fact that a number of men charged with violently and unlawfully stopping collieries in the County, had been arrested by the military authorities, and sent to Reading for trial. The crime is well known here to have been committed, and the evidence against the parties arrested, must be strong, or they would not have been taken into custody. The editor of the Rebel organ published in this Borough, is quite as well aware of the outrageous state of affairs which have existed in this County, in consequence of the action of men who have been misled by the Copperhead leaders, yet in his last number in noticing the arrest, he distorts the matter, as follows:

Rumor says that the cause of their arrest was their refusal to work at the scale of prices adopted by the coal operators in that region, and the influence they exerted upon their fellow miners in those districts to obtain a rate of compensation commensurate with the cost of living, and in proportion to the high prices which coal now commands in market. Verily, has it come to this, that a laborer who refuses to work at a rate of wages dictated by monopolists, thereby commits a crime which subjects him to arrest by the military authorities, removal from the county and imprisoned without trial? This is American freedom under Republican rule.

As the editor seems so ignorant of facts in this matter, we will enlighten him. The collieries at which the accused worked were stopped in December last, and have not been worked since. Why? Not because wages were reduced, for the Messrs. Heckscher and Mr. Dunne, the proprietors and operators of the collieries in question, have been paying $3 a week more wages to each of their employees, that is paid at any other colliery in the Region. That was not the reason. The season arrived when it was necessary to stop the red ash colliery, as there was no market for that description of coal, but the operators desired to continue working their white ash collieries, for which coal there was a demand. Every business man supposes that he has a right to manage his affairs in his own way; but these "committee-men" as they are called, cascade in this Region no such right. They informed the operators plumply, that if they did not continue working the red ash colliery, they *should not* work their white ash collieries. The operators very properly, refused to succumb to such unreasonable demands and the consequence is that those valuable operations have lain idle since December because the "committee-men" had resolved that they should in *order to bring the proprietors to terms*. This is the kind of freedom and justice of which the Rebel organ is enamored. In addition to this grave offence against the laws, the men just arrested, are charged with preventing other men from going to work by threats of personal violence for be it understood not only here but abroad, that the disturbers of the public peace and infringers upon private rights in this County, form but a small proportion of the mining population. Three-fourths of the miners of this Region anxiously desire that these outrageous acts shall be stopped that they may work without fear of molestation. So much for the cause of the arrest. We only state facts familiar to every citizen of the County.

Before closing this article, we would state that the untruthful and unpatriotic teachings of the Rebel organ and of the Copperhead leaders of the County, have roused passions and prejudices among a portion of the mining population which have found expression in acts of violence against the rights of person and property, until murder and arson became crimes of frequent occurrence. Believing that they would escape punishment, there has really up to this time, been but little check upon their unlawful proceedings. But the victims of unscrupulous partizans are gradually getting their eyes opened to the duplicity which been practiced upon them. They find their boastful leaders powerless to protect them from punishment which their crimes will most assuredly bring upon them. Why, even in the matter of the draft the Copperhead leaders deceived their too trusting followers. A poor Irishman trudged into Pottsville from St. Clair, week after week, to attend meetings of the Knights of the Golden Circle, at which it was promised him that if he voted the Democratic ticket there would be no draft. And men belonged to that treasonable organization, who pride themselves on their wealth of intellect and their social standing. Their promises remain unfulfilled—the guilty are punished, and the draft goes on. We would impress upon the mind of every workingman in this Region, that their greatest enemies are those papers and men who counsel resistance to the constituted authorities and violence to either person or property. They can secure no personal advantage by unlawful action, which cannot be more surely won by fair, upright, manly conduct.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

On Friday of last week, the House passed the act being an amendment of the act of March 3, 1863, and designed to increase its efficiency. The following are its noticeable points:

The quota of each city, town, district, &c., is to be in proportion to the number of men resident therein subject to draft; and in ascertaining the quota, the number already in the naval service is to be taken into account.

