Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The enemies of the Government look upon this subject as one to be used in their interest this year, as a lever to change popular opinion. Yet if the matter is studied calmly, by the light of experience afforded by some European nations, it will be found that a great debt at home is an element of prosperity. But we must guard against incurring indebtedness to foreign nations by heavy importations of luxuries which we can and ought to do without, and which if not checked by legislation, will prove disastrous. Economy in personal expenses should be the rule among our people, so that the balance of trade can be maintained in our favor. Keep this point right, and we need not anticipate disaster from an accumulating National indebtedness held at home. The National Debt (official) on the 16th of February last was $1,482,600,000. Now this will be added to, of course, but what has been the experience of England with a debt of $4,000,000,000? The English correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

"War feeds war, and has its own prosperity. When England was engaged in the war with Napoleon, the Bank of England suspended specie payments for twenty years. But money was plentiful, wages were high, there was work for everybody, and though England came out of the war with a debt of $4,000,000,000 it has never impeded, but rather increased her prosperity; A great debt at home is an element of that prosperity. Every dollar of interest it would be a constant drain upon the country. Owed at home, it is a stimulus to industry. Not a penny of it is lost. It is like taking money from one pocket and putting it into the other. Those who pay the interest on this debt must work a little harder, and those who receive it have more capital to invest and more money to spend. The effect upon the nation has been a constant and vast accumulation of wealth. It is not debt, but capital. There can be no doubt about the wealth, power and security of England have been immensely increased by this so-called national debt; and where is there any reason to apprehend that like causes will not produce like effects on the other side of the Atlantic?"

This we have every reason to believe, must be the experience of this country.

In connection with this subject it is interesting to inquire where the funds for this War have come from.

At the commencement of the war large numbers of persons were the owners of personal property; some owning horses, cows, sheep, wheat and corn; others, barrels of beef and hogsheads of sugar; others, bales of dry goods; and others tuns of iron and coal. The whole of this personal property in the country amounted in the aggregate to some eight thousand millions of dollars, and about one-eighth part of it has been handed over by its owners to the officers of Government, and consumed in military operations.

Two powerful causes have operated to enable the community to contribute without inconvenience, this large proportion of its active capital to the government.

One of these is the change from a credit to a cash system of trade. When our commission merchants sold goods on eight months' time, and our jobbers gave a credit of eight and ten months, a whole season's stock was bought by the country trader at one time, and the tendency of the system was to cause large stock generally to be held on hand. A considerable portion of these goods belonged to the banks. The notes of the traders which the banks had discounted were simply certificates of an ownership by the banks of an interest in the merchandise for which the notes were given. When the credit system was abandoned the stocks of merchandise could be very largely diminished, and thus the Government found a great reservoir of unemployed capital from which to draw. The traders, having ceased to take notes for their goods, of course ceased to offer notes for discount. The banks, seeing no other safe way of employing their capital, invested it in Government notes and bonds. The merchandise which formerly constituted the capital of the banks has been passed over to the Government, and consumed, and the bank capital now exists in the form of Government notes and bonds. A great deal of individual capital also, which was released by the abandonment of the credit system, has been invested in the same way.

But the funds contributed to the Government have not come wholly from the stock of capital on hand at the commencement of the war. Before the war the wealth of the nation was rapidly increasing. There were a great many persons in the community who did not expend the whole of their incomes, and the aggregate of these savings amounted to hundreds of millions annually. These were made partly in the form of merchandise and partly in railroads, houses, factories and other fixed improvements. Since the war commenced, these savings have been, to a considerable extent, passed over to the Government in exchange for notes and bonds.

If Congress will enact a comprehensive and effective tax-bill, and the people appreciate the necessity of self-denial in the thousand and one articles of foreign luxuries they have been heretofore accustomed to purchase, the Government can easily obtain all the money required to carry the War to a successful issue; the exportation of gold will cease and the premium be reduced; the balance of trade will surely turn in our favor, and we will come out of this contest a stronger and more prosperous people. At this time, however set the man down who growls and grumbles and misrepresents facts in reference to the National debt as an enemy of the Republic and a friend of the Rebels.

"THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR."

Committees for the various industrial pursuits in this Region, have been appointed, and no time should be lost in going to work, and securing contributions from all classes, of the wages of a day's labor; of goods, etc. In our advertising columns will be found the names of the Committees appointed for this and others of the Coal Regions of Pennsylvania, to secure the co-operation of every person connected with that interest. It is proposed that every operator or coal firm give one day's revenue, and that every superintendent, miner, laborer or employee in whatever capacity connected with the collieries, give the proceeds of one day's labor. This will act equally on all, and whilst the individual amount may be small, in the aggregate it will swell into an immense sum.

