Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1864.

THE SENATORIAL COPPERHEADS.

Dr. St. Clair, who was elected State Senator from the 21st District, on the 19th ultimo, in place of Major White now a prisoner-of-war in the hands of the rebels, was on Tuesday last escorted to the Capitol in Harrisburg, by a procession of Four Thousand Unionists, and took the oath of office after the reading of the official returns. The only dissatisfied countenances present were the sixteen factious Copperhead Senators, who have voted consistently in the interest of Jeff. Davis, since the 5th of January last—at which time the Legislature met,—entirely ignoring the fact that the people of Pennsylvania are for the Union War; that they gave an anti-Copperhead majority of 15,325 last October, after the most animated canvass and on the fullest vote ever cast in the State at any election whatever, and that they elected a Union War majority to either branch of the Legislature. The first business transacted after Dr. St. Clair took his seat, was the passing of the bill enabling the soldiers of Pennsylvania who may be in service next Fall, to vote where they are. Yeas, seventeen; nays, sixteen—every Republican voting Yea, and every Copperhead Nay. Let us record for future reference, the names of the Senators who voted against granting to our brave soldiers in the field the right to vote. They are:

C. M. DONAVAN.	D. MONTGOMERY.
J. G. SMITH.	GEORGE H. BUCHES.
WILLIAM KINSEY.	A. HEISTAND GLATZ.
G. W. STEIN.	WM. McSHERRY.
HENTZEL CLYMER.	A. W. WALLACE.
BERNARD REILLY.	JOHN LATTA.
H. B. BEARDSLEY.	WILLIAM HOPKINS.
J. B. STARK.	C. L. LAMBERTON.

The time will come and it is not far distant, when these servile workers of the will of Jeff. Davis, will wish that their tongues had been blistered before they had been permitted to record such a vote.

This brings us to notice the fact that the main idea entertained by the Copperhead Senators in their factious opposition to the declared will of the people, has been to prevent by every means in their power, the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the State, granting to the soldiers in the field the right to vote. They know that ninety-nine out of every hundred soldiers will vote to sustain the Government and put down traitors, and they fear the effect upon the interests of their party. But this important measure will be adopted notwithstanding the efforts of the enemies of the soldiers, and an act of tardy justice done to the brave men fighting for the preservation of our liberties. Pennsylvania has though the united efforts of her Union-loving people, made a record in this Rebellion, of which she may be proud, and if God permits, she will remain true to the Government and the Union to the bitter end.

The House has again indicated its determination to insist on taxing whiskey on hand; voting down by 55 to 78 a motion to recede, and subsequently passing by 76 to 67, Mr. Washburne's resolution that there should be an additional tax of not less than 20 nor more than 40 cents a gallon. The Senate, on the other hand, adhered to its previous votes, and the fate of the bill is still uncertain.

The Free-State party has triumphed in Louisiana. The Hon. Michael Hahn is chosen Governor by a majority of 3,000, on a vote of over 8,000.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1864. Mar.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON'S CHANGES.	
4 Saturday	6 29	5 58		
5 Sunday	6 27	5 57	Last Q.	8-16 mrg
6 Monday	6 26	5 58	New M.	7 11 evg
7 Tuesday	6 25	5 59	First Q.	15 1 11 mrg
8 Wednesday	6 23	6 0	Full M.	23 5 28 mrg
10 Thursday	6 21	6 1	Last Q.	30 5 24 evg
11 Friday	6 20	6 2		

Col. Oliphant of the Invalid Corps, commanding the forces here, is we regret to learn, seriously ill.

Professor Stowell will commence his third quarter on Tuesday, March 8th. Class will meet at 4 o'clock, P. M. to 6, P. M.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment Veteran Ball will take place at the Town Hall in this Borough, on Thursday evening, 17th instant.

Honorably discharged soldiers re-enlisting in the Invalid Corps, can be a credit on the quota of any district, and receive the local bounty.

To-morrow—Tenth Sunday in the year, and fourth in Lent. Day's length, 11 hours and 28 minutes Dreary.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Silver Pearl Soap in another column. Those who have tried it, endorse all that is said about its good qualities.

Mrs. L. Shearer acknowledges the receipt from Capt. Fernald's Company, Invalid Corps, during February, of 331 loaves of bread, donated for the relief of needy families in the Borough.

The furlough of the Forty-eighth Reg., P. V. V., having expired, it is awaiting orders to move. The command has been recruited up to some 800 men.

Discharged Soldiers.—All men of good character who have been honorably discharged from military service for disability, will learn of something much to their advantage by calling on Capt. G. Fernald at his quarters, Pottsville Barracks, above the Court House.

Among the military appointments of the President, just published, we observe the following:

Second Lieutenant Robert H. Ramsay, of the 48th Pennsylvania militia, December 5, 1863, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain.