Any person enrolled may furnish, pecuniary to procure a substitute not liable to the draft, and shall be exempt during the time for which his substitute shall be exempted.

Previous enrollments are to be rectified by including those omitted, and excluding those improperly enrolled and liable.

Any person drafted may furnish a substitute, and if the latter is not liable to draft, shall be exempt during the time the substitute is exempted, but not exceeding the term for which the person was drafted. If the substitute is liable the principal shall be liable in filling future quotas. If the drafted person pay commutation, such payment shall relieve him only for that quota, and in no case shall his exemption extend beyond one year.

Members of religious denominations conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and so declaring by oath or affirmation, may be assigned, when drafted, to hospitals, or may pay $300 for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

Any person who has voted or held office shall be liable to draft. Mariners or able seamen drafted may within eight days enlist in the naval service for a period not less than the term of the draft; the whole number of such transfer enlistments not to exceed 10,000. Districts to be credited with such enlistments as if the drafted men had entered the military service. No pilot, engineer, master-at-arms, acting master, acting ensign, or acting master's mate is liable to draft.

Persons found to be mentally unfit, persons actually in the military or naval service, and persons who have served two years during the war and have been honorably discharged, are exempt.

The two "classes" in the old act are consolidated.

Persons resisting the enrollment, or aiding and abetting resistance, or resisting any officer charged with duties under these acts, shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both. Persons deserting from the draft shall be deemed deserters, and punished as such, and held to service for the full term of draft. Whoever procures or attempts to procure a false report from the surgeon as to his physical condition, shall be imprisoned for a period of the draft. Surgeons guilty of malfeasance shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. No member of the Board of Enrollment or other officer shall be concerned in procuring substitutes on penalty of fine and imprisonment for one year.

The 20th section in Mr. Stevens's amended amendment providing for the enrollment of all able-bodied male persons of African descent between 20 and 45; loyal masters of slaves to receive the bounty of $100 due to the slave; the Secretary of War to appoint a Commission in each Slave State represented in Congress to award compensation, not exceeding $300, to the masters of colored volunteers.

As the act embraces important amendments to the Senate bill, it was sent back to that body, and on Monday last it refused to concur in the amendments. The House insisted on its amendments, and the bill is now in the hands of a Committee of Conference.

This country has always been divided between the party of compromise and the party of extreme opinion. For more than eighty years the party of compromise blessed us with its mild and beneficent sway. Now divided, each section under the domination of its party of extreme opinion, verges, after three years of war, upon imminent ruin. Is there no help?—*Boston Courier.*

Yes, war until the cause of all our national difficulties, Slavery, is extirpated. It is too late to sit down and utter homilies on what might have been, had *conservatism*, yielded every right we possess to an arrogant slave aristocracy. Traitors are at the throat of the nation to strangle it, if possible, and with it human freedom throughout the world. The time to wail about the departure of the days of compromise, is past. A country is now to be saved from the formidable assault of traitors. As General Meagher said the other evening, while addressing, the soldiers of the Irish Legion in New York:

"There are but two parties in this country—one, the Federal armies under Abraham Lincoln, and the other, the rebel armies under Jeff Davis. These are the only two parties in the country to-day; and until the party headed by Davis has been utterly routed and annihilated, stand by your party. It is the party of the country, of its history, of its future."

The *Courier* will yet grieve in sackcloth and ashes, that it did not advocate the great cause of "the party of the country".

The Rebel organ of this Borough, publishes letters written in Washington it is thought by a person until lately in the employ of the Government. One of his late letters contained the following atrocious sentence:

The honest reputation of Abraham Lincoln has been dissipated before this country and the nations of the globe, and instead of passing from time into eternity as the great saviour of the blacks the wonderful successor of the Saviour of mankind, of whom John Brown was the precursor, and the inspired angel sent on south to proclaim universal freedom, he will totter to his grave "like the quarry slave scourged to his dungeon," with maniac visions of the million souls which have been needlessly consigned to death, and of the million now fatherless and husbandless left wailing.

