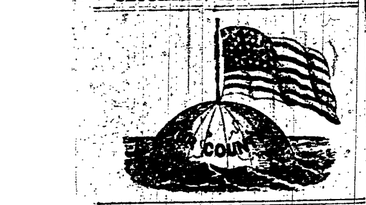
Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864



A CHASE.

On the 19th of April, 1861, as a regiment of intelligent, brave Massachusetts men, was passing through Baltimore, several of the members were assailed and murdered by a mob of secessionists. For weeks thereafter, it was dangerous for a man in the uniform of the United States to be alone in the streets of that City, while the President dared not set his foot there. But what a change have the events of three years wrought in the sentiments of the people of Baltimore! On the third anniversary this week, of the massacre of the Massachusetts men, a great fair for the Sanitary Commission was opened, and President Lincoln was present to assist at the ceremonies. It is another coincidence that there was a dress parade there of three regiments of United States colored troops, recruited in Baltimore and other parts of Maryland. The troops afterwards embarked for the scene of active operations. The Baltimore *American*, speaking of the parade, says:

"Magnificent working and fighting material was in that column. Sturdy, stalwart, able-bodied and healthy men, well disciplined by careful training, proud of their new and novel position, they looked every inch the soldier. A few years ago the man who would have said that the negro would have marched through the streets of Baltimore in military equipments and unarmed, without being assaulted, would have been considered a fit candidate for an insane asylum. But such is the case, and during their march this morning it was pleasant to see, as the head of the column passed the Maryland Institute—where the arrangements for the State Fair are in progress—they were loudly cheered. In many places along the route of march, flags were waved from the stateliest and from the humblest dwellings. Several of the men were accompanied to the point of embarkation—the foot of Long Dock—by their wives and sisters, and many were the leave-takings there witnessed.

"Some few of the more rabid of the rebels, in our midst gave vent to their spleen in silent murmurs and curses not loud but deep. One female who was standing at the Institute as the procession turned down the market space, thought it had become to a pretty pass, when she had to stand to allow niggers to pass, and that they were a mere crowd to send to fight white men. But notwithstanding the grievances of the fair Secesh, the troops passed quietly by, amid the congratulations of those who think the United States Government can rightly use the colored man for a soldier or a laborer as well as the rebel oligarchy at Richmond."

The reception given by the Baltimoreans to the President was no less significant and gratifying than their treatment of the colored troops. He was greeted in the evening with the tremendous applause by the multitude at the Grand Fair in the Maryland Institute. He made a speech, which was full of meaning. The recent massacre at Fort Pillow led him to refer to the position of the Government with respect to the colored troops, and he declared that it would give them the same protection that it gave to the White soldiers. Whenever a clear, well-authenticated case of barbarous brutality, on the part of the rebels, should be made out, "retribution should follow." These are encouraging words, and we trust that there will be no delay in getting the official proofs of the Fort Pillow massacre so that the retribution promised may follow quickly. It was fit that the promise should be made before the people of Baltimore, among whom are many who will have an opportunity of communicating the President's determination to their fellow-traitors at the South.

SADLY AFFLICTED.—The Copperhead journals here and elsewhere, are laboring under serious apprehension. They are alarmed they say, at the spread of miscegenation. And they have cause to be so. For the family of their chief, Vallandigham, entertain feelings of admiration, not to say love, for the negro race in general, the female sex in particular, that is incredible. The race has furnished the stock in trade and the speech-inspiring theme of the Ohio martyr for a number of years.—But the younger members of the family out-strip him in their affections for the "down-trodden African." The Muscatine (Iowa) Journal says, Perley Vallandigham "a youth to fortune and to fame unknown," but nevertheless a nephew of the great Ohio martyr, is married to and lives with a negro woman in that city. His brother living on the opposite side of the river is also married to a negress.

The Richmond WHIG of late date, gives another lamentable evidence of the spread of miscegenation doctrines among the friends of the Copperheads. In noticing the arrest in that City of "three able-bodied, almost white mulattoes," women who had been leading very disreputable lives, the WHIG says:

"When arrested yesterday, they represented themselves as the special proteges of the Government, or at least some of the government officers here. They say they have been drawing regular rations, and sugar, coffee and molasses from the government."

It is not surprising that the Copperheads are frightened at the prospect of being swallowed up through miscegenation, by a race superior to them. These practical illustrations squint strongly, in that direction.