Muster and Drill.—On Monday last the Forty-eighth Regiment, P. V. V., assembled for muster and drill. The men are improving in the manual of the present infantry tactics.

The names of the four little girls who were recently accidentally drowned at Tamaqua, by breaking through the ice on Mr. Ratcliff's reservoir, were Emma and Clara, aged respectively, about eight and ten years, daughters of Mr. George Brown, and Laura and Olivia, aged about eleven and nine years, daughters of Mrs. George W. Reifsnyder.

Destruction of a Coal Breaker by Fire.—On Wednesday night, February 24th, at 11 o'clock, the breaker of Mr. William Littlehales, near New Castle, was destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at $8000, upon which there is partial insurance in the Liverpool and London, and Lycoming Insurance Companies.

Masonic.—The members of Lodges throughout the County, and the craft generally, are respectfully invited to meet with Pulaski Lodge, No. 216, at their Lodge room in Pottsville, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, preparatory to attending the funeral of our late brother, Joseph S. Elliott, deceased, at 3 o'clock. Brethren to appear in Masonic dress.

By order of the Wor. Master of 216,
C. Little, *Secty.*

Contributions of Coal for Destitute Families.—So far about ninety destitute families in this Borough have been supplied with coal by the Committees upon which the duty of distribution devolved. Large as this number is, there are many yet necessarily unsupplied, we are informed by Mr. Womelsdorff. The following contributions have been received since the publication of last report: *J. Freck & Co.*, 2 cars; *Beatty & Gilgallon*, 1 car; *Conner & Patterson*, 2 cars; *Landgan & Star*, 2 cars.

Presentation of a Drum.—On Saturday evening last the members of Company H, Forty-eighth Regiment, P. V. V., presented a very fine tenor drum to their drummer boy, who has been with them in all the engagements in which the Regiment has participated. It cost $42. A small silver shield on the drum bears the following inscription:—*To Joseph J. Sayers, by the members of Co. H, 48th Regt., P. V. V., as a token of esteem, Feb. 1864. Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Port Tennessee.*"

Filled their Quotas.—The following districts in this County have filled their quotas of volunteers under the last call, viz: St. Clair, Pottsville, Port Carbon, Middleport, Palo Alto, Minersville, Schuylkill Haven, Cressona, Port Clinton, Orwigsburg, Auburn, East and West Brunswick, South Manheim, Pinegrove, Eldred, Hegins, Barry and Union. Several other districts are nearly full, but in others little has been done so far.

St. Clair deserves great credit for the energy she evinced in promptly filling her quota. Although she had 117 men to furnish, it was done in a week.

The following is a list of articles forwarded by Express to the Sanitary Commission of Philadelphia, from the Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church, of Pottsville, March 3d, 1864:

28 flannel shirts; 1 muslin shirt; 98 pair of flannel drawers; 2 pair muslin drawers; 4 bloodses; 1 package of newspapers.

Accident Insurance.—Parents could not send their children to an institution, where they would receive a better education than in this, located at Orwigsburg, this County. Mr. Friese, the Principal, is an accomplished teacher, the location is healthy, and the course of study comprises everything which is considered requisite to a liberal education of either sex. Students can enter any time.

Amusement in Schuylkill Haven.—On Thursday night last the restaurant of Augustus Deitzler, in Schuylkill Haven, was "cleaned out" by a number of soldiers. Happens that Deitzler was in the habit of using offensive language to soldiers, and on Thursday night a number of them entered his place. While there he remarked to them, we understand, that if he had the means he would purchase steamships and fight the North. This enraged the soldiers, and they tore his place out. Although the man may deserve punishment for his traitorous proclivities, yet we cannot approve of the manner in which it was done.

Painful Accident.—On Saturday afternoon last as Mr. Philip Nagle of this Borough, was engaged in tearing down an old building below Mount Carbon, which he had purchased, and the materials of which he intended using in the construction of a new house, he was very seriously injured by the roof falling upon him while he was engaged in knocking away a prop which supported it. He was caught between the roof and a joist, in which painful position he hung for about five minutes before his wife was relieved. Fortunately no bones were broken, but his body sustained severe injuries, which for some days placed his life in jeopardy. We learn that he is slowly improving, and hopes are entertained that he will recover.

Album Drolleries, Fancers, &c.—B. Barman has received some of Stephens' Album Drolleries in oil colors from original designs, which must prove a pleasing feature in a centre-table Album, in giving variety to it. They are sold in packs of twelve, at 50 cents a pack. He has also received and has for sale, same size, beautiful and natural representations in the proper colors, of flowers, wild and cultivated, autumn leaves, butterflies, statuary, etc., adapted for albums, or for the purpose of drawing. They come in packs of twelve, and are sold at the same price, 50 cents. The Drolleries are published by Wm. A. Stephens, 400, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, and the flowers, etc., by L. Prange & Co., Boston. They are quite unique, and worthy of inspection.