If written by the person suspected, it is plain he should never have received an appointment under the Government he so basely vilifies. No loyal man could write such stuff.

A PROMINENT reason why the sixteen Copperhead Senators at Harrisburg have refused to go to work, is that they hope to prevent the passage of a Constitutional amendment securing to our gallant soldiers the right and privilege of voting. It is of no use, for the amendment will pass as soon as a Union Senator appears at Harrisburg to take the place of Major White and put the Senate in working order.

JEFF'S LAST.

Jeff Davis, President of Rebeldom, is out in a Proclamation to his unwilling conscripts, whose families are starving, and who if they attempted to leave the service on the ground of substitution, expiration of their term of service by special contract, or for any other rational reason, would be mercilessly shot if caught. These men with whom Davis and his puppets have failed to keep faith, he has the cool assurance to thank for their alacrity in re-enlisting when he has allowed them no alternative. In some comments on this adventure of the elastic Jeff, the *New-York Tribune* remarks:

They may recruit or not: but in either case they must serve to the end of the war or be shot as deserters. Of course, he twits the Union soldiers with being mercenary, because ninety-nine in every hundred of them are in arms in obedience to their own free contract to serve their country. Don't he wish he could twit them with having to serve in *spite* of their contracts, and with not half enough to wear or to eat?

Jeff tells his soldiers that they won the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, and Murfreesboro. If they did, why were they racing southward at the close of each of these battles with their Union foes hard on their heels? That they did so leave those battle-fields, we prove by the official bulletins of Beauregard and Bragg. Why not as well claim victories at Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Missionary Ridge?

Jeff. boasts of the devotion of his men compared with "the halting and reluctant service" of ours. Yet he knows that not less than *twenty thousand* of his soldiers have deserted since last October, and that at least *five* thousand have come over to us. We prove this by the complaints of his own leading journals, who intimate that not more than *half* the number whom his Congress have ordered into his ranks can be found there to-day. From the beginning of the struggle, at least ten have deserted from his armies to ours for every one who has deserted from ours to his. Is there no sense of shame in this desperate traitor?

Jeff. talks of our "overstrained resources," "debt," "repetitions of heavy drafts," "conscientiousness of a bad cause," &c., &c., and assures his dupes that our armies *must* be less formidable in 1864 than they were in 1862 and 1863! *He* knows better; but his remaining dupes will be sadly undeceived before the 4th of July. We appeal from prophecy to history.

THE VALLANDIGHAM CASE AGAIN.—The Supreme court of the United States has refused an application for a writ of *certiorari* in Vallandigham's case, on the ground that they have no authority to review in the mode proposed, or in any mode, the proceedings of a military commission. Judge-Advocate-General Holt, who appeared for the Government, pertinently remarked that the court might as well undertake to restrain the proceedings of Congress by injunction as to interfere in time of war with the jurisdiction of a military tribunal. So Val. must remain in Dixie. As he is poor, so we see it stated, he had better enlist in the Rebel army, and fight for the cause he favors, at thirteen dollars a month Confederate money. Bad pay as that is, it is more than he is worth.

After this decision it is not unlikely that the Copperhead Democracy will begin to suspect that the Supreme Court, which they have hitherto invoked so frequently, may not be inclined to lend itself to their work of embarrassing the Government and aiding the Rebellion.

THE COUNTY STATEMENT.—The County Commissioners have, on second consideration, very properly furnished a full statement of the affairs of the County. We thought it very singular that Mr. Jacob Huntzinger, could not furnish the statement required of him, because we know that his agency for paying allotments ceased for months before the close of last year, although it appears that the balance in his hands belongs to the County, (upwards of $8000) was not paid over until the last day of the year, Dec. 31st, 1863. A full statement of the affairs of the County will be found in our paper this week, to which we refer our readers.

