DEALERS BY THE CARGO, IN

Anthracite & Bituminous Coals

BOLE AGENTS IN NEW ENGLAND FOR

PACKER'S LEHIGH SUGAR-LOAF COAL.

SAMUEL CASTNER, New York,
C. P. STICKNEY, Fall River,
J. C. WELLINGTON, Boston,
(30 Trinity Building, New York,
OFFICES: 215 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
(15 Kilby Street, Boston,

Wharf No. 6, Port Richmond, Philad'a

SHIPPERS OF LOCUST MOUNTAIN, LOCUST GAP, WILKESBAR-RE, LEHIGH, AND OTHER

WHITE AND RED ASH COALS Agents for the sale of the celebrated Georges Creek Comberland Coal, from the Mines of the Con-

WM. HUNTER, Jr., & Co.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS, OF

White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal, And Agents for the

"PRESTON COAL,"

tain Free Burning

are my sole Agents. Tarties ordering from them, may always depend upon getting a pure article:

No. 112 Wainut St., Philadelphia.

No. 113 Wainut St., Philadelphia.

No. 114 State Street, Boston.

Tremont. March 20, 62

13-

CONNOR & PATTERSON,

LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL

J. J. CONNOR, Ashland, J. S. PATTERSON, Pottsvill Schuylkill County, Penna, 27-1y

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN COAL SCREENS

The undersigned are now prepared to manufacture, at their shop, in Minersville, all kinds of SCREENS for screening Coal, of the improved manufacture, patented to Jonas Laubenstein, 4th February, 1862.

Screens manufactured by this process are more durable, maintain their form better, and are furnished at chap as any to be had in the County.
They are made of square, from in such shape as to prevent the Coal sliding from one size to the other be lore it is thoroughly assorted, thus preparing it bette than can be done by cast from or wire screens.

The manufacturers urgently request all Operators wanting Screens, to examine those new patent Screenat their shop, or at work at the Mammoth Vein Collery of George S. Repplier, near St. Clair, where they have been in use for some time.

By purchasing screens made under this Patent, litigation, or any trouble as to patent rights will be avoided. All work done with promptness and disjutch.

Minersville. June 7, 1862.

23-tf.

J. G. FRICK.

WIRE COAL SCREENS

COR. RAILROAD & NORWEGIAN STS.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

NEW COMBINATION COAL SCREENS

DIEHM & SNELL'S

Under the Jenkins' Patent,

TO COAL OPERATORS.

PINK ASH COAL.

kill County, Pa. April 12, '62

solidation Coal and Iron Company of Maryland.

Fr. Richmond,
Elizabethport,
Baltimore.

Georgetown.

(201 Walnut street, Philadelphia,
Orriors: Trinity Building, New York,
5 Doane St., Boston.

Feb. 11, 55.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1865.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

At the very shortest notice. Our stock of JOB. TYPE is more extensive than that of any other office in this section of the State, and we keep thinds employed expressly for Jobbing. Being a practical Printer cureif, we will gufanntee our work to be as neat as any that can be turned out in the cities. PRINTING IN COLORS done at the shortest notice

BANNAN'S

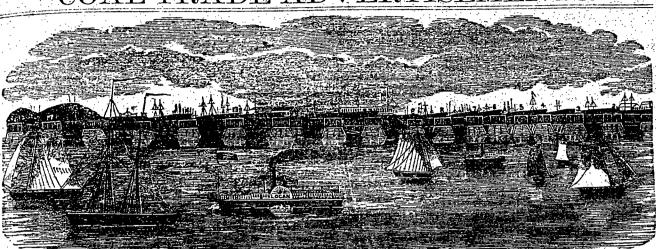
STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured three Presses, we are how prepared to execute JOB and BOOK PRINTING of every description at the office of the Minures Journal, cheaper than it can be done at any other establishment in the County, such as

Books, Pamphiets, Large Pesters, Hund Bills, Articles of Agreemat, Bill Heads,

BOOK BINDERY. Books bound in every variety of style. Blank Book of every description manufactured, bound and ruled to order, at shortest notice.

COAL TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.



Terminus of the Philadelphia & Reading R. R., on the Delaware, at Philadelphia .-- Piers for the Shipment of Anthracites.