The fact is that the Cop's are somewhat jealous of the negroes. They know that the negro by his noble conduct in this war, has placed himself higher in the scale of manliness than the opponents of the Government occupy, and they feel abased in his presence. But a short time since in a bar-room of this Borough, while a number of Copperheads were anathematising the negro, a pure specimen of the *genus* entered, and after looking around, in a liberal vein exclaimed, "boys, will you take a drink?" Not a minute elapsed before the Cop's were *en masse* at the bar drinking the health at his expense, of their negro friend, and probably, feeling that they had not been in such respectable company for some time. We judge from this little incident that the Copperhead leaders have an eye to the future. They anticipate that at no distant day negroes will have the right to vote granted them. When that time arrives these fellows will no doubt slaver them with praise, and to gain their votes assert that they themselves have negro blood in their veins. Miscegenation appears to be confined so far to the Copperheads.

THE NEW TAX BILL.—This bill is a complete revision of the act now in force. It retains the same machinery, with such improvements as experience has rendered necessary. It contains one hundred and seventy-three sections, forty-seven of which are devoted to general provisions. There is one provision which exempts from distraint the tools or implements of a trade or profession, one cow, arms and provisions, household furniture kept for use, and the apparel necessary for a family. On all mineral coals, except such as are known in the trade, as pea coal and dust coal, a duty of five cents per ton is imposed. The bill provides that coal, illuminating oil, etc., shall pay a duty of 20 cents per gallon; ground coffee and substitutes, 1 cent per pound; molasses, syrup, etc., 5 per cent. ad valorem; sugar, 1½ cts. per pound; paper of all descriptions, 3 per cent. ad valorem; salt, 6 cents per hundred pounds; pig iron, $1 per ton; blooms, slabs, or hoops, $1 50 per ton; stoves and hollow ware, $3 per ton; leather of all descriptions, 6 per cent. ad valorem; grape wines, 5 cts. per gallon; all other wines, or liquors called wine, 25 cents per gallon; ready-made clothing, boots, shoes, etc., 5 per cent. ad valorem; manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, and worsted, 5 per cent. ad valorem; cavendish, plug, twist, and stemmed tobacco, made exclusively of stems and shorts, and refuse, 10 cents; snuff and snuff flour, 35 cents; fine cut, 35 cents; cigars, valued at $10 per thousand, $5 per thousand; valued at $15 per thousand, $7 per thousand; valued at $20 and $40 per thousand, $12 per thousand; valued at over $75 per thousand, $40 per thousand; first proof spirits, 90 cts. for removal for consumption prior to July 1st, 60 cents per gallon, and after July and prior to January 1, 1865, $1 per gallon; and after January 1st, $1 25 per gallon. Distilled spirits and refined coal oil may be exported without excise duty. The income tax has been made uniform at five per cent., the highest rate heretofore imposed.

THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—We have received a copy of the Second Annual Report—for the year 1863—of the Christian Commission, for the Army and Navy. It is a remarkably interesting compilation of the work done during last year, comprising 284 pages. From it we learn that the cash received during the year amounted to $358,229 29; value of stores donated, $385,819 07, to which if we add other contributions with Delegates' services, we have a total of receipts in 1863, of $916,837 65. The cash expended amounted to $265,211 28, leaving a balance on hand on the 1st of January, 1864, of $93,028 01. During the year there were 1207 Christian ministers and laymen commissioned to minister to men on battle-fields and in camps, hospitals and ships. Of boxes shipped to the field or at home, there were 12,648. The following reading matter was distributed: 465,715 copies of the Scriptures; 371,859 hymn and psalm books; 1,254,591 knapsack books; 39,718 library books; 120,492 magazines and pamphlets; 2,932,469 religious newspapers; 11,976,721 pages of tracts, and 3,285 "Silent Comforters," &c.

The principles of the Christian Commission are, catholicity and nationality. The Church of Christ of various names united in behalf of the men of every State gone to the war—indeed, a new thing under the sun!

The Report gives full details of the work done in 1863 by the Commission in the Army of the Potomac; during the Pennsylvania Invasion; in the Army of the Cumberland; in the Department of the Ohio; in the Army of the Tennessee; amongst the Rebel prisoners of Fort Delaware, and for the relief of Union prisoners in Richmond. There are also reports of Committees; selections of papers, incidents, etc., all going to make up one of the most interesting statements we have seen during the war.

The contribution of Schuylkill County to the Commission in 1863, was $2,485.

The Christian Commission has done its work faithfully in the past, and its future usefulness in behalf of our defenders and our country, will we feel confident, be of still greater extent, interest and power.