We need not urge action in this matter. Let every man who is now engaged in a prosperous business, protected by the breasts of the soldiers of the Republic, remember that the profits of a single day asked of him will go into a fund that will save the lives of our brave defenders, many of whom will possibly, before another month, be stretched desperately wounded upon the soil of the Rebellious States. The money in the hands of the Sanitary Commission will be carefully and judiciously used. The work before our gallant boys will be desperate and bloody. Let us see that we spare no efforts while we have time, to alleviate the suffering that must inevitably ensue. Citizens of Schuylkill, to work at once!

THE bill providing for the payment of the interest on the State debt in the legal currency of the country, has passed our Legislature, the Copperheads in both Houses voting against it. If they had not by their factious conduct prevented the passage of this bill early in the winter, our State tax this year would have been $600,000 lighter than we shall now have to pay. But it is the constant policy of that party to pile up expenditures, while opposing every measure necessary to provide funds to meet them.

WHAT IS LIBERTY?—The President, in his Baltimore speech, gives a happy and characteristic illustration of the rebel idea of liberty. "The shepherd," says Mr. Lincoln, "drives the wolf from the sheep's throat, for which the sheep thanks the shepherd as a *liberator*, while the wolf denounces him for the same act as the destroyer of liberty, especially as the sheep was a black one."

No people prate more loudly about liberty than the traitorous leaders of the Southern rebellion—none are greater sticklers for their "rights." But the liberty which they proclaim to the world, and the "rights" for which they have plunged the nation into war, consist in the unrestricted privilege of buying and selling their fellow-beings as men do horses and cattle, of extending this privilege to the Western Territories, and of overthrowing the Government whenever an election goes contrary to their wishes. If the American people will consent to be ruled by a Southern President and Cabinet, and concede the prerogative to every sprig of the chivalry to go with his slaves into the Territories, and there whip them quietly under his own vine and fig tree, with the protection of the national flag, they would even now come back into the Union, and be obedient to the laws. All they ask is liberty—as they understand it.

THE New York Sanitary Fair closed on Saturday evening last. The whole receipts amounted to $1,011,000. The sword contest was the exciting feature at the close. When the public voting was stopped at 2 o'clock on Saturday, the count stood; McClellan, 11,903; Grant, 9,647; McClellan's majority 2,256. From 2 until 8, p. m. ballots were received in sealed envelopes; the whole were then counted, and the result was: McClellan, 14,509; Grant, 30,291; Grant's majority, 15,782. There were 163 scattering votes, so that sword brings nearly $45,000. The weapon was a contribution from a New York jewelry firm; is valued at $1500, and it was understood that the General receiving the largest number of votes, should be the recipient of the sword. So Gen. Grant wins and wears it. Many of the votes for McClellan were anonymous, the voters being evidently ashamed of their preference.

JUSTIFYING TREASON.—The Copperhead papers here and elsewhere, justify the treasonable declarations of Long, Harris and Fernando Wood, recently uttered in Congress. As these three Democratic Congressmen openly avowed their hostility to the Union and their friendship for the Rebels, those Democrats who sustain them are practically placed in the same position. We do see that any harm is likely to come of this new developement of Democratic policy. The advantage of it is that the people can now see what the leaders would perhaps have preferred to keep concealed—that the party managers are ready to go all lengths in their malignant opposition to the Administration and the war. Their interests for the future depend so manifestly upon the success or failure of our military operations, that nobody can wonder that the leaders are to be found openly taking sides with the traitors.

From the New York Tribune of April 25.

THE BATTLES IN LOUISIANA.

It appears from the fuller accounts now received of the recent battles in Louisiana that Gen. Banks's forces left Natchitoches on the 6th inst.; that on the 7th his advance was skirmishing with the enemy, that on the 8th a severe battle was fought at Sabine Cross-Roads (let-seem a small portion of Gen. Banks's army and the whole of the Rebel army under Kirby Smith, resulting in a defeat and heavy loss to the Union forces; that during the night of the 8th Gen. Banks fell back to Pleasant Hill, at which place he was again attacked on the 9th, and the remainder of his army having come up, the attack of the Rebels was repulsed; but that Gen. Banks the next morning resumed his retreat, and returned with his army to Natchitoches, and to Grand Ecore on the Red River, and that, at the last advices, remained being in communication with the fleet of Admiral Porter. Gen. Banks, during the week following the 7th inst., advanced forty-three miles, fought two battles, lost about thirty-five hundred men, twenty guns, two of which were afterward retaken, and three hundred wagons, and returned to the point whence he started.

These events are important in themselves and in their probable consequences; they require therefore, to be examined more in detail. The fight on the 7th may be dismissed without remark: it was merely a skirmish. The serious work begins on the 8th, and begins in this way.