DISTINGUISHED MILITARY VISITERS.—On Tuesday evening last Generals Couch and Sigel arrived here on a flying visit. On Wednesday they had a lengthy consultation with some of our coal operators and other prominent citizens, in reference to the state of affairs in the Region. The interview was mutually satisfactory. The visiters took their departure on Wednesday morning.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

On the 31 inst., Judge Leavitt, of the United States District Court at Cincinnati, delivered an important opinion in the case of the United States against C. Cathcart and C. Parmenter, indicted on a charge of treason. Counsel for defendant in the first case had filed a special demurrer to the indictment, and in the second a motion to quash, both resisting on the same grounds, which were: aside from technical exceptions, that the United States Government was a compact, and that, several States having withdrawn, the compact no longer exists, and therefore a citizen of Ohio cannot commit treason by conspiracy against the United States. Those points were argued at great length by defendants' counsel. Judge Leavitt, in a long and able opinion, going over the whole ground, and quoting the decisions of the Supreme Court from the time of Marshall to that of Taney, declared that the exceptions could not be sustained, and ordered the trial of the accused to proceed at the April term of the Court.

The Secretary of War has informed the Governors of the Loyal States that all men enlisted in the regular army since September 3, 1862, will be credited upon the quota of the State in which they were enlisted. The superintendents of regimental recruiting service have been directed forward to the different State capitals, as soon as possible, a list of all men enlisted into the regular army by recruiting officers under their commands from September 3, 1862, to January 1, 1864, giving the names of the men, and wherever they can do so, the districts in which they were enlisted. Hereafter, also, tri-monthly reports of men thus enlisted will be forwarded to the several Governors, giving the names of the men, State, district of enrollment, town and county in which they were enlisted, such reports to commence from January 1, 1864.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The account of the dinner given this week, in Ashland to the veteran soldiers, will be published in our next. It was received too late to appear in this number. We shall always be happy to hear from friend Boner, in regard to matters and things in Ashland and vicinity.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.—We are indebted to the publisher, John E. Trow, 50 Greene street, New York, for a copy of *The Continental Monthly* for March. The contents are varied and interesting. They are: American Finances and Resources. Letter III. of Hon. Robert J. Walker; Palmer the American Sculptor. By D. J. Bigelow; Cloudia. By Mrs. Martha Walker Cook; Sketches of American Life and Scenery. No. 2. By L. D. Pychowska; The Issue of the War. By John Stall Patterson, Q. M. Sergt. 20th Ohio Battery, Chattanooga, Nov., 1863; Goose; Carl Friederich Mentzius, the German Historian of our Country. By Professor Andrew Ten Brook; The Great American Crisis. Part III. By Stephen P. Andrews; Thistle Down. By Frances Lamartine; The Love Lucifer. By S. Levitt; American Finances and Resources. Letter IV. of Hon Robt. J. Walker; Was he Successful? By Richard B. Kimball; The Mechanical Tendency of Modern Society. By John A. French; An Indian Love Song. By Edwin R. Johnson; Literary Notices; Editor's Table. The number is an excellent one.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1864.—Feb.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON'S CHANGES.
20 SATURDAY....	6 47	5 41	
21 SUNDAY.....	6 45	5 42	New M. 7 H 14 eve'g
22 MONDAY.....	6 44	5 43	First Q. 14 8 28 m'rn'g
23 TUESDAY.....	6 43	5 44	Full M. 22 0 5 e'v'g
24 WEDNESDAY..	6 42	5 45	
25 THURSDAY....	6 41	5 46	
26 FRIDAY.....	6 39	5 47	

TOMORROW.—Eighth Sunday in the year, and second in Lent. Days length, 10 hours and 54 minutes.

A Sermon addressed to soldiers will be preached in the Episcopal church, on Sunday evening next. Services begin at 7½ o'clock.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment, P. V.—It is rumored that this Regiment has re-enlisted, and may soon be expected home on furlough, to recruit.

Cold Weather.—The weather this week has been intensely cold. On Wednesday and Thursday mornings the mercury ranged from two to three degrees below zero.