COAL. OUINTARD & WARD, LORBERRY AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL. No. 11 PINE Street,

NEW YORK. Sole Agents for The Consolidated Conl Com-pany's Baltimore Vein Wilkesbarre Conl, hipped from Jersy City and Elizabethport. Also, for the HAMPSHIRE and BALTIMORE CO.S Hampshire George's Creek Conl, shipped it Haltimore and Georgetown. Agents for GEORGE MEARS' celebrated Rroad op Coal, shipped at Philadelphia.
From their Wharf, No. 1, at Port Richmond. Philalphia, they are prepared to ship the best qualities of
ocust Mountain and Red and White Ash cocust Mountain and rece schipilities of schipilities (cals. From their docks at Jersey City (where the depth of water is from 15 to 18 feet); they are prepared at all seasons to supply the above Codia, and LEHIGH, to teamers and ships for ports in China and elsewhere. Steamers can be coaled at any hour during day or Steamers can be coaled at any hour during day or wight.

Agent at Jersey City. Agents at Boston-WARD & BAUM, 42 Kilby St.

at Nevark-J. M. DECAMP.

March 12 164.

March 12, '64. Pier No. 7. JOHN R. WHITE.

SHIPPER OF SCHUYLKILL COAL, Wharf No. 7, Port Richmond. OFFICES: No. 316 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, No. 300 West, Thirteenth St., N. York, October 16, 188

NEW YORK & SCHUYLKILL COAL Co., BROAD MOUNTAIN. BLACK HEATH, AND SUPERIOR RED ASH COALS.

OFFICES: {132 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 58 43-

PHILADELPHIA, &c. SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION. hipping Wharves for ANTHRACITE COAL at Greenwich, Delaware River, Philada. LEWIS AUDENRIED & Co.

ROMMEL, POTTS & Co. OFFICES: 10 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 14 Kilby street, Boston.

REPPLIER & BRO. OFFICES: (N. E. cor. Walnut & Fourth sts., Phila. Street, New York, Merchants Bank Building, Providence. DAVIS PEARSON & Co., MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED LOCUST MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH and SPOHN VEIN RED ASH COAL.

OFFICES: No. 1:38 Walnut Street, Philadelphila.
No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 9 Trinity
Building, New York.
No. 11 Doane Street, Boston. WHARF-GREENWICH, DELAWARE AVENUE DAVIS PEARNON, PUILA. EMANUEL BAST, ASHLAND. THE RIDDLESBURG COAL AND IRON COMPANY, MINEES AND SHIPPERS OF

Broad Top White Ash Semi-Bitumi nous, Steam Generating Coal. GENERAL OFFICE-528 Walnut St., Phil-delphia, Pa. For Lecemotive Engines and Steamers, the Coal from their Mount Equity Colliery is, on account of its purity, believed to be superior to any now in the market.

April 15, 487.

HAAS, BRENIZER & CO., MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED Spohn Vein Red Ash and Diamond Vein Red Ash Novelty COAL Warrington Colliery.

ALSO,
The Superior White Ash Conl, from the
New Shenaudonb City Colliery,
Which will be found to excel any Coal yet shipped from Sole Agents for the sale of GEO. W. SNYDERS Superior Piue Forest White Ash Conf. OFFICES:

218 WALNUT St., PHILAD'A.

Reom. No. 9 TRINITY BUILDING, N. Y.
March 12, '64,

OAIN, HACKER & COOK,

LOCUST GAP, LOCUST MOUNTAIN, BLACK REATH. Also, dealers in other first qualities of WHITE AND RED ASH COALS. No. 214 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and Woodland Wharves, Schuylkiil River.

Theyas Cain. Monnis Hacarn. Jesse M. Cook. WM. F. MOODY, Shipper and Agent, Schuylkill Haven, Pa. Pabeuary 15, '63' 6-1y February 15, '63 ANSPACH & SONS, MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

LOCUST MOUNTAIN MAMMOTH. VEIN COAL. ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED LANCASTER COLLIERY SHAMOKIN COAL. NO. 324 Walunt Street, Philada, ROOM Orriegs; NO. 23, let floor. Trinity Building 141 Broadway, N. York, March 4, 65.

BROAD TOP. GENERAL OFFICE BROAD TOP WHITE ASH

Semi-Bituminous

COALS, No. 104 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ROBERT HARE POWEL, Manager CONNECTING OFFICES: 16 Traveler Buildings, Boston, Mass. 38 Trinity. ... New York.

BROAD TOP WHITE ASH SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL. CALDWELL, SAWYER & CO., o. 112 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, No. 111 Broadway, New York, No. 144 State Street, Boston, Offer a superior quality of this celebrated coal from their

EDGE HILL COLLIERY, Mined and shipped exclusively by them.

LORBERRY CREEK.

Pier No. 15. BLAKISTON, GRAEFF & Co., Shippers of other approved qualities of WHITE AND RED ASH COAL.

Pier No. 11. LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., Wholesale Dealers in the best varieties of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals. VANDUSEN, LOCHMAN & Co., OFFICES: 205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 14 Kilby Street, Boston.