The West Branch Insurance Company, located at Lock Haven, Lycoming County, Pa., has failed and appointed assignees. As there are many persons interested in that Company, in this County, it is well that they should know the fact that they may secure themselves in some solvent Company. This case ought to be a warning to persons not to patronize itinerating insurance agents, as the fact of companies sending out travelling agents to seek business in distant places, is of itself ground for suspicion. All good and reliable companies appoint local agents to attend to their business, and as there are several agents in this County representing some of the best companies in America, it is always more safe to apply to citizens of our own County whose business it will be to see that not only the company but the insured get fair play.

Burning of Moscow.—The exhibition of this beautiful diorama commenced at the Town Hall, this Borough, last evening, and will continue every evening for a week. The mechanical part of the diorama is well managed, and the effect interesting. The city of Moscow is seen by moonlight, with figures passing to and fro in the foreground, and the flames rising gradually in the distance. Soon the livid glare spreads over towers and turrets, and the whole sky is lighted up with the glare of the conflagration. The booming of cannon is heard in the distance, and the vanguard of the imperial army is seen filing through the streets. Column after column of troops pour into the doomed city; the roar of artillery, and the rattle of small arms, become more distinct, and soon after Napoleon and staff have passed, the Kremlin is blown up, while a sheet of fire and smoke envelopes the city. In addition to the diorama, an amusing entertainment is afforded by Mr. Gallagher, the Ventriloquist. The Dioptric Paintings are pleasing.

Union Victory in Tamaqua.—Tamaqua was redeemed on the 19th ult., from the grasp of the sham Democracy. The following Union candidates were elected to the principal offices of the Borough, by majorities running up to 241:

Chief Burgess—Jacob R. Gardner; *Assessor*—Herman R. Graeff; *Assistant Assessor*—H. K. Durand, Geo. Johnson; *Auditor*—John S. Boyer; *Town Council*—M. P. Fowler, E. A. Dennision, E. J. Fry; *School Directors*—W. H. Bowyer, Geo. Brown; *High Constable*—Daniel Eveland.

The Shamokin in commenting on the gratifying fact, remarks:

"To the Germans, more than to any other class do we owe the result of the election. They felt that their interests and those of the town would not be benefited by the election of a ticket which had been formed by a clique, who believed that they could rule the Germans and compel them to do their bidding. The Germans among us are as a general thing, good, law-abiding citizens and their industry and frugality are proverbial, and while they do not aspire to office, they ask that the best men that can be obtained shall at all times be selected to represent our borough, and in this late election, they taught those who pretended to dictate to them, that they have minds to think, and that in spite of party tactics, they will vindicate their manhood, and that they can distinguish between right and wrong."

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.—The following statement shows the business of the Reading Railroad, during the month of January, 1864, compared with the corresponding month of 1863:

	1864.	1863.
Received from Coal,	$311,576 24	$239,639 78
Do. Merchandize,	62,816 57	55,991 70
Do. Travel, &c.,	62,348 64	40,053 59
Total,	$436,741 45	$335,685 07
Transportation, Roadway, Dumpage, Renewal Fund and all charges,	246,357 81	202,345 16
Net profit for month,	$190,383 64	$133,339 91
" for previous month,	251,327 08	258,363 67
Total net profit 2 mos.,	$441,710 72	$391,703 58

The business of the road, it will be seen, is already on the increase, the net profits of January, the second month of the fiscal year, being $57,043 in excess of those of the corresponding month last year; while in December, the first month of the fiscal year, the net profits were $7,036 less than in the corresponding month of the last fiscal year. This is starting well.

Patriotic Resolutions.—The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the annual Conference of the "United Brethren in Christ," held at Schuylkill Haven, Feb. 29th, 1864:

Whereas, Events of the several years last past have deeply impressed the American people with the importance of a civil Government based upon Christian principles, and also with the important fact that such a Government can not be permanently maintained over a nation whose ministry of Church and State do not faithfully proclaim, inculcate and execute *all* the requirements of the Holy Scriptures of Almighty God, of the Law upon which hang Moses and the Prophets, the Law of love supreme to God, and equal love to man; therefore,

Resolved, That we will co-operate by all proper means with the movement instituted of late by a convention of Christian ministers to secure to the Constitution of our country the following preamble:

"We the people of the United States, humbly acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler among the nations, His revealed will as the supreme law of the land, in order to constitute a Christian Government, and in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the inalienable rights and blessings of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to ourselves, our posterity and all people, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Resolved, That we reaffirm our adherence to the doctrine and practice of our church and ministry denouncing the system of human Slavery as anti-Scriptural, sinful, wicked, violative in every feature of its operation of the law of love to man, and the cause of the present unholy rebellion.