Death of Peter Filbert, Esq.—On Sunday last, Peter Filbert, Esq., an old and respected citizen of Pinegrove in this County, died of typhoid fever, in the 70th year of his age. Mr. Filbert was a soldier of the war of 1812.

Correspondents will confer a favor if they will send in their communications as early as possible in the week, not later than Thursday, if it can be avoided. We receive on Friday frequently, more communications than we can find room for.

Crushed to Death.—On Saturday last, while a young man named McGlenn, aged 18 years, was driving a team from Tamaqua to Ashton, Carbon County, the wagon accidentally upset upon him crushing him to death.

Prompt Payment.—T. A. Godfrey has paid John F. Simmons, $738 75, and John Henry Moser, 656, amount of their insurance in the York Company on their houses consumed by fire on the 30th ult.

Forty-eighth Regiment, P. V.—We are requested by Col. Nagle to notify the men of his Regiment that they will be mustered for pay in Pottsville, on Monday, February 29, 1864. On the same day there will be regimental drill. The line will form on Centre street at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Quota.—We were in hopes to be able to publish in this number the quota of the sub-districts of Schuylkill and Lebanon counties; but on inquiry yesterday at the office of the Provost Marshal, we were informed that they had not yet been received, and could not be furnished.

The Ward and Township elections were held yesterday.

Extensive fire and other pieces smoking tobacco, at low cash prices, by A. J. Klosser, Centre street, Pottsville. Their stock of everything connected with their line of business, is fine, and worthy the attention of wholesale and retail buyers. The brand light segars we have smoked in private with those who smoke them, is pleasantly put up in one pound packages, and is decidedly a superior tobacco.

St. Nicholas Vaudeville.—Those popular vocalists after a series of successful concerts at the Academy of the county, will give one at the Town Hall in this Borough this evening assisted by Prof. Dell, who will perform on the melodeon.—The programme selected is a fine one. A bass song which Mr. Hase will sing, is highly spoken of by those who have heard it. We trust the Vocalists will have a good audience.

Public School Exhibition.—The public schools of Tremont will hold an exhibition in the German Reformed Church on next Tuesday, the 23d inst. The exhibition will be under the supervision of Mr. Wm. M. Crothers, Principal of said schools. We anticipate a pleasing entertainment, and hope that those who favor the cause of Education will not fail to attend. The proceeds of the exhibition we believe, are to be used in procuring a school Library.

Recruiting.—It has not been so brisk since 1861. Under the influence of liberal Government and local bounties, the ranks of the Forty-eighth Regiment, P. V., are being rapidly filled to the maximum number. Up to this date some 400 have been recruited for that Regiment. The quota of the Borough and of other places in the County, are being filled with satisfactory speed. Let the requisite energy be put forth by the people of the entire County, and we believe that added by an appropriation of $150 from the Commissioners, the quota can be filled before the day appointed for draft. To work then and cease not until your quotas are filled.

Melancholy Occurrence at Tamaqua—Four Young Girls Accidentally Drowned.—On Saturday last at Tamaqua, two sisters named Brown, and two named Reifsnyder, went on the reservoir for the purpose of sliding on the ice. They selected a place where ice had been cut, and which was unfortunately, not strong enough to bear them. One of the little girls broke through, and the others broke in also, successively, in their effort to rescue their companions. All were drowned before assistance reached them. Their ages ranged from 11 to 13 years. On Tuesday their funerals took place. It was the most melancholy spectacle ever witnessed in Tamaqua.

Paul White, of the Forty-eighth Reg., P. V., writes in a very patriotic letter to us, in which he speaks highly of the late commander, Gen. Nagle, and of its present field officers. He says that he is an Irishman and a Catholic, and that his thoughts are continually with his "sweet, adopted country." He writes that when he became a citizen here it was but of one State but of the United States. He urges Irishmen to be loyal to the Government under which they have prospered. Paul we are informed, is as good a soldier as he is a staunch patriot, and we commend his patriotism to those of his countrymen who admire Jeff. Davis's slaveholding aristocracy.