RAVINGS OF A JERSEY COPPERHEAD.—A Mr. Rogers of New Jersey, made the following remarks in Congress on the resolution to expel the Traitor Long, of Ohio:

Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey opposed the resolution contending that free speech had been recognized by the common law of England from time immemorial. A man has the right here to advocate such doctrines as will tend to better secure liberty to ourselves and posterity. He was not here to vindicate the sentiments avowed by the gentleman from Ohio. He did not say the day would not come when he would take the same ground; but if it did he would declare his sentiments, although persons might and the Bastile should be open to receive him. We must have freedom of debate in this country, or we must bid farewell to liberty. Addressing the Republican side he said—Don't come here to insult the people of deserting to be followed by more honest men, who have come here and sworn on the Holy Bible to support the Constitution and the country to the last. The men who at midnight entered the domicil of Vallandigham and took him away from his wife and family, were the very men whose who are destroying the rights of the people under the Constitution and are sweeping away public liberty. The fanatics and despots like Burnside would go down to the grave into endless perdition, and the same fate Napoleon, when a wreck on the rock of the ocean. There were men who would maintain their rights; they were not the representatives of Old Abe Lincoln but of the free people who sent them hither. You are not contented with slandering Vallandigham and other true patriots [Hisses.] God bless the exile! He prayed the arrow of heaven would pierce the heart of the despot. You are bringing soldiers here to keep Old Abraham King of America from being encroached upon by Jefferson Davis, of the Southern Confederacy. This is no longer a country of republicanism, but a monarchy and a despotism. I go, he said, for a dissolution of the Union in preference to a war of extermination. This fratricidal and ruinous war should terminate. He wanted the Union which gave us prosperity and peace. He wanted the Union with slaves if necessary, or the Union without slavery.

Such a fellow is a fit representative of the Copperheadism of New Jersey which has disfranchised her citizen soldiers who are offering up their lives to defend the homes of such traitor scoundrels.

INVASION URGED.—The Rebel papers are urging invasion. They feel that to remain on the defensive during the coming campaign will be their ruin and that they can encounter no worse fate by invading Northern soil. They anticipate that if they come North with an immense army composed of men from all sections of rebeldom, regulars, volunteers and conscripts, that their ranks will be swelled by the Copperheads. They all agree as to the necessity and importance of the proposed movement. The views of the Montgomery (Alabama) *Mail*, as expressed in an editorial from which we take the subjoined extract, are those of a very large portion of the traitors in arms, office, and in civil life, who, made desperate by suffering and privation, eagerly await any change which may relieve them in the present, whatever may be their fortune in the future.

"Let us," observes the editor of the *Mail*, "invade them with our whole force. Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and the Copperheads will swell our ranks. We want food, raiment and gold. Let us go and take what we need. The army will recover the order 'Forward to the North,' with a shout. There let them stay until our ruthless invaders cry for peace. Better die there, with arms in our hands, than starve here or expire in chains. The best protection we can give those we leave behind will be to get the helpless of the North as hostages in our power."

THE SUFFERERS IN EAST TENNESSEE.—The subject of extending relief to the suffering loyal people of East Tennessee, has been fairly brought before the people of this County, and it is hoped that contributions for the benevolent object will be made to the Treasurer at once. The pressing need of the East Tennesseans, is still further set forth in a letter received on Saturday last by Hon. Edward Overett, from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Knoxville Relief Association of East Tennessee, of which the following are extracts:

"Now and very distressing cases of suffering and destitution are daily brought to view, and the heart sickens at the recital of the details of the heart rending destitution. One family of seven children, barefooted, with the mother, came into town a week since from North Carolina, the father having been hung because he was a firm Union man. One family of nine persons left their home in utter destitution for the purpose of seeking food, clothing and shelter in the North, but, before reaching Kentucky, seven of them died of disease induced by exposure. But to particularize would weary you, for cases of suffering are so numerous.

"May God abundantly reward those, our liberal friends in Massachusetts and elsewhere whose hearts have been so deeply moved in behalf of our bereaved people; and may it please Him to save your land and *homes* from the devastation of war."

The subscription in Boston amounts to $84,304 97.

THE BOROUGH ELECTION.—This election will take place on the first Monday of next month. It is not necessary to do more than to point to the admirable manner in which Council and the School Board have discharged their duties during the past few years, in consequence of good men being placed therein, to convince our citizens that it is their duty to continue to send only trustworthy and reliable men to those bodies. The finances of the Borough were never in better condition, in consequence of good management, while our school economy will compare favorably with that of any other section of the State. Citizens, continue this satisfactory condition of Borough affairs, by attending the polls on the day of election, and voting for the best men, in nomination.

HOW THE COPPERHEADS IN CONGRESS ACT.—In the House on Monday, Mr. Stevens and Mr. Morrill respectively endeavored to procure a suspension of the rules in favor of propositions to increase the Duties on Imports; but were defeated by the Copperheads, who, after for months howling "Tax!" "Tax!" voted solid, Strouse, of course, with them, in the first instance, against suspending the rules and the next time ran out of the House and so prevented a quorum. We expect them to act in this way to the end, defeating to the extent of their power, all efforts to provide means for carrying on the Government and supporting the Public Credit. Never mind, we shall do it with or without them.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.—This Convention to place in nomination an Electoral ticket, and to select Senatorial delegates to the National Union Convention, to be held in Baltimore on the 7th of June next, will meet at Harrisburg, on Thursday next, 28th inst. The delegates from Schuylkill County who were appointed by the Union County Convention on the 7th of September last, are as follows: *Senatorial Delegate*—Conrad F. Shindle, Esq., of Tamaqua. *Representative Delegates*—Lin Bartholomew, Esq., of Pottsville; Dr. R. H. Coryell, of St. Clair; and Wm. A. Hammer, Esq., of Cressona.