Gen. Banks' advance consisted wholly of cavalry, whereof there were three brigades numbering five thousand men. Aware that they had an enemy in their immediate front—they had been engaged the day before—Gen. Banks allowed them to push on without an infantry support, and with the whole of their train, consisting of 300 wagons. There was but one road. In response to a report, on the morning of the 8th, that the cavalry had been checked and were hard pressed by an infantry force in front, Gen. Banks sent forward two divisions of the 13th Army Corps. These two divisions—being less than one-third of the whole army—were precipitated eight miles on the single, insufficient portion of the main body, and arriving in front of the enemy were vigorously attacked. The cavalry, in whose support they had come up, fled. The infantry were outnumbered, flanked, beaten, and attempted to retreat. The only way by which alone the artillery could move was blocked by the wagon-train of the cavalry. A utter rout followed. Twenty guns were captured by the enemy. "The roads were so blocked up," says an artillery officer, "that the artillery was given up, and we ourselves saved ourselves." The retreat by this time had become a rout. When it had it continued for a long distance, the pursuit of the enemy was checked by the arrival of the 19th Corps, and of night. From the ground on which the 19th Corps had taken its stand, Gen. Banks ordered a retreat to Pleasant Hill, which was effected during the darkness.

The causes of this disaster were that Gen. Banks suffered the cavalry to advance beyond easy supporting distance; that the cavalry train was suffered to get in front of the whole infantry force, and so prevented the use of the only road for troops and artillery to arrive or retreat; and that when Gen. Banks decided to deliver battle instead of withdrawing his cavalry, he committed the fatal error of sending against the whole body of the enemy but a small part of his own force, and sent that, as he had previously done the cavalry, out of reach of the remaining infantry, by whose aid the battle could have been won. It is remarkable that he here committed exactly the error by which, in August, 1862, he lost the battle of Cedar Mountain in Virginia.

On the 9th Gen. Banks having concentrated his army near Pleasant Hill, by bringing up a part from the rear and by withdrawing a part from the front, and the enemy having continued his pursuit of that part which was withdrawn from the front, the engagement was resumed. Skirmishing occupied the greater part of the day. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy attacked. The force of his onset was received by the 16th Army Corps, under Gen. Andrew Jackson Smith. Partially successful at some points, the enemy captured the whole of a battery, and pressed on. Received at close quarter, with a very deadly discharge of artillery and musketry, their final charge along the line was repulsed; the battery was retaken, and the Rebels were driven from the field. It appears however, that the 13th Army Corps, of which two divisions had been sacrificed in the first battle, was able to take no part in this battle, and that the losses of the 19th Army Corps had also been heavy on the 8th, and that the 16th Army Corps now, although victorious, suffered heavily from the desperate fighting of the enemy.

So that, upon the whole, Gen. Banks, on the morning of the 10th of April, found his army in that condition in which it seemed to him advisable to decline further contest with the Rebel force under Gen. Kirby Smith, and to retreat. He fell back from Pleasant Hill to Grand Ecore a distance of thirty-five miles. The enemy had been so severely repulsed on the evening of the 9th that they seem to have been unable—or possibly, for another reason, unwilling—to pursue the retiring forces of Gen. Banks; and the march to Grand Ecore was accomplished without molestation.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—To the publishers, Ticknor and Fields, Boston, we are indebted for a copy of the May number of the *Atlantic*. The contents are, A Cruise on Lake Ladoga; Wet-Weather Work, V.; The Reaper's Dream; The Battle of Lovell's Pond; Revolution of the Seventeenth Century; Some Account of the Early Life of an Old Bachelor; The Snow-Man; The Gold Fields of Nova Scotia; Life on the Sea Islands, I.; Gold Hair; Carleton as a Vineland; Tom Young Girl Wing; The Rim, I.; Types; House and Home Papers, V.; Re-enlisted; The Presidential Election; Reviews and Literary Notices. Robert Browning, Bayard Taylor, Donald G. Mitchell, T. B. Read, John G. Palfrey, Charles J. Sprague, T. W. Parsons, Arthur Gilman, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Harriet E. Prescott, D. A. Wasson, and John Weiss, contribute articles to this number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Miss Prescott's new story, "The Rim," commenced in this number, the publishers announce will be continued through seven months. This number of the *Atlantic* is a very fine one. Copies can be obtained at the bookstore of B. Bannan in this Borough.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1864—May.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
30 SATURDAY	4 1	6 52	
1 SUNDAY	5 0	6 54	
2 MONDAY	4 59	6 55	New M. 2 7 11 evg
3 TUESDAY	4 58	6 56	First Q. 10 1 24 evg
4 WEDNESDAY	4 57	6 57	Full M. 17 8 28 mor'g
5 THURSDAY	4 56	6 57	Last Q. 25 4 36 mor'g
6 FRIDAY	4 55	6 58	

Going Down.—The price of butter.