Postponement of the Proposed Dinner to the Veterans.—At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the reception of our re-enlisted veterans, held on Friday evening, February 12th, 1864, it was

Resolved, That on account of the large drain upon the resources of the liberal and patriotic citizens of this Borough, and the continual calls made upon them at the present time for the purpose of raising bounties to fill the ranks of our veteran regiments, it is inexpedient to call upon our citizens for subscriptions to provide a dinner for our re-enlisted veterans, and that therefore the committee, with regret, have come to the conclusion that the proposed dinner be postponed.

Alms House Report for January, 1864.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the House, on Monday, February 1st, 1864. Present, R. C. Wilson and Edward Lebengood. The census of the house for the month is as follows:

No. in House Jan. 1, 1864,	365
" " Feb. 1, 1864,	410
Increase last month,	45
No. in House Feb. 1, 1863,	274
Same time this year,	410
Increase over last year,	136

Of the above 48 are insane and idiotic; 60 children under medical treatment. Admitted during the month, 65; discharged and absconded, 14; died, 3; born, 1; bound out, 3.

Lodging and meals were furnished to 189 persons. Out-door relief was granted to 28 families amounting to $319 75.

Bills were read and orders drawn amounting to $3,768 16.

Things in Ashland.—Our correspondent "Union," from Ashland, writes us the following items:

Concert.—On Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week, it was my good luck to be present at an exhibition given by the pupils and teachers of the Welsh Baptist Church, accompanied by a musical company led by Jno. A Phillips. I say it not to flatter, but I never heard better music than some that was performed there on that occasion. David S. Rosser, the conductor of the dialogues and recitations, deserves much credit for the manner in which his arduous duties were discharged. They have been requested to repeat the exhibition, but have thus far refused. It is hoped, however, that they will consent during next week.

Fatal Accident.—On Tuesday, while a young man named Wellington Fisher was engaged in hauling earth to fill up around the steam Flour Mill, being erected in this place by Messrs. Reeder Lins & Co., he was crushed also much by a fall of earth that he died in a very short time after the accident. The ground being frozen, he undermined, as it were, the frosted ground, and when he got under too far, its own weight made it give way, and the unfortunate young man was buried alive. His remains were interred on Thursday.

The Fiftieth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.—On Saturday last the citizens of Schuylkill Haven presented a beautiful flag to Co. C, Capt. Barkert, Fiftieth Regiment, P. V., after which the members of the Company partook of a supper at the Washington Hotel, Mrs. Koons. The flag was presented by Rev. Mr. Snyder in a neat and appropriate speech, and received for the Company by Col. B. C. Christ. The Colonel after thanking the citizens for their liberality, alluded to the battles in which the Regiment had been engaged, and spoke of the uniform good conduct of the men in the highest terms. He called upon all, young and old, to turn out and assist in crushing this hell-born Rebellion. The Colonel was warmly applauded during his remarks.

A few facts in regard to the career of this Regiment, may not be uninteresting to our readers: The regiment was organized at Harrisburg, September, 1861, by Col. Christ, and proceeded to Annapolis, Md., whom it was assigned to the expedition under General T. W. Sherman, to South Carolina. December 6th it was ordered to proceed to Beaufort, S. C., and take possession of the city, which was done after a slight skirmish. The following day the regiment drove the rebels entirely from the island, and it also participated in the engagements at Port Royal Ferry, January 1, and at Pocotaligo, May 29, 1862. In July, 1862, it was ordered North, assigned to the Ninth Army Corps, then organizing at Newport News, Va., a portion of which was afterward sent to reinforce General Pope, to which the 50th was attached.

The regiment took part in the following engagements under General Pope, in Virginia, in August and September, 1862: White Sulphur Springs, August 23th, Bull Run, August 29th and 30th; Centerville, August 31st; Chantilly, September 1st.

After Gen. Pope was relieved, the 50th was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and engaged in the battles at South Mountain, September 17th and 18th; at Fredericksburg, December 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th.