Resolved, That while we yield to none in the measure of our healthful and practical sympathy with the soldier, his family and kindred, and the loyal citizens within the rebel lines, in their suferings and deprivations, caused by the present war, nor yet in the earnestness and sincerity of our desire to aid by all rightful means the Administration in their efforts to speedily suppress the Rebellion and restore the Union, yet we do hope that the war may not cease until Liberty has been proclaimed throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof, of whatever nation or color they be.

Proceedings of the Borough Council.—A stated meeting of Council was held on Tuesday evening last. Present, Messrs. Heffner, Focht, Repd, Derr, Kienzle, Dobson, Miller, and Pitman, President.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Com. of Finance and Accounts reported that Jeremiah Seitzinger had given them a note at 90 days for $1000 dated Feb. 29, 1864, endorsed by Frank Pott and Peter Seitzinger, which when paid shall be accredited upon the judgment now held against him by the Borough, and that the expiration and payment of said note he will continue to make payment in a similar manner until the whole amount of judgment with interest be paid; further, that in case he make sale of his Palmer Colliery, the whole amount of judgment with interest shall be paid at once.

Mr. Dubson offered the following:

Resolved, That the Com. on Finance and Accounts be instructed to accept the proposition made by Jeremiah Seitzinger, to pay the claim date.

Adopted.

The Com. on Markets reported that Lewis Vastine had given a note for $538 80, to the Borough, for the iron in market house, the weight of which was 34,228 pounds net.

The Borough Treasurer's statement was read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Focht offered the following:

Resolved, That the Com. of Finance and Accounts be instructed to prepare a bill to be presented to the Legislature for the passage of an act legalizing money borrowed to pay bounties to volunteers, and to authorize Council to lay a special tax to pay the amount borrowed for said purpose.

Adopted.

The Com. on Fire Apparatus was instructed to sell the Sam Fire Engine for $10.

The Com. on Markets was instructed to receive proposals for the purchase of the curb stones at the market house.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

Jeremiah Reed,	$00 90
Fire watchmen,	139 20
B. T. Griffith,	3 25
84 Laborers and Supervisor,	58 80
	$192 25
Previous issue,	8,572 72
Total,	$8,766 97

The Fourth Ward Union Band of this Borough, serenaded Rev. Mr. Fisher, pastor of the German Reformed Church of this Borough, preached a sermon on the subject, "War an element in reform." Mr. Koons proved that this is God's way for human progress, and that it cannot be prevented until the great ends He has in view, are attained. He was earnestly urged upon the subject then and would be entertained, who sought to thwart the great work. It is the duty of the pulpit to support the Government, for in its success in this war hang the hopes of Christianity and human freedom throughout the world. Mr. Koons spoke for an hour and a half to the largest concourse ever assembled in the church, and that he was listened to without weariness, proves that the people were not only interested, but appeared the high ground which Mr. K. took on National questions.

Murders at Silver Creek.—*A Soldier and a Civilian Killed.*—On Saturday night, last a tragic affair happened at the house of Mrs. Hannah Shields, in Silver Creek, this County, involving the death of a soldier of the Forty-eighth Regiment, P. V., and the death of a resident of that place named John Stinson. The murders were committed about 10 o'clock at night, and information being received here about 11 o'clock, Constable Chrisman obtained a warrant for the arrest of the men charged with committing them. With a squad of the 1st New York Artillery he went up and arrested four men, named Patrick Golder, Hugh Curran or Peter Curren, Charles Byan and Peter Hagans. The accused were brought to Pottsville, and had a hearing before Squire Reed at 8 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The men murdered were James Shields, a member of Capt. Winlack's company, Forty-eighth Regiment, and John Stinson.

The principal witnesses examined before the magistrate were, Mrs. Shields, a sister-in-law of James, the deceased, and David McAllister, a member of the Forty-eighth Regiment, who was with the deceased during the evening of the murder.

Mrs. Shields testified that she was in the room in her house, and saw Curran and Golder have hold of James. Curran told Golder that James said he would shoot him. I told him not to tell a lie, as James had not said so. Then they took hold of him again, and as they were taking his pistol, I put my hand on it, and told James to give it to me. He said he would. Patrick then took the pistol out of James's hand. Both had hold of James, and had him down in a stooping position. Golder was taking the pistol, and I had hold of Curran and felt the knife. It cut me a little. I begged him for God's sake not to kill my brother. He told me to keep off, or he would have my life, and when he was pushing me off he gave me a hit on the lip. Hugh Curran had hold of James. In a short time Golder ran off, immediately after him, Curran. When I went to look at James he was dead. John Stinson came in with Golder and Curran. I saw Curran catch hold of John Stinson, and give him a shove, and tell him to go into the room." Then Stinson went out and when I next saw him he was dead.