F. W. Hughes it is rumored, will soon sail for Europe with his family.

General Couch was here this week, "looking around."

Mr. A. Stankowitch will be here in about a fortnight, to tune pianos. His friends and customers may depend on his coming at that time.

There is snow yet on the mountains north of this place.

The cold snap of Thursday made the white blossoms look blue. We trust they are not injured.

To-morrow.—Eighteenth Sunday of the year, and fifth after Easter. Day's length, 13 hours and 54 minutes.

Colonel Siffrid of the Forty-eighth Regiment, P. V. V., left town on Monday morning last to rejoin his command.

To Make Clear Coffee.—Stir one egg into half a pound of ground coffee, and set away for use as required. No further substance for settling will be needed, and the egg tends to preserve the aroma.

Giles King, a soldier, lost a discharge and furlough, in Pottsville, on Wednesday night last. It can be of no use to any one except the owner. He will however, pay a reward for its return to him at Wood's Hotel.

Hugh McCullough, Comptroller of the Currency, states in an advertisement that will be found in another column, that The First National Bank of Ashland in this County, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act approved February 25, 1863.

The Forty-eighth Regiment, P. V. V.—On Tuesday last this Regiment was encamped on the Arlington Estate, Va., but there are rumors that it has since been moved. At that time the Regiment was in good condition and the men in excellent health.

Rev. H. A. Smith of Philadelphia, who preached in the First Presbyterian Church of this Borough, two weeks since, will again officiate to-morrow morning and evening in the same Church. Subject morning and evening in the same Church. Subject morning and evening in the same Church. Subject Mahanlango street and Third. Mr. Smith is a preacher of rare ability, and well worth hearing.

Amicably Adjusted.—The difficulty in regard to wages, which existed last week between some of the workmen on the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Railroad and the Company, has been settled. The men have resumed work, and coal is being shipped over the Road again as usual.

Appointed Medical Director.—We learn that Dr. D. Webster Bland, who has been the efficient and attentive Surgeon of the 96th Regiment, P. V., since its organization in 1861, has been appointed Medical Inspector of the Sixth Army Corps. The promotion is in every respect merited by the recipient.

Thanks Returned.—The last squad of Invalid soldiers that left Pottsville, a few days since, returns their sincere thanks through Mrs. A. Russel and Mrs. E. Shearer to the ladies of Pottsville, for their kindness in preparing a box of provisions for them on their departure to join their Regiment in Virginia.

Changed Hands.—The foundry and machine shop in Minersville, formerly owned by Wm. De Haven, now deceased, and lately worked by Mr. L. C. Dougherty for the creditors of Mr. De Haven, has passed into the hands of Messrs. Hartley & Lee, late of Philadelphia, where they have heretofore been engaged in business.

Terrible Accident.—On Thursday morning last a man named Lados, employed at John Serrill's breaker, near Minersville, on Crow's, as a pinch grinder, was caught in the machinery, and before he could be rescued, had one arm torn from his body. His injuries are so severe that it is feared he cannot recover.

Attention, Company F, 2d Pennsylvania Militia.—The members of Captain David Smith's Company of militia which was in service in September, 1862, are requested to meet at the Union Hotel in this Borough, on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock, to report for pay. Every member residing in the County should be present to facilitate the settling up of this matter.

April showers have been with us copiously this week, and vegetation has fairly danced under their influence. With the appearance of "green grass" all fears on the late subject will vanish. We shall probably enjoy the privilege again of sticking off our bread as much as we wish. In the meantime let us eat our crust in silence, and wait for the days of "buttercups and clover."

Charged with Murder.—In 1861 a man named Williams was murdered at Locust Gap, Northumberland County, and all efforts to discover the murderer proved abortive. Recently, a man named Barney Dominick was arrested and imprisoned as the deserter, and while under arrest was charged upon the oath of the wife of Williams with being the murderer of her husband. The accused is now in jail at Sunbury, awaiting trial.

Run Over on the Reading Road.—On Tuesday evening last an unknown man while walking on the Reading Railroad below Auburn, was struck by the up-passenger train, and instantly killed.—We believe that no blame attaches to the engineer of the train, as the deceased whose attention could have been diverted by a passing coal train, stepped on the track in front of the passenger train, and the engineer saw him too late to avoid running over him.

Carriages.—Mr. E. W. Kreider, late of Reading, Pa., has taken the shop in East Norwegian street, near Coal, formerly occupied by Hoffman & Rishell, where he is prepared to make to order all descriptions of carriages and wagons, and do repairing promptly. Mr. K. has on hand a quantity of finished and partly finished work on hand, which he will be happy to show those who favor him with a call. Mr. Kreider has the reputation of being an excellent workman.