It was transferred to the Department of the Ohio in March, 1863, and was present at the siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., after which it was transferred to the Department of the Cumberland and marched East to Tennessee, where it participated in all the engagements fought there, including Blue Springs, Rough's Ferry, Lenoir Station, Campbell Station, ending with the siege of Knoxville.

Col. Christ is one of the oldest Colonels in the service from Pennsylvania, and since the organization of the 50th corps has been in command of the 2d brigade, 1st division. Lieut.-Col. Brenholtz was mortally wounded at the siege of Jackson, Miss., and since that time Maj. Overton (now Lieut.-Colonel) has been in command of the regiment.

Sheriff's Sales of Real Estate.—The Pottsville Rolling Mill will be sold at the Court House in this Borough, on Monday, Feb. 29, 1864, as the property of John Burnish, Thomas B. Harris, John Bickley, Joseph Downey and James Talbot.

The following property will be sold, March 5th, at the Court House:

Tracts of coal land in Foster Township, with breakers, engines, miners' houses, etc., as the property of Wm. Borer, James B. Borer, Albert Borer, John E. Borer, Ann Miller, wife of John Miller, Emma Reese, Harriet Borer, since intermarried with John B. Douglass, all of the above named having survived Edward Borer, deceased.

Farm in Schuylkill Township, with dwellings, saw mill, etc., as the property of the Bank of Commerce.

Farm with three dwellings, in Hegins Township, as the property of Andrew Deitrich.

Piece of land and dwelling, in North Manheim Township, as the property of Amos Hoffman.

Lot and dwelling, Mill street, St. Clair, as the property of Henry Winkle.

Tract of land and dwelling, Union Township, as the property of John Ballich.

Two lots and dwelling, Pine street, Tamaqua, as the property of Joseph W. Brock, with notice to terre tenant.

Lot and dwelling, Port Carbon, as the property of Emanuel Seligman.

Land and mining improvements in Schuylkill Township, as the property of Samuel Seligman, deceased, in the hands of James H. Fister, administrator of the estate.

Five lots with appurtenances, in Orwigsburg, as the property of Wm. B. Potts, deceased, in the hands of Jane Potts his executrix, etc.

Lot and brick dwelling, Schuylkill Haven, and one-third of lot and dwelling, Tamaqua, as the property of James P. Palm.

Lot and appurtenances, Coal street, Pottsville, as the property of Daniel Hill.

Lot and dwelling, Pinegrove, as the property of Mary Ann Wernig.

Lot and dwelling, Tuscarora, as the property of Jacob Koppenheffer.

Four hundred acres of land in Union and Rush townships, as the property of Alfred D. Lanfilhac.

Tract of land and dwelling, Pinegrove township, as the property of Daniel Marquart.

Tract of land and larcen, Wayne township, as the property of Jonathan Miller.

Land in Pinegrove Township; in Tremont, and Tremont Township, as appurtenances, as the property of Christian F. Spangler.

County Meeting to Avoid the Draft—Adoption of a Singular Resolution.—A meeting was held at the Court House on Thursday last for the purpose of urging the County Commissioners to make an appropriation of bounties to volunteers to fill the quotas of the County, and thus avoid the draft. Col. Pinkerton of Tremont, presided, and Mr. Randall of Schuylkill Haven was appointed Secretary. A committee on resolutions was appointed, who presented to the meeting a series, of which one requested the Commissioners to make an appropriation of $300 to each volunteer as the quota of the County, and $300 to each man who may be drafted. An amendment offered by Judge Bradley to the effect that $300 be paid to each drafted man after he is mustered into the service, was voted down, and the resolution was passed.

It is to be regretted that the ostensible object of that meeting—to request the County Commissioners to offer a fair and reasonable bounty to prevent a draft—should have been perverted by the passage of so foolhardie a resolution. It would almost seem that the object was to defeat the making of any appropriation for bounties to volunteers, for even if the Legislature which is doubtful, should legalize the making of an indefinite appropriation to drafted men, it is not likely the Governor would approve it. Most surely the tax-payers of Schuylkill County would protest against being taxed to pay the commutation of a drafted man. Such a tax could not be levied legally. But let the Commissioners make an adequate appropriation to obtain men in answer to the call of the Government, and the money required will be cheerfully paid by the tax-payers. The spirit of the loyal people of this County is, to fill its quota with men not with commutation money.