David McAllister testified that he and Shields, the deceased, went to Mrs. Shields about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening. He sang in the room while Shields went into the kitchen. They had a diffi-culty with a Dennis Brennan, but he was made up and both shook hands. I and Pat. Golder got to arguing politics. Shields was in the kitchen.—Golder said Burnside was a mean man, not as good as McClellan. I said Burnside did not get on a gunboat like McClellan when fighting was going on. I then said I would leave the company if they could not talk proper. I went into the kitchen, where I saw Curran. He said, "Paddy, he's the man that said he'd shoot you." I denied saying so. He then called me a liar, and I called him a liar. Curran then put his hand to the inside pocket of his coat. I put my hand upon the handle of my pistol. McAllister then testified that he escaped through the window of the kitchen, and ran to Hughes' house. He hid in five minutes with him to Mrs. Shields. I found Shields dead in the back kitchen. I then came out and saw Stinson at the side of the door. I can't say whether he was dead or not.

After the hearing the accused were committed to prison to await their trial on a charge of murder. The trial we understand, will take place next week.

The instrument used in committing the act was a shoemaker's knife sharpened down to a keen edge and narrow point. Shields received a stab through the heart; several in the breast, while his abdomen was terribly gashed. Stinson was cut on the thigh, which severed an artery, causing him to bleed to death in a short time.

Shields was a Scotchman, and Stinson an Irishman. All of the accused are Irishmen.

Presentation of Colors to the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, by the Ladies of Pottsville and St. Clair.—Tuesday last will long be remembered by the officers and men of the gallant Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, as that on which the daughters of Pottsville and her sister-Borough, St. Clair, gave into their hands as a gift, a magnificent suit of colors. It consisted of a regimental battle-flag and twelve guidons, one for each of the companies, bearing their respective letters. The Regimental flag bears the names of the principal engagements in which the Seventh has participated, but not all the fights, for they have been so numerous that to attempt such a record would be a score or more. The following are on it: "Lebanon, Ky.;" "Chaplin Hill, Ky;" "Stone River, Tenn.;" "Murfreesboro';" "Shelbyville, Tenn.;" "Chickamauga, Ga.;" "Boyd's Tenn.;" "Nashville, Tenn.;" "Unionville, Tenn.;" and "Sparta, Tenn." A silver plate on the staff bears the following inscription: "*Presented by the Ladies of Pottsville and St. Clair, to the 7th Regt., Pa. Cav.*"

The presentation took place at the Pennsylvania Hall, at 4 P. M., in the presence of the fair donors. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. L. F. Whitney to the chair, and appointing F. B. Wallace Secretary. A fervent, patriotic prayer by Rev. Jos. McCook opened the exercises, after which the colors were presented on behalf of the ladies, by Lin Bartholomew, Esq. Mr. B. made a very earnest and impressive speech. He said that it was a pleasant duty for him to be called upon to discharge, in presenting these beautiful emblems of our nationality. When the Regiment returns to the field with them, they will not only remind the gallant members of the glory and greatness of the country, but they will revive recollections of the kind feeling at home that actuated their presentation. Mr. Bartholomew eloquently eulogized the women of the country. They have esteemed no labor too arduous, no time too precious, no sacrifice too great for the welfare and comfort of the brave defenders of their homes and of the liberties of the nation, while they have given with a God-speed, their husbands, brothers and fathers to the cause, though in so doing it has wrung from their hearts the agony of parting from their beloved ones. In presenting these colors to the Seventh, the ladies are confident that they will ever be borne in the face of the enemy with undaunted bravery, and with undying honor. They know that for are not your destinies indissolubly connected with the brilliant achievements of the Army of the Cumberland, and does not Kentucky thank the Seventh among her other defenders, for the immunity she now enjoys from rebel invasion? Is not Kentucky alone, but a nation that would be entirely free, is grateful to you for your heroic services. And know, brave men, that these gifts come to you hallowed by the prayers of the donors. Those prayers for your safety and safe return to your homes, will accompany you to the field, and prove I trust a shield in the hour of danger. Officers and men accept these emblems of our nationality; they come from your true friends and well-wishers, the ladies of the Old Keystone Commonwealth, long after the colors of a wicked, hell-born Rebellion, shall have been trampled in the dust by the patriots of the country.