THE Western Pennsylvania Sanitary Fair will be held in Pittsburg on the 1st of June next, up to which date all contributions will be thankfully received. Although Eastern Pennsylvania proposes holding a Fair in Philadelphia on the same date, we have no doubt that contributions will be cheerfully made to aid the Western Fair. The people cannot contribute too liberally in a cause, that has for its prime object, the relief of our brave defenders.

THE DAY FOR A SPECIAL ELECTION.—On the first Tuesday of August next a special election will be held in this State, in compliance with a resolution adopted by the Legislature, upon the proposed amendments of the Constitution recently approved by the Legislature. Should the amendment be adopted, it will enable the soldiers to vote at the Fall election in the field.

THE Senate of the United States on Tuesday, voted against repealing the Fugitive Slave act of 1793, at the suggestion of Mr. Sherman of Ohio, on the ground that the Southern people were entitled to their "rights." Why then did the Senate pass a few days since, an amendment to the Constitution for the abolition of Slavery?

EAST TENNESSEE ON EMANCIPATION.—An enthusiastic Emancipation meeting was held in Knoxville, on Saturday, at which resolutions in favor of the immediate abolition of Slavery, and indorsing the War policy of the President, were offered by Parson Brownlow, and unanimously adopted. Gov. Johnson made a powerful speech.

THE President has signed the bill to enable the people of Nebraska to form a State government.

THE election returns from Kansas are favorable to the re-election of President Lincoln.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

TREMONT LITERARY SOCIETY.—S. C. Kirk will deliver an oration before the Tremont Literary Society on the last Saturday of this month.—Subject.—"The Advancement of Education and Religion necessary to the Perpetuity of Civil Liberty." Citizens may expect something entertaining from Mr. Kirk, as he is not only competent to write a good article, but also to deliver it well. The following question will be debated:—"Was England Justifiable in her Treatment of Napoleon?" At the close of the exercises a paper will be read by Hattie Clark. Questions will be answered by O. D. Drake and David Williams.

FRANKLIN WASHINGTON LITERARY SOCIETY.—This Society convened at the usual hour, President in the chair. Twenty-three members answered to the roll call. Books were then returned, after which the Librarian offered opportunity for taking out books. On motion Dr. Piersol and Lady were unanimously elected honorary members. A volume was then received from John Pugh.—On motion Society then adjourned.

MAGGIE PINKERTON, Secretary.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—We have a copy of the issue of this journal of April 16th. The first page is printed in colors and presents a beautiful scene of the New York Fire Department of the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair. This is truly a triumph in the art of printing, displaying as it does the gay colors of our National flag. It also contains illustrations of the principal scenes of the war, and is one of the best publications of the day. A full size wood pattern accompanies the number as a supplement. It is published by Wm. Domorest, No. 90 Beekman street, New York, at $4 00 per annum in advance.

A HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, from its Origin, by Walker, Wise, and Company, the Publishers, No. 245, Washington street, Boston, have distributed the fifth thousand of a book entitled "A Youth's History of the Rebellion, from the bombardment of Fort Sumpter to the capture of Roanoke Island." The author is Jacob Abbott, who wrote "The Pioneer Boy" and other works which are great favorites with the young. The History numbers 347 pages, and is finely illustrated. The most prominent and meritorious points of the work are,—I. The especial aim of the History, to interest and instruct the *young*. II. The adaptability of the work to *general family use*: containing as it does the substance of the more voluminous histories, *at about one-fourth the price*. III. The entire historical correctness of the work. The materials having been drawn from the most authentic sources. IV. The special pains which have been taken to preserve the *striking facts and incidents of personal experience*, which give gravity and spirit to the narrative. This work is having an extensive circulation among the young.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.—James Redpath, Publisher, 221 Washington street, Boston, has collected and published in book form a number of the important letters and speeches of the eminent New Englander. They are an important contribution to the history of the anti-slavery struggle in this country.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

'64.—April.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
23 SATURDAY	5 11	6 43	
24 SUNDAY	5 10	6 46	
25 MONDAY	5 8	6 47	New M. 6 5 53 morg
26 TUESDAY	5 7	6 48	First Q. 13 7 12 evng
27 WEDNESDAY	5 6	6 49	Full M. 21 8 23 evng
28 THURSDAY	5 4	6 50	Last Q. 28 11 58 morg
29 FRIDAY	5 3	6 51	

Rev. Joseph McCool after a ministry of many years in the First Presbyterian Church of this Borough, has resigned the Pastorship.