We feel confident that the Commissioners view this matter in the proper light, and know that they will never have the right nor power to appropriate the money of the people to pay men to stay at home—for that is the meaning of the real purport of the resolution adopted at the meeting of Thursday. The Commissioners will not, we presume, assume any responsibility beyond that which would be legal, nor will they feel justified in making an appropriation except for bounties to volunteers.

Partizans cannot refrain it seems, from carrying their miserable, selfish purposes into patriotic movements, and the resolution was merely a sop thrown to the ignorant, who failing to appreciate the illegality of the proposition, will be expected by their leaders to grumble and be dissatisfied if it is not carried out. It might as well be understood first as last, that the tax-payers will submit to no burden imposed for the purpose of defrauding the Government of men. And the Legislature will sustain them, our word upon it.

Since penning the above, we are glad to learn that the Commissioners will pay no attention to the resolution, which was the work of a few local, unpatriotic partizans of small caliber, to carry favor with their dupes, and pave their way to office. It is the intention, we understand, of the Commissioners to pay a County bounty of $150 00 to volunteers, which action our citizens will heartily approve and endorse.

Since the above was placed in type, we have received a copy of the proceedings too late for publication. The resolution, in which it is proposed to pay a bounty of $300 to a drafted man, is as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to wait on the County Commissioners and request them to grant a bounty to all who volunteer and be credited to this County, the amount of said bounties to be assessed and paid as other taxes; and in case the full quota of the County be not filled by volunteers, that the same amount as is paid to volunteers be paid to each man drafted, and that the bounty be $300; and that the Committee report to this meeting before it adjourns.

To show the consistency of the pot-house partizans, who, by this measure propose to keep men *out of the army*, there are other resolutions upbraiding the gallantry of our soldiers, and saying that "it is the duty of all men to employ their energies and means to fill the quota of the County by volunteers." They also propose to increase the pay of the soldiers, a measure which has been anticipated by the Government and the people in liberal bounties, equal at once to two and three years pay.

As we have already said, let a liberal bounty to secure volunteers be offered to free the County from draft, and the tax-payers will pay the necessary tax cheerfully, but they do protest against a number of irresponsible partizans getting together in a sort of caucus and resolving away the people's money to keep men out of the army. A tax for that purpose they will never pay.

Proceedings of the Borough Council.—Bounty Increased to $150.—An adjourned meeting of Council was held on Monday evening last.

The Committee on Finance and Accounts presented the following report, which was accepted, and ordered to be filed:

The Committee on Finance and Accounts respectfully report, that in accordance with the resolution passed at the special meeting on the 9th inst., have procured a loan of $21,000 from the Miners' Bank, payable in six months or sooner, on which interest is paid in advance at the rate of six per cent. Parry, Esq., Solicitor, to draw up a bond to indemnify the citizens who have given their notes for the amount above named, which is herewith presented, and ask Council to pass a resolution authorizing the Chief Burgess and the Clerk to execute the same for the corporation of the Borough of Pottsville.

In procuring this loan we acted mainly on the assurance of the Commissioners of Schuylkill County, namely: that they had agreed to grant a bounty of $150 for the County, and that the amount appropriated to enlist volunteers by Council, would be refunded to the Borough. With this view, we prepared a temporary loan, to pay the same as soon as the Commissioners will be ready to pay the difference to the citizens of the County, and to refund to the Borough. Should the County Commissioners reconsider their present resolve (which we have no reason to believe that they will) we would respectfully recommend that application be made to the present Legislature of the State, for an act to levy an especial tax for the Borough of Pottsville, to pay the above named loan.

R. R. MORRIS,
JAMES F