Wm. B. Sipes, the accomplished, brave and efficient Colonel of the Regiment, received the colors on behalf of the Regiment. He thanked the speaker for the present, not for its intrinsic value, but for the source from which it came, for the feelings that prompted it. The Colonel disclaimed any intention of making a speech. He would make a few remarks in reference to what the Regiment had done since it entered the service. It entered upon active service on Christmas day, 1861, in the Department of the Ohio, under Gen. Buell, and it has been continually in active service since that time. There is not a battle-field in the south-west on which its members have not made their mark upon the enemy. The men know every path-way in Middle and Eastern Tennessee better than they know the paths around the school houses of their childhood. For months together they never cost the Government a cent for the subsistence of themselves or their horses. For consecutive weeks the officers and men have not changed clothing or had them off, so incessant and arduous has been their duty at certain times. They have undergone more than has been or ever will be related. When these men re-enlist, after passing scores of battles, and unsurpassed, who can doubt the genuineness of their patriotism? In accepting for my Regiment these colors, I cannot promise the donors that they will remain unsullied and beautiful as now, but I can promise that they shall never be dishonored by a dishonor. In concluding his earnest and heartfelt remarks, of which we can give but a faint idea in this report, the Colonel again thanked the ladies for their gift; acknowledged gratefully the compliments paid the Regiment, and assured the fair donors that if one of the colors that if the Regiment is permitted to bring them back, they shall be preserved in Schuylkill County, as mementoes of the patriotism of its fair daughters, and as souvenirs of the history of the Seventh.

The whole affair passed off in the most delightful manner.

Subsequently at the residence of Thos. H. Bickets, the Quartermaster of the Regiment, a pair of solid silver spurs were presented to Colonel Sipes. They bear this inscription: "*To Col. Wm. B. Sipes of the 7th Pa. Cav., from the Ladies of Pottsville.*"

In the evening the officers of the Seventh gave a supper at the Pennsylvania Hall to their brother officers and citizen friends. The supper was prepared in "mine host's"—Mr. Whitney—best style, and when we say that, praise is rehearsed for he knows how to "keep a hotel." In response to toasts speeches were delivered by Col. Sipes, Col. Seibert, Col. Pleasants, Hon. C. W. Pitman, Lin Bartholomew, Esq., Col. D. B. Green, Mr. L. C. Thompson, Capt. Dare, of Schuylkill County, Capt. Taylor, Mr. Ellis, and others of the guests, which with the adinirable music of Mr. H. P. Smith and the host, and the fosilade of wit which was continually kept up, rendered the evening one long to be remembered for its social pleasures.

In his remarks on this occasion, Col. Sipes spoke decidedly in reference to the correctness of the policy of Emancipation. He was convinced that the country could never know permanent internal peace until Slavery was abolished. He opposed the election of Mr. Lincoln, but he now considered him the right man for the place he occupies. He was an honest man, a wise man, a just man. When we consider that when this war commenced Col. Sipes was an uncompromising Democrat, and that his eyes have been opened by what he has seen since in the South, his opinions are the more weighty and entitled to respect. Col. Seibert, also an old Democrat, heartily endorsed the Colonel's views. Col. Green of the same political faith, coincided with those gentlemen, and said the safety of the country depended upon the abolition of Slavery, for if this huge Rebellion commenced when there was only one abolitionist to where there is now a hundred, how can we ever have peace while slavery exists with its natural antagonist, Freedom. The speeches of these old Democrats were listened to with great and peculiar interest, fraught as they were with undeniable truths.

The guests of the evening separated after singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

The Regiment was under marching orders early in the week, and expected to leave Harrisburg for Louisville on Thursday last. The officers expect to remain in camp at Louisville for a few weeks until the recruits are fit to take the field. The best wishes of the loyal people of Schuylkill County, go with the gallant Regiment, and the hope that before this time next year the members will return to their homes and quiet firesides to cultivate the arts of peace, after deeds of valor in the field that shed enduring lustre upon them.

Powerful Sermon.—On Sunday evening last, Rev. Mr. Koons, Pastor of the German Reformed Church of this Borough, preached a sermon on the following subject. "War an element in reform." Mr. Koons proved that this is God's way for human progress, and that it cannot be prevented until the great ends He has in view, are attained. He was earnestly urged upon the subject then and would be entertained, who sought to thwart the great work. It is the duty of the pulpit to support the Government, for in its success in this war hang the hopes of Christianity and human freedom throughout the world. Mr. Koons spoke for an hour and a half to the largest concourse ever assembled in the church, and that he was listened to without weariness, proves that the people were not only interested, but appeared the high ground which Mr. K. took on National questions.