The jurors summoned to attend an adjourned Court on Monday next, need not attend as there will be no Court held.

A. A. Boland, fashionable cloak and dress makers, opposite "Silver Terrace," Centre street, this Borough, offer their services to persons wishing work done in their line.

A neat and beautiful Calendar, giving the months, days and dates, suitable for Offices, Depots, &c., is sold by R. G. Green, watchmaker, Centre street, Pottsville.

Confirmation.—A confirmation was held in Trinity Church, this Borough, on Thursday evening last. Bishop Potter administering the rite. About thirty persons were confirmed. An able sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Cummings, of Reading.

From the Eighty-eighth Regiment, P. V. V.—John Beaumont, of this Regiment, writes to us under date of "Camp near Culpepper, Va., April 15, 1864," that it is rumored in camp that the 11th and 12th Army Corps, and the 7th Penna. Cavalry are on their way to join the Army of the Potomac.

Fine Stock of Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, &c.—Mr. Theodore VanDusen has taken the cigar store on Centre street near Norwegian, formerly occupied by Mr. John Ralbach, and has supplied himself with a stock of choice cigars, smoking tobacco, pipes, and everything in his line of business which he offers on reasonable terms. His friends are cordially invited to give him a call.

A Series of entertainments, readings, etc., will be given at private houses in this Borough for the next few weeks, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Great Central Fair. Tickets can be procured of any of the parties who intend taking an active part. These entertainments should and we presume will, be very successful. The first one will take place on Tuesday evening next.

Fruit and Shade Trees.—Fruit and Shade Trees can still be planted for a week or two on account of the lateness of the season. There still remains a fine assortment for sale at Greenwood Nursery, Embracing all kinds of Standard and Dwarf Pears, Apples, Also Raspberries, Currants, Mammoth Rhubarb Roots, Grape Vines, &c., embracing the best kinds, together with 10,000 Greenhouse Plants, wholesale and retail, in excellent condition.

Quite a motley crew came in from Cass on Thursday, to claim exemption. One chap made his *entree* into town supported by a crutch. He was evidently terribly afflicted. During the day and before the time came for his examination, he however, became intoxicated, and one of his comrades affronting him, he forgot his affliction; transformed his crutch into a shillalah, and pursued the offender with an agility that would be highly appreciated in the Army.

Death by an Accident, of Captain Stodd.—We are in receipt of the following letter accompanied by a request to publish for the information of the relatives and friends of the deceased:

ALEXANDRIA, La., March 26th, 1864.

MESSRS. EDS.:—With regret I inform you of the death of Capt. Stodd of Pottsville. He died from the effect of his skull being fractured on the 14th of this month. Capt. Thomas Stodd was recently the recipient of the following articles:—Sword, sash, belt, bridle, saddle, spurs, and a fine charger, altogether costing $1700. But little did the donors of the present think that he was to meet his death at so early a period. Yesterday morning while Capt. Stodd was riding along, his horse got frightened at something and threw the Captain against a curb stone fracturing his skull. He died this morning at 8 o'clock. The deceased was between 19 and 20 years of age.—He is a grandson of Thomas Stodd, Esq., of Pinkhamton, Schuylkill County, Pa. He was a fine, intelligent and active young man. He was loved and respected by all who knew him. He leaves a young wife and one child to mourn their loss. His remains will be sent to Washington for interment.

Yours, with respect,
M. D. FARAR, STEVENS,
Chief of Staff.

There will be preaching by the Pastor, in the 2d Presbyterian Church, Market and 4th street, to-morrow, 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The Soldiers of the War of 1812.—Of the surviving soldiers of the War of 1812, residing in this County, seventeen acted as Vice Presidents of the Union Mass meeting held in Pottsville on the 9th of October last. Among them were two highly respected citizens of the County, Captain Peter Filbert of Pinegrove, who died some weeks since, and Captain Henry G. Robinson of Schuylkill Haven, whose death we announced in our last.

It is exceedingly gratifying to every patriotic heart to know that the soldiers of that War are as a mass, ardent supporters of the Government in this contest. They appreciate the fact that we are fighting to preserve the liberties for which they fought in 1812, and that the only plan by which an honorable and lasting peace can be secured, is to fight the traitors until they are entirely whipped and subdued.

The Swiss Bell Ringers.—The original Blaisdell Brothers and their troupe of Swiss Bell Ringers, will give an exhibition at the Town Hall, this afternoon and evening, and on Monday evening next. The troupe numbers ten members in National Swiss costume, and play 230 bells, the largest weighing 14 pounds, the smallest 4 ounces. Mast. Steve Young will sing several of his inimitable character songs. The new members of the Company since it played here last, are Mr. Rhodolph Hall, solo cornet and clarionett; Mr. Frederick Buch, solo violin and French horn; Mr. Frank Moore, solo flutist and bass, and Little Clara, said to be a wonderful character singer. The programme for this evening is very fine. As this troupe is a great favorite here, the house will undoubtedly be crowded.