Pier No. 9. BANGROFT, LEWIS & Co., MINEES AND SHIPPERS OF THE Celebrated ASHLAND COAL. FROM MAHANOY MOUNTAIN. OFFICE-111 Walnut Street, Commercial Building,

hiladelphia.
New York Office—77 Cedar Street. Boston Office—7
Doane Street. [Oct. 23, 58 43-CONNER & PATTERSON Agents for the sale of their celebrated.

318 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

9 Trinity Building, New York.
Cor. of Kilby & Doane Street, Bos
7-

Pioneer Shippers from Elizabethport, of LEHIGH, SPRING MOUNTAIN, HAZLETON, AND COUNCIL RIDGE COALS. 159 13-

LEWIS AUDENRIED & Co. LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL

From the Mines of the Preston Coat. And Improvement Contract, in the celebrated Mahanov Coal Fields (No. 205); Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

OFFICES: No. 73 Broadway, No. 1: Rector St., N. Y.

No. 21 and 23 Donne St.; Boston.

Pier No. 17, Richmond.

Feb. 18, 66. Ashland and Girardville Collicries.

SCHUYLKILL CO. ELIZABETHPORT, &c. T. H. SCHOLLENBERGER AGENT Miner and Shipper of the Celebrated

Black Heath White Ash and Peaked Moun-

A. T. STOUT & CO.. (Successors to STOUT & VAN: WICKLE,) Miners and Shippers of the celebrated FULTON (L. HIGH) COAL, from the Ebbervale Colliery, near Highly CoAL, and dealers in the best varieties of Delivered direct, from the mines or on board of vessels at TRENTON, N. J., ELIZABETHPORT, N. J. WEIN COAL.

N. BRUNSWICK, N. J., PORT RICHMOND, PA. OFFICES—11 & 46 Trinity Building, are my sole Agents: Parties ordering from them, may always depend upon getting a pure article. ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COALS.

A. T. STOUT. S. VAN WICKLE. G. LEF STOUT. NEW YORK. SAMUEL BONNELL, Jr., Nos. 43 & 45 Trinity Building, N. Y., SHIPPING POINT:

Pier 4. ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.

OFFERS FOR SALE

HONEY BROOK, N. SPRING MOUNTAIN HARLEIGH, AND BUCK MOUNTA LEHIGH COALS BALTIMORE CO.'S & BLACK DIAMOND WILKESBARRE COALS, AND THE CELEBRATED GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL

MORRIS & ELY, SHIPPERS OF LEHIGH, WILKESBARRE RED ASH

LOCUST MT. & BITUMINOUS COALS. 47 Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, NEW YORK. E. L. MORRIS.

LEHIGH WASHED PEA COAL, The best and cheapest now in use for Steam purposes.

April 22, '05.

16-3m H. N. HOLT,

No. 6 Front Street, New York, BROKER IN COAL, PIG & R. R. IRON, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, CEMENT, &c. Especial attention paid to purchasing and shipping above named property. Being daily in the market, dealers and consumers can rely upon having these articles bought and shipped at the lowest market rates.

KEFERENCES: GEO. A. HOYT, Esq., Treas. Penna. Coal Co., N. Y., ISAAC.N. SEYMOUR. Esq., Tres. Dela. & Hud. Canal Co., N. Y.
FRANKLIN SNOW, Esq., No. 4 Commerce St., Boston
J. S. SEYMOUR, Esq., Prest, Bank of Auburn, Auburn
C. ENSIGN, Esq., Buffalo.

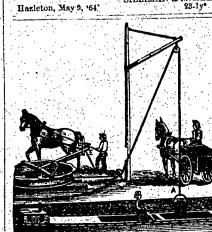
LEHIGH.

THOS. HULL & CO., SMITH'S SPRING MOUNTAIN LEHIGH COAL,

Yorktown, Carbon County, Penna. OFFICES: 322 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, JEANENVILLE, Luzerne County, Par July 28, 64

HABLEIGH COAL. Our "HARLEIGH" COAL is now-sold exclusively, in Philadelphia and vicinity, by DAY & HUDDELL.—Parties ordering from them, may always depend upon cetting a pure system. getting a pure article.

OFFICE—109 Walnut St., Philadelphia
SILLIMAN & McKEE.



PINEGROVE Iron Works, PINEGROVE SCHUYL, CO., PA. J. M. ROHRER, Machinist & Engineer,

IRON WORKS.

January 30, '64 5-ly The Sunbury Machine Shops are now n full operation, and are prepared to fill orders for machinery of any kind. DARTNERSHIP NOTICE,

We the subscribers, have this day
entered into a Partnership, under the
Firm name and style of ALLISON &
BANNAN, to carry on the Foundry, Machine, Smithng and Car-making Business, in Port Carbon Schuylkill County.