Appointed.—Capt. C. Tower having resigned the position of Provost Marshal of the Tenth District, Mr. Jas. W. Bowen of this Borough, received the appointment. Mr. Bowen will enter upon the duties at once. The retiring officer discharged the duties of the position with signal energy and fidelity, and the new incumbent will we have every reason to believe, be equally efficient.

Normal School.—Jesse Newlin, Esq., County Superintendent, announces that in consequence of the probable scarcity of teachers during the approaching school year, and at the request of a number of teachers, he will hold a Normal School, commencing on Monday, May 23d, in Port Carbon, to continue for at least eight weeks. Particulars obtained by addressing Mr. Newlin at Port Carbon.

The first entertainment of charades, tableaux, and plays, the proceeds to be given to the Sanitary Commission, came off on Tuesday evening last at the residence of Mr. Russell. The young people who participated in the representations acted their parts very cleverly. The attendance was good. The second entertainment will take place next week, tickets for which can be procured of any of the participants.

Good Example.—Mr. Robert C. Green, Jeweler, of this Borough, has set apart Wednesday, the 11th inst. May, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. He will devote the profits of that day's sales at his store to the philanthropic Association. We trust that the store-keepers of not only the Borough, but of the County, will follow the example. We will publish with pleasure, the days that may be decided on, if handed in to us.

It is stated that one of the editors of the Oskaloosa (Iowa) *Times* recently fell heir, through the death of his wife's brother, to an estate valued at one hundred thousand dollars. This is being worthy, but not more so than the fact that the stock of Spring and Summer goods now on hand at the store of Mr. D. A. Smith, Centre street, is well selected, and will make up to please every variety of taste. Give him a call.

Fair in Minersville.—The Fair for the benefit of the Episcopal Church, Rev. E. Tortat, in Minersville, last week, netted in two days, the snug sum of five hundred dollars. This congregation, we understand, contemplates erecting a new church edifice in an early day, and the proceeds of this Fair, which reflects much credit upon the ladies connected with the Church, will in all probability, be thrown into the building fund. We wish them abundant success.

Anniversary Exercises.—Rev. J. Hyatt Smith and Rev. Mr. Dyer of Philadelphia, will, in connection with the Anniversary exercises, address the "Baptist Sunday School Missionary Society" on Sunday evening next, May 1st, in the First Baptist Church. Mr. Smith is celebrated for his happy manner of talking to children; his lectures are always full of pleasantry and replete with sound teachings. All who attend may expect a pleasant and profitable evening.

Among three hundred sick and wounded soldiers who reached Philadelphia on Wednesday from Baltimore and Annapolis, were the following, belonging to the 48th and 50th Penna. regiments:

Daniel Brundage, corporal, D, 50th; Ammon Hilbish, E, 50th; Wm. M. Abrams, sergeant, K, 50th; Robert Arnold, G, 50th; Eli W. Gale, G, 50th; Jonas Z. Raber, D, 48th; Wm. Bankman, A, 48th; A. M. Tiffney, D, 50th; John Fuller, A, 50th; Andrew Gooby, E, 50th; John Corney, F, 50th; W. Dunlap, G, 50th; Samuel Snyder, B, 50th; J. D. Puckett, E, 48th.

The following changes have been made in the Divisions for the assessment of United States taxes in this County:—The First Division will consist of the South Ward of Pottsville, Minersville and Townships of Branch, Cass, Foster, Frailey and Reilly, of which John P. Bertram is appointed Assessor. The Sixth Division will consist of the Borough of Ashland, Mahanoy City, and townships of Mahanoy, Butler, Barry, Eldred, Upper Mahanoy, Hegins and Hubley, of which Wm. P. Levy of Ashland, is appointed Assessor, to go into effect on the 1st of May.

Death of a Soldier of the Mexican War.—Lieut. Jacob Pellnapie, of this Borough, died on Saturday afternoon last, of dropsy, in the 87th year of his age. He was a Lieutenant in Company B, Capt. James Nagle, 1st Regiment, P. V., in the Mexican War. His remains were interred on Monday afternoon last, in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, this Borough, attended by the New York Battery; surviving soldiers of the Mexican War; Humane Hose Company, and by a large number of relatives and friends. The last sad military honors were paid to the remains at the grave.

By reference to an advertisement in another column it will be seen that Prof. E. R. Walker, late of Philadelphia, pianist, organist and tuner, son of Mr. Edward L. Walker, the celebrated pianist and composer, has shortly located himself here permanently, as a teacher of music. In addition to devoting great care to pupils, Mr. Walker will thoroughly tune and repair pianos. It will be observed that Mr. W. offers the highest references. Orders for Mr. Walker's services are received at the Express office, and will receive prompt attention.