Murders at Silver Creek.—*A Soldier and a Civilian Killed.*—On Saturday night, last a tragic affair happened at the house of Mrs. Hannah Shields, in Silver Creek, this County, involving the death of a soldier of the Forty-eighth Regiment, P. V., and the death of a resident of that place named John Stinson. The murders were committed about 10 o'clock at night, and information being received here about 11 o'clock, Constable Chrisman obtained a warrant for the arrest of the men charged with committing them. With a squad of the 1st New York Artillery he went up and arrested four men, named Patrick Golder, Hugh Curran or Peter Curren, Charles Byan and Peter Hagans. The accused were brought to Pottsville, and had a hearing before Squire Reed at 8 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The men murdered were James Shields, a member of Capt. Winlack's company, Forty-eighth Regiment, and John Stinson.

The principal witnesses examined before the magistrate were, Mrs. Shields, a sister-in-law of James, the deceased, and David McAllister, a member of the Forty-eighth Regiment, who was with the deceased during the evening of the murder.

Mrs. Shields testified that she was in the room in her house, and saw Curran and Golder have hold of James. Curran told Golder that James said he would shoot him. I told him not to tell a lie, as James had not said so. Then they took hold of him again, and as they were taking his pistol, I put my hand on it, and told James to give it to me. He said he would. Patrick then took the pistol out of James's hand. Both had hold of James, and had him down in a stooping position. Golder was taking the pistol, and I had hold of Curran and felt the knife. It cut me a little. I begged him for God's sake not to kill my brother. He told me to keep off, or he would have my life, and when he was pushing me off he gave me a hit on the lip. Hugh Curran had hold of James. In a short time Golder ran off, immediately after him, Curran. When I went to look at James he was dead. John Stinson came in with Golder and Curran. I saw Curran catch hold of John Stinson, and give him a shove, and tell him to go into the room." Then Stinson went out and when I next saw him he was dead.

David McAllister testified that he and Shields, the deceased, went to Mrs. Shields about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening. He sang in the room while Shields went into the kitchen. They had a difficulty with a Dennis Brennan, but he was made up and both shook hands. I and Pat. Golder got to arguing politics. Shields was in the kitchen.—Golder said Burnside was a mean man, not as good as McClellan. I said Burnside did not get on a gunboat like McClellan when fighting was going on. I then said I would leave the company if they could not talk proper. I went into the kitchen, where I saw Curran. He said, "Paddy, he's the man that said he'd shoot you." I denied saying so. He then called me a liar, and I called him a liar. Curran then put his hand to the inside pocket of his coat. I put my hand upon the handle of my pistol. McAllister then testified that he escaped through the window of the kitchen, and ran to Hughes' house. He hid in five minutes with him to Mrs. Shields. I found Shields dead in the back kitchen. I then came out and saw Stinson at the side of the door. I can't say whether he was dead or not.

After the hearing the accused were committed to prison to await their trial on a charge of murder. The trial we understand, will take place next week.

The instrument used in committing the act was a shoemaker's knife sharpened down to a keen edge and narrow point. Shields received a stab through the heart; several in the breast, while his abdomen was terribly gashed. Stinson was cut on the thigh, which severed an artery, causing him to bleed to death in a short time.

Shields was a Scotchman, and Stinson an Irishman. All of the accused are Irishmen.

Presentation of Colors to the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, by the Ladies of Pottsville and St. Clair.—Tuesday last will long be remembered by the officers and men of the gallant Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, as that on which the daughters of Pottsville and her sister-Borough, St. Clair, gave into their hands as a gift, a magnificent suit of colors. It consisted of a regimental battle-flag and twelve guidons, one for each of the companies, bearing their respective letters. The Regimental flag bears the names of the principal engagements in which the Seventh has participated, but not all the fights, for they have been so numerous that to attempt such a record would be a score or more. The following are on it: "Lebanon, Ky.;" "Chaplin Hill, Ky;" "Stone River, Tenn.;" "Murfreesboro';" "Shelbyville, Tenn.;" "Chickamauga, Ga.;" "Boyd's Tenn.;" "Nashville, Tenn.;" "Unionville, Tenn.;" and "Sparta, Tenn." A silver plate on the staff bears the following inscription: "*Presented by the Ladies of Pottsville and St. Clair, to the 7th Regt., Pa. Cav.*"