Schuylkill County Alms House.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Poor of Schuylkill County, was held at the Alms House, April 4th, 1864. Present, R. C. Wilson, Ed. Lebengood and Abraham Bressler. The census of the House for the month ending March 31st is as follows:

No. in House March 31st, 1863		374
" " " " 31st, 1864		370
Increase last year		96
No. in House Feb. 29th, 1864		390
" " " " March 31st, 1864		370
Decrease last month		20

Of the above 47 are insane and idiotic, 53 children, and 50 under medical treatment.

Admitted during the month, 27; discharged and absconded, 45; bound out, 2; died, 3.

Lodging and meals were furnished to 147 persons.

Out-door relief was granted to 20 families amounting to $221 25.

Bills were read and orders drawn amounting to.....$4,268 85
Previous issue.....7,564 22

Total.....$11,833 07

Temperance.—Pottsville Division, No. 52, Sons of Temperance, meets every Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Town Hall, third story. The officers publish the following appeal:

"COME AND JOIN, and by your influence, examples, and presence, assist in carrying on this glorious work of reformation.

"The ranks of the enemy are becoming very much increased and strengthened, as can easily be seen in every-day life. Whisky is served through the bar-room in the morning, and at three o'clock in the afternoon, and there should be a corresponding increase in the ranks of the Temperance cause. Do not wait for a pressing invitation by any particular person, but of your own free will and accord come along, and a hearty welcome will be given you.

"Pottsville, March, 1864."

The following persons were installed on the 11th inst., as officers of Jones Division, No. 544, Sons of Temperance of Saint Clair:—Wm. Bell, W. P., Thos. Rogers, Sr.; W. A., Wm. Rogers; R. S., Levi Orne; A. R. S., Lloyd Kline; F. S., Samuel Reese; T., William Fooler; C., Reuben Price; A. C., Isaac Reese; P. S., Samuel Rogers; Sentinel, Jacob Price; Trustees, Richard Jones, Wm. Hayduck.

This division is in a very prosperous condition, and becoming a very popular institution in the locality in which it is operating.

Regulations for the Payment of the Militia.—We have received from Major David Taggart, Army Paymaster, in Philadelphia, the following circular relative to the payment of the militia called into service during the rebel raid into this State, in 1862:

"PAY DEPARTMENT U. S. ARMY, PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1864.—Company officers of the militia called into service in September, 1862 (or friends of the parties) are requested to procure as soon as possible Powers of Attorney from all absent members of those organizations, authorizing some one to receive for them the pay due for that service.

"These powers must be acknowledged before a notary or magistrate, as in former notice, unless the claimant shall be in the army. In that event, all acknowledgment before a commissioned officer will be sufficient. As soon as these are generally obtained, prompt measures will be taken to pay the companies. Officers are requested to notify me where their men will be ready in person, or by attorney, to receive their pay.

"Funds and paymasters have been abundantly supplied by the Department, through Major Byers, for the purpose.

"Newspapers in the district will oblige the public by giving this, as well as all other matters pertaining to these payments, a place in their columns.

DAVID TAGGART,
Paymaster U. S. Army.

Presentation of a Field Glass to Col. Sigfried.—At the residence of Lieut. Bohannan in this Borough, on Monday evening last, a number of ladies presented a field glass to J. K. Sigfried, Colonel of the 48th Regt. P. V. V. The cost of the glass was $50, and as the city, night glass is considered one of the finest made. A silver plate on it bears the following inscription: *"Presented to Col. J. K. Sigfried, 48th Penna. Vols., by the Ladies of Pottsville."* Hon. C. W. Pitman made the presentation on behalf of the donors. He said that the pecuniary value of the gift was small, but that it came from those who esteemed him highly as a citizen and a soldier. The speaker would not recount the deeds of arms which have distinguished the military career of Col. Sigfried and his brave Regiment, and rendered him peculiarly worthy of this mark of esteem. We regard the 48th much as the Colonel is regarded by his men, with affection and confidence. Mr. Pitman handed the glass to the Colonel with the request that he would accept it. Col. Sigfried said in reply, that he thanked the ladies sincerely for the present. They had shown judgment in selecting so useful an article. With it he hoped in the future to mark the position of the enemy, and so arrange his own movements as to defeat their plans. The Colonel spoke of his connection with the Regiment. He said that it was a mistaken idea to suppose that the position of a Colonel who endeavored to do his duty, was a bed of roses. To a man who appreciates the responsibility, and feels that the lives of hundreds of men are in a great measure dependant upon his judgment, the position is one of care and anxiety. When he first took command of the Regiment at New Berne, he hardly slept for a week, so heavily did a sense of this great responsibility press upon him. He had endeavored to discharge his duty towards the men of his Regiment at all times and under all circumstances. He could say that although many brave and good men, for whom the country had fallen in battle while he was in command of the Regiment, yet not one fell unnecessarily, because of any want of proper care on his part. The Colonel concluded by saying he considered the elegant present a fitting and appropriate testimonial of the esteem in which he was held by the participants.