The Sixty-seventh Regiment, P. V. V.—The re-enlisted Schuylkill County veterans of Company K, Sixty-seventh Regiment, P. V. V., are as follows:

Sergt. Benj. F. Barlott, Pottsville.
Corporal Daniel Christian, Pottsville.
Corporal Samuel Shoener, Orwigsburg.
George Albertson, Tamaqua.
Benj. Christian, Pottsville.
Benj. B. Davis, Swatara.
Martin Langtesh, Ashland.
Franklin A. Schoener, Pottsville.
Wm. Schmuls, Pottsville.

The 188th Regiment, P. V.—This is a new Regiment just organized from the 3d Pa. Art., and is stationed at Camp Hamilton, Fortress Monroe. Dr. F. J. Kern, of Orwigsburg, Sch. County, late Assistant Surgeon of the 3d, has been promoted Surgeon of the new Regiment. There are only a few Pottsville boys in the Regiment. We congratulate Dr. Kern upon his promotion. He has been in the service but nine months when he received it.

St. Clair Moving for the Relief of the Suffering People of East Tennessee.—On Wednesday evening last after a meeting of the citizens of St. Clair to place in nomination a ticket to be voted at the to place in nomination a ticket to be voted at the at the Borough election which will take place on Monday next, Messrs. Lewis E. Rook and G. T. Jones laid before the citizens assembled the case of the suffering people of East Tennessee. It was finally resolved that subscription books be opened on the spot. It was done, and about $30 were subscribed. The Committee, Messrs. Rook and Jones, were empowered to add to their number, to make the subscription for this philanthropic object as general as possible. It is gratifying to see our sister Borough moving in this matter, and we hope to see the rest of the County will emulate the example.

The Best Time to Paint.—There is some discussion in regard to the best time to paint houses. John A. M'Niel, a practical painter of thirty years' experience, who resides in Grand Rapids, Mich., gives his opinion on this subject, as follows:

"I have by actual tests proved to my satisfaction that when paint has been exposed to a hard frost before it is fully dry, its lustre and durability are destroyed. I would paint a house outside not earlier than the middle of May nor later than the middle of September in this latitude. Boiled linseed should always be used, for various reasons, one of which is that it *dries quicker*, and consequently forms a cement upon the surface; it is sooner out of danger from dust and flies, and will last longer. A little good coach-varnish in the last coat of paint, for outside paint, will be found to be a very good investment."

The Ninth Army Corps.—This celebrated Corps, of which the Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Regiments of this State, form a part, and which is commanded by Major General Burnside, has left Annapolis for the front. On Monday last it passed through Washington, and was reviewed by the President, Gen. Burnside and both Houses of Congress. A despatch noticing the review, says:

"Thousands of citizens are congregated about Willard's hotel and on the street, and the troops are enthusiastically cheered. They have been passing since twelve o'clock. As the colored brigade passed their fine marching and orderly bearing elicited the highest praise, and they were loudly cheered. The troops presented a magnificent appearance. Business is quite suspended, and everybody is out cheering the troops. The men are all in good health and spirits. The windows of Willard's hotel are thronged with ladies, and many handkerchiefs are waving."

Davis' Panorama of the Rebellion.—After successful seasons in Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria, and at other points, Mr. Harry H. Davis, our former townsman, opened his exhibition at the Town Hall in this Borough. Since its last representation here Mr. Davis has made additions to the scenes, and improved the dioramic features of the work. Views of all the great battles from the evacuation of Fort Moultrie to the battle of Chickamauga, are given. The scenes which have not been exhibited here before, are Battle of Antietam; Battle of Fredericksburg; Gen. Negley's last charge at Stone River; Bombardment of Port Hudson by Admiral Farragut's Fleet; Battle of Jackson, Mississippi; Siege of Vicksburg; Battle of Port Hudson; Battle of Gettysburg; Entrance of Grant's Army into Vicksburg; and Battle of Chickamauga. This Panorama has been much admired wherever it has been exhibited.

Before the exhibition this afternoon at 2 o'clock, for children. Admission 10 cents. The Panorama will be exhibited this evening and every evening during the coming week.

We understand that Mr. Davis has offered the proceeds of one evening's entertainment during the coming week, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. The evening set apart for the purpose, will be duly announced.

The Pennsylvania Reserves.—A mistake appears to exist among the many friends of the Pennsylvania Reserves as to the period when the terms of these troops will expire. There are thirteen regimental organizations among them, but some of them have been cut down to a mere battalion or even less. They have been in all the toughest battles. They were relied upon as veterans before they had seen a year's service, and time and again have done duty effectually in a manner that otherwise would have been left undone and the tens of thousands who are using them happy in the consciousness that, in selecting this instrument in preference to all others, they are universally sustained by the best judges in the land, and who have actually received an award of some kind by being generally exhibited wherever competition is invited; but this machine has carried off the palm, not only by the receipt of one, but many premiums, and three first premiums, in a single season. The Grover & Baker Machine obtained the highest premium for the best family machine at the late fair of the manufacturing machines, and the best machine work this year, in the State Fairs of New York, Vermont, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Ohio, as well as at the Fairs of Bergen County, Vermont, Champion Valley, Vermont, Hampden County, Massachusetts, and in Franklin, Queens, Washington, and Saratoga Counties, New York. In other words, the Grover & Baker Machine has taken the first premium wherever it has been exhibited, without a single exception.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Borough Election—Union Nominations.—The Borough election will take place on Monday next. The citizens of the several Wards met on Friday evening of last week, and placed in nomination the following tickets:

NORTH WARD.—*Council*—James Nagle. *School Director*—Wm. Smith.