The presentation took place at the Pennsylvania Hall, at 4 P. M., in the presence of the fair donors. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. L. F. Whitney to the chair, and appointing F. B. Wallace Secretary. A fervent, patriotic prayer by Rev. Jos. McCook opened the exercises, after which the colors were presented on behalf of the ladies, by Lin Bartholomew, Esq. Mr. B. made a very earnest and impressive speech. He said that it was a pleasant duty for him to be called upon to discharge, in presenting these beautiful emblems of our nationality. When the Regiment returns to the field with them, they will not only remind the gallant members of the glory and greatness of the country, but they will revive recollections of the kind feeling at home that actuated their presentation. Mr. Bartholomew eloquently eulogized the women of the country. They have esteemed no labor too arduous, no time too precious, no sacrifice too great for the welfare and comfort of the brave defenders of their homes and of the liberties of the nation, while they have given with a God-speed, their husbands, brothers and fathers to the cause, though in so doing it has wrung from their hearts the agony of parting from their beloved ones. In presenting these colors to the Seventh, the ladies are confident that they will ever be borne in the face of the enemy with undaunted bravery, and with undying honor. They know that for are not your destinies indissolubly connected with the brilliant achievements of the Army of the Cumberland, and does not Kentucky thank the Seventh among her other defenders, for the immunity she now enjoys from rebel invasion? Is not Kentucky alone, but a nation that would be entirely free, is grateful to you for your heroic services. And know, brave men, that these gifts come to you hallowed by the prayers of the donors. Those prayers for your safety and safe return to your homes, will accompany you to the field, and prove I trust a shield in the hour of danger. Officers and men accept these emblems of our nationality; they come from your true friends and well-wishers, the ladies of the Old Keystone Commonwealth, long after the colors of a wicked, hell-born Rebellion, shall have been trampled in the dust by the patriots of the country.

Wm. B. Sipes, the accomplished, brave and efficient Colonel of the Regiment, received the colors on behalf of the Regiment. He thanked the speaker for the present, not for its intrinsic value, but for the source from which it came, for the feelings that prompted it. The Colonel disclaimed any intention of making a speech. He would make a few remarks in reference to what the Regiment had done since it entered the service. It entered upon active service on Christmas day, 1861, in the Department of the Ohio, under Gen. Buell, and it has been continually in active service since that time. There is not a battle-field in the south-west on which its members have not made their mark upon the enemy. The men know every path-way in Middle and Eastern Tennessee better than they know the paths around the school houses of their childhood. For months together they never cost the Government a cent for the subsistence of themselves or their horses. For consecutive weeks the officers and men have not changed clothing or had them off, so incessant and arduous has been their duty at certain times. They have undergone more than has been or ever will be related. When these men re-enlist, after passing scores of battles, and unsurpassed, who can doubt the genuineness of their patriotism? In accepting for my Regiment these colors, I cannot promise the donors that they will remain unsullied and beautiful as now, but I can promise that they shall never be dishonored by a dishonor. In concluding his earnest and heartfelt remarks, of which we can give but a faint idea in this report, the Colonel again thanked the ladies for their gift; acknowledged gratefully the compliments paid the Regiment, and assured the fair donors that if one of the colors that if the Regiment is permitted to bring them back, they shall be preserved in Schuylkill County, as mementoes of the patriotism of its fair daughters, and as souvenirs of the history of the Seventh.

The whole affair passed off in the most delightful manner.

Subsequently at the residence of Thos. H. Bickets, the Quartermaster of the Regiment, a pair of solid silver spurs were presented to Colonel Sipes. They bear this inscription: "*To Col. Wm. B. Sipes of the 7th Pa. Cav., from the Ladies of Pottsville.*"

In the evening the officers of the Seventh gave a supper at the Pennsylvania Hall to their brother officers and citizen friends. The supper was prepared in "mine host's"—Mr. Whitney—best style, and when we say that, praise is rehearsed, for he knows how to "keep a hotel." In response to toasts speeches were delivered by Col. Sipes, Col. Seibert, Col. Pleasants, Hon. C. W. Pitman, Lin Bartholomew, Esq., Col. D. B. Green, Mr. L. C. Thompson, Capt. Dare, of Schuylkill County, Capt. Taylor, Mr. Ellis, and others of the guests, which with the adinirable music of Mr. H. P. Smith and the host, and the fosilade of wit which was continually kept up, rendered the evening one long to be remembered for its social pleasures.

In his remarks on this occasion, Col. Sipes spoke decidedly in reference to the correctness of the policy of Emancipation. He was convinced that the country could never know permanent internal peace until Slavery was abolished. He opposed the election of Mr. Lincoln, but he now considered him the right man for the place he occupies. He was an honest man, a wise man, a just man. When we consider that when this war commenced Col. Sipes was an uncompromising Democrat, and that his eyes have been opened by what he has seen since in the South, his opinions are the more weighty and entitled to respect. Col. Seibert, also an old Democrat, heartily endorsed the Colonel's views. Col. Green of the same political faith, coincided with those gentlemen, and said the safety of the country depended upon the abolition of Slavery, for if this huge Rebellion commenced when there was only one abolitionist to where there is now a hundred, how can we ever have peace while slavery exists with its natural antagonist, Freedom. The speeches of these old Democrats were listened to with great and peculiar interest, fraught as they were with undeniable truths.

The guests of the evening separated after singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

The Regiment was under marching orders early in the week, and expected to leave Harrisburg for Louisville on Thursday last. The officers expect to remain in camp at Louisville