Col. Sigfried will leave town to join his command on Monday next.

Proceedings of the Borough Council.—A stated meeting of Council was held on Tuesday evening last. Present, Messrs. Dobson, Heffner, Morris, Dyer, Kirkpatrick, Gressang, Cochran, Beveridge and Pitman, President.

On motion F. B. Wallace was appointed Clerk, *pro tem.*

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The Street Com. was continued on petition for culvert in Mahantango street; and discharged on matter of opening Hotel street.

The Com. of Finance and Accounts was continued on claim of Saml. Heffner.

The Special Committee to which was referred the matter of having a bill prepared for Legislative action, giving the Borough of Pottsville control of all the water courses, reported a draft of a law. The action was continued.

On motion of Mr. Cochran it was resolved that when a bill embodying the views of the Council on this subject, shall have been prepared, the Committee having the matter in hand, have power to send the bill to Harrisburg, for legislative action.

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

Mr. Gressang handed in an Order of Court in reference to laying out a road in the New York addition to Pottsville, which was referred to the Street Com. with instructions to confer with the Borough Solicitor.

On motion of Mr. Heffner it was resolved that the Committee on Ordinances be instructed to prepare an ordinance repealing certain sections of the Market Laws that are inoperative.

The Special Com. on procuring a new enrollment of the Borough, reported progress and was continued.

Messrs Derr and Kienzle of the Street Com., offered the following:

Resolved, That the Supervisor be empowered to pay such of the workmen as desire it, $1 50 per day; and that $3 be paid for horse and cart.

Adopted.

Mr. Foehl offered the following:

Resolved, That the Street Com. be directed to open and widen Norwegian street between Coal and George streets, in accordance with the order of the Court.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Beveridge it was resolved that an order for $18 in favor of Chas. Bowen, for services as enrolling officer, at $3 per day, be drawn.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

M. B. Bell, 3 days' services, enrolling		$9 00
G. W. Good, 3 " " "		9 00
C. Sheetz, 4 " " "		12 00
Jos. Bowen, 4 " " "		12 00
S. Clowes, 4 " " "		12 00
Jno. Bindley, 4 " " "		12 00
Solomon Bowman, " " "		8 00
St. Laborers and Supervisor		143 15
		$217 15
Charles Bowen		18 00
		$235 15
Previous issue		9,257 38
Total		$9,492 53

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

[REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL, BY CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, ESQ.]

Trial List for Adj'd Court, 9 May, 1864.

1. Koch v Uebele et al—Rosenberry; T. R. Bannan
2. Lee et al v Heffner et al—Campbell & Smith; Bingham.
3. Comth., Sterner v Sterner—L. Bartholomew; Campbell & Smith.
4. Sch. H. & Leh. R. R. v Bolich W.—Bannan, Wells; Ld.
5. Id. v Bolich S. & J.—Id.; Id.
6. Id. v Bolich W. et al—Id.; Id.
7. Bright et al v Carey et al—Campbell & Smith; Parry.

THE ARMY.

From the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP NEAR CLEVELAND, EAST TENNESSEE, March 30th, 1864.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—On the 29th of March our Regiment was mustered in as Veteran Volunteers. I expect that we will start for home in the course of a few days. I expect to be in Harrisburg the 20th of April. Our Regiment mustered 375 men into the Veteran service. That number will come home.

The weather is very cold for this season of the year. Today it snowed a little. To-day the soldiers feel comfortable with their overcoats on. It is very chilly. An old citizen of this place says that this Spring is the coldest for many years.

I am, sir, yours, truly,
Lieut. THOS. D. GRIFFITH,
Co. A, 9th Penna. Cav.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP NEAR CLEVELAND, EAST TENNESSEE, April 8th, 1864.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—I wish to refer to our Schuylkill County officers who belong to the 9th Penna. Cavalry. Many would like to hear of them, as they were formerly of Schuylkill County.

Maj. E. B Savage, when this war broke out, lived in Dauphin county. When the President called for 75,000 men, he dropped work and commenced to raise a company, of which he became Captain. He went into the 49th Infantry Regiment, and after his 3 months had expired, he went home: but not being satisfied at home, when his country was calling for men, he went to work and recruited a company, and went into the 9th Penna. Cavalry as Captain. As Captain there are none to excel him. Major Savage has mustered his Regiment into the service as Veteran Volunteers. Major E. S. Jones is in command of the Regiment at present; the Colonel commands 1st Brigade, 1st Division. All the men in the Regiment like him, as he is a gallant officer and always with his men. He is worthy of a promotion. He is a good officer.