NORTH-EAST WARD.—*Council*—Isaac Moyer. *School Director*—Joseph Derr.

NORTH-WEST WARD.—*Council*—Oliver Dobson. *School Director*—H. H. Huntzinger.

Conferees to nominate a ticket for Borough officers were appointed. They met on Saturday evening, and placed in nomination the following ticket:

Chief Burgess—M. B. Bell.
Treasurer—Adam Shertle.
High Constable—B. Barr.
Auditor—R. E. ——
——C. Little.
——Wm. B. Wells.

Removed to Minnesota.—A few days since, John P. Hobart, Esq., a member of the bar of this county, and a bright and promising young citizen, removed with his family to St. Paul, Minnesota; where we understand, he will practice his profession. Mr. Hobart was a resident of Schuylkill County, since 1837, except a brief period in 1857, when he lived in Wisconsin. In 1858 he was elected Sheriff of this county by a majority of nearly two thousand. Such was his personal popularity that known as a staunch Republican he received the support and votes of hundreds of Democrats. The duties of the responsible position of Sheriff he discharged with marked ability and fidelity, and to the entire satisfaction of the people of the County. In 1862 Mr. Hobart was appointed by Governor Curtin, Commissioner to superintend the draft in this County—a position acceptable to him unless toil, but the duties of which, he discharged we have every reason to believe, with firmness, fairness, and integrity. We might sum up his public career here by saying that in all his acts bearing on the welfare of the people for whom he acted, he has been *sans peur et sans reproche*.

Col. Hobart's many warm friends in this Region, sincerely regret his removal from their midst but it is alloyed by the hope that his future career in his new home in the great West, may be long, prosperous and happy.

Bold Highway Robbery.—On Friday afternoon, 22d inst., about 4 o'clock, as Abraham Shoffler, a German, and teamster in the employ of Mr. Chas. Reisch, saddler and manufacturer of this Borough, was returning with the team, from Ashland, he was attacked at the foot of Broad Mountain, near the old toll gate, Fountain Spring, by four Irishmen. One of them seized the horses by the head and held them; another who had a knife in his hand sprang on the tongue of the wagon, and after being struck once or twice by the driver, obtained possession of the whip and cut it in two; the other two jumped into the wagon, and one held Shoffler, the driver, almost choking him, the other robbed him of $63 in notes: a patent lever watch worth $25, and a chain valued at $5. The robbers tore his clothing in the struggle, but inflicted no serious injury on his person. Within three minutes the Ashland stage reached the spot, but the robbers had decamped with their booty. It seems that these men had solicited Shoffler in Ashland, to take them to Pottsville, but he refused. They then started before him, laid in wait for him, and robbed him as stated.—Mr. Shoffler is a quiet, industrious man.

A week or two since a coal operator of Ashland who was going to his mines at Centreville, to pay his men, was waylayed; but he presented a bold front and a revolver, and the scoundrels were also foiled in their purpose. These acts show the necessity of going armed in that locality.

A Schuylkill County Soldier Shot at Annapolis, Md.—On the 14th instant John D. Manning, Co. A, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and quartered near Camp Parole, Annapolis, was shot by a Lieutenant, in the employ of the Enterprise House on State House Circle in that place. The ball took effect in the region of the heart, and the unfortunate man immediately expired. His body was taken to the dead house at General Hospital, Division No. 1 (Naval Academy), where it remained subject to the decision of a military investigation as to whether the matter is properly cognizable by the civil or military authorities.

The Lieutenant, who is alleged to have committed the deep, and whose name is yet unknown, fled, and has so far eluded the vigilance of the police. The clue to him is that in his flight he lost his cap, which was subsequently found near the place of the homicide, bearing No. "6" in front, in a golden wreath, which may ultimately lead to his apprehension.

The deceased was a son of James Manning of Llewellyn, this County; was in the 30th year of his age, and unmarried. His remains were brought home and buried at Klauser's Church near Llewellyn, on the 21st instant. The funeral was attended by a large number of friends and relatives. The deceased was in the three months' service, in Capt. Hiram Chance's Company, 6th Regiment, P. V., and entered the three years' service on the organization of the Fiftieth Regiment. He was in twelve engagements with his Regiment, escaping unhurt through them all. He was a brave soldier; faithful in the discharge of his duty, and highly respected.

"The Stomach's Appeal."—Under this title *Hall's Journal of Health* contains advice in reference to the proper kind of food to be eaten as an aid to digestion and vigor. We need nourishment all the year round, hence we must all the year round eat food which contains nourishment, that is, the flesh-forming principle; but in warm weather the food which contains the most muco fuel, should be to a certain extent controlled, otherwise we will create too much heat within us, and that is fever, whose victims are counted by millions every year, this excess of heat, this fever, being generated by eating food which contains more warmth, more fuel, called carbon by chemists, than the season of the year requires. To a certain extent nature regulates the demand and supply by diminishing the appetite as the warm weather approaches; but many misinterpret her endeavors, and because they find, as spring comes on, their appetites are not as vigorous as they were a few weeks earlier, begin to take alarm, think they are going to get sick, and conclude they certainly will get sick, unless they can get up the appetite of kind winter; hence they begin to take Dutch gin, under the name of Schiedam schnapps; plantation bitters, or cheap whisky, with just enough of cocombo root to say other bitter to give it "a trace" of bitter and rob it of the name of "tru-brut" or dirty beer, or ale, or porter, all these things tending to chest nature into a call for more food than she requires, to impose on the stomach more labor than it can perform, hence laying the ground for various forms and dyspepsias, which bring death to thousands every year who might have lived to a good old age had they simply let themselves alone, and like any other dogs, or donkeys, or wild beasts, had simply given the stomach rest, and waited for an appetite. The general lessons for the spring are, eat only when you are hungry, and to the extent of satisfying an unstimulated appetite; eat less of carbonaceous food, such as meats, fats, oils, sirups, &c., and more of cooling articles, such as green salads, vegetables, berries, fruits, and whatever has a natural tartness or acidity, there being little or no carbon or heat in them; but they contain as much nutriment as the system requires."

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.—Capt. Daniel Gillett of the 120th New York, has been dismissed for being in Washington without authority.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS.—Hospital accommodations have been greatly enlarged, and every provision made for the contingencies of battle.

FARE ON MILITARY RAILROADS.—A special order of the War Department requires five cents per mile to be paid on all military railroads by all not in Government employ.

INCREASE OF DUTIES.—The House on Monday night, by a vote of 87 to 30, passed Stevens's joint resolution raising all duties 50 per cent. for sixty days, giving time to perfect the tariff bill, so as to conform to the new tax bill.

THE extraordinary spectacle of an Indian fight occurred on Monday. The Chippewa chief "Hole-in-the-Day" had some trouble with "Took-Around," one of his warriors; the former got a pistol ball through his ear, and the latter had his face cut with a knife.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGED.—First Lieut. John Wahlstrom, 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers, having tendered his resignation for insufficient cause at the approach of the season for active campaigns, has been dishonorably discharged from the service by order of the President.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—The statement that the United States Treasury is largely in arrears is without foundation. We learn that there is not a single requisition for a dollar due from the government now unpaid at the Department, nor has there been for several days. The balance at the disposal of the Treasurer is now not less than $20,000,000.

POLITICAL.

Delegates to the Baltimore Convention were chosen on Monday last in Berks and Montgomery counties. In both places they were instructed to vote for the renomination of President Lincoln.

THE Legislature of Arkansas (Union) has elected a Speaker, and is about to provide for the organization of the State militia and for raising revenue.

Citizen Soldier!—As you prepare to go forth to battle, by all means provide yourself with a good supply of

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

It may be the means of saving your life from many diseases incident to camp life. Be sure you get the pure Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is the only reliable preparation of the kind.

April 30, '64. (2) 18-6w

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!
Use that Safe, Pleasant Remedy known as
Holmbold's Extract Buchu.
For all Complaints incident to the Sex. No family should be without it, and none will when once tried by them. It is used

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In the decline or change of life, before and after Marriage, during and after confinement, to strengthen the nerves, restore NATURE to its proper channel, and invigorate the broken-down Constitution, from whatever cause originating.

USE NO MORE WORTHLESS PILLS!
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See advertisement in another column. Cut out and send for it. 1934m

It is seldom indeed that an invention of any description, in any age of the world, has stood the test of time and competition against a host of formidable rivals with such unqualified triumph, as has been realized by the celebrated Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. The card published to-day in our paper, is a brief statement of the facts, and the public voice and the tests of thousands who are using them happy in the consciousness that, in selecting this instrument in preference to all others, they are universally sustained by the best judges in the land, and who have actually received an award of some kind by being generally exhibited wherever competition is invited; but this machine has carried off the palm, not only by the receipt of one, but many premiums, and *three first prem