Surgeon O. M. Robins, of Schuylkill County, late of Dauphin county, is our Division Surgeon. He takes good care of all the sick. He is beloved by officers and men of the Division. We will all be at home in a few weeks. Lieut. THOS. D. GRIFFITH.

P. S.—On the 2d of April, we were alarmed, and the whole camp was out, expecting that the Rebel Cavalry, would make an attack on the Railroad. Our Cavalry was out all day, ready for them. They went 12 miles to see if they could find the Rebels, but were unsuccessful, and returned to camp in the evening. If the Rebels come, they will find a warm reception. It has been raining all night and all day, and is very windy. The weather here is like the weather at home, in the middle of March, windy and chilly. Yours, &c.,
Lieut. T. D. G.

From the Fifty-Fifth Reg., P. V. V.

BEAUFORT, S. C., April 10th, 1864.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—After the hearty enjoyment of a thirty days furlough, the 55th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers find themselves in their old field of labor, ready again to do duty whenever and wherever they are called upon. For the present we are on our old camping ground at the entrenchments, about a mile and a quarter from the city of Beaufort. We left Harrisburg on the 17th of March, remaining at New York until the evening of the 19th, when we set sail for the "Sunny South," in the U. S. transport, United States. The entire passage, occupying five days, was character ized by terrible storms, (at least they seemed so to us, unused to the sea,) and all were exceeding glad when the old town of Beaufort was once more in sight. During the voyage, the vessel sprung a leak, and took fire. Happily the fire occurred in the daytime, and on the burning of the flames was discovered, the fearful consequences would have been the loss of all on board, amounting to over eight hundred souls. Before closing, I must take occasion to note the marked difference between Harrisburg and New York in regard to the rations furnished soldiers sojourning there. During the 12 days we remained at Harrisburg, we were marched to the so-called "soldiers' home" three times a day, where the bill of fare was pepper & salt bread and molasses, and a little coffee. Dinner was made up of a little salty beef or pork. At New York, we were served with bread, or hard tack, in plenty, five days of each meal, and done up in a style that sharpened our appetite the moment we entered the spacious mess room at the Park Barracks. Now let me ask, why cannot Pennsylvania furnish her returning volunteers with as good food as New York does? I suppose, however, that those furnishing rations at New York do not fill their pockets quite as fast as at Harrisburg, or New York must be quite as fishy as Harrisburg. To say the best of it, it is a shame that the soldiers of Pennsylvania cannot get as good treatment at home as in neighboring States.

There is nothing of importance on the tapis here, at present—as far as appearances go. Charleston is being shelled as usual, and rebel torpedo boats are moving about the harbor, seeking, I suppose, what they may blow up.

I have to record the loss, during the past week, of one beloved little sweet heart, in the family of Company A.

The Kingfisher, (Acting Master Dutch,) was wrecked in St. Helena Sound, under the following circumstances:

She had been anchored in the Sound on blockade duty, for eighteen months past. During the week, it was found necessary to change her anchorage, but the collection of darkies and contrabands on her bottoms, rendered her unable to obey her helm, and the set of the tide washed her to the beach where she was soon embedded in the sand. A storm arising soon after, breaking her up. Her officers, crew, contrabands and all other useful articles were, however, saved before she went to pieces.

The Maple Leaf, a steam transport, on her way from Palatka to Jacksonville, St. Johns river, Florida, with mail and passengers, encountered a rebel torpedo, and was sunk in about three fathoms of water, the hurricane deck alone remaining above the surface. Four negroes, hands on board, employe in the forward part of the boat, were killed. The rest of the crew and passengers were saved by taking to the ships boats and rowing to Jacksonville, a distance of 15 miles, to which boat was going down. Capt. Dale assembled all on board, on the hurricane deck, and dividing a portion of the crew and passengers for each boat, saw all safely afloat before he left the wreck himself. There was room enough in the boats, three rebel prisoners were left on the hurricane deck until the next day, when they were brought off by the gunboat Norwich, and sent to Hilton Head. Some had left the vessel, she was robbed of all the baggage belonging to the passengers, and all other movable property; but the mystery is, why the prisoners were not relieved from their position by the robbers?

Hattie, wife of the rebel steamer Maple Leaf, however, overshadows the loss of the Maple Leaf. She was found in an out-of-the-way place, tied up to the beach, abandoned, with her safety-valves gone. Yankee ingenuity soon provided her with a substitute, and it was not long before she was sailing majestically across the waters. It is said that