ROBERT ALLISON,
FRANCIS B BANNAN

FRANCIS B. BANNAN April 1st, 1864. POTTSVILLE BOLLING MILL .--The subscribers having purchased the Pottsville Rolling Mill and thoroughly refitted the same, are prepared to receive orders for all sizes of T rails from 22 lbs, to the yard up to 60 lbs, and furnish the same at short notice.

We are also prepared to furnish and will receive orders for MERCHANT OASTNER, STICKNEY & WELLINGTON

HAR IRON all the usual sizes, Round, Square and Flat. We shall keep a supply of the smaller sizes (Collier's Rulls) always on hand.

ATRINS, BROTHERS. Pottsville, March 12, '64 Boilers and STACKS.

The subscriber is prepared to execute orders for the above articles, with dispatch, at the old place of business, Coal Street, below Norwegian. 20 feet boilers always on hand. Also, the maintaining facturer of Coal and Other Shovels,

Of the best material and workmanship. ilways on hand; Pottsville, August 27, 59 JABEZ SPARKS. SHLAND IRON WORKS.

The subscribers are now fully prepared to furnish, at the Ashland Iron Arrks, Steam Engines and Punps of any power and capacity, for mining and other purposes, Coal Breakers of every size and pattern now in use, together with custings and forquest of every description. Coal and Drift Cars of all sizes and patterns, large Truck and Horse Cars—all furnished at the shortest notice. The subscribers flatter themselves that, inasmuch as every member of the firm is a practical mechanic, they will be able to furnish machinery that will compare favorably with any in the Region, All orders directed to J. & M. GARNER, Ashland, Schuylkill County, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

Ashland, July 8, 64.

TROUNDIEN AND MACHINE SHOP.

Ashland, July 8, 64.

POUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Reena Car Fuctory, &c.

NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of SNYDER & MILNES, will be continued by the subscriber in all lits various branches of Steam Engine build.

In Founder, and manufacturer of the literature of the literature of the literature of the literature.

Ash Coals, being sole proprietor of these Collieries.

GEORGE W. SNYDER.

January 21, 377

January 21, 257 PALO ALTO IRON CO. are prepared to farnish T RAILROAD IRON, at their mills in Palo Alio, of various patterns, weighing from 22 to 70 pounds per yard. Orders for rails or har from are re-Orders for rails or the flow and with prompt attention if left either at the Rolling Mills, Groant Battant & Co.'s Hardware Store, Centre Street, or at their office, corner of Market and Second Streets, Pottsville, Pa.

Jan 2, 64.

Jan 2, 164.

Jan. 2, '64.

PO COAL OPERATORS & MINERS.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the business community to his Boiler Works, on Rullread Street, below the Passenger Depot, Pottsyille, where he is prepared to manufacture

BOILERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Smoke Stacks, Air Stacks, Blast Pipes, Gasometers, Drift Cars, &c. &c. Bollers on hand. Being a punctical mechanic, aid, having for years de-yoted himself entirely to this branch of the business, he

woled aimself, entirely to this bilance of the bilsaness, acfatters binself that, work doine at his establishment
will give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a
call. Individuals and Companies will find it greatly to
their advantage to examine his work before engaging
elsewhere.

November 21, 57:

47-47 November 21, 50:

November 21, 50:

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS.

THOMAS & JAMES WREN respectfully, invite the attention of the business community to their New Machines Shoja and Foundry erected between Coal and Railroad streets, and fronting on Norwegian street, where they are prepared to execute all orders for machinery of Brassiand Iron such as Steam Engines; all kinds of Gearing for Rolling Mills; Grist and Iron such as Steam Engines; all kinds of Railroad Castings, such as Chairs for Plat and T Rail; Friog, Switches, Ac; all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Shafting—Being practical mechanics, and having made the demands of the Coal. Region their study for years, also all kinds of Machinery in their line of business, they flatter themselves that, work done at their establishment will give satisfaction to all who may honor them with a call. All orders thankfully received and promptly executed, on the most reasonable terms.

THOMAS WREN, JAMES WREN.

Nov. 22, 63

MORRIS, WHEELER & Co.,

MORRIS, WHEELER & Co.,

MORRIS & JONES & Co.,

IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,

Market & Sixteenth Six., Philada.

Have always on hand and for sale

BEST ENGLISH REFINED IRON—Full assortment

of "Bagnalls," and other favorite brands, BEST

AMERICAN BARS—ordinary sizes, or rolled to order

for bridge purposes, &c. &c. PENNSYLNANIA BOIL
ER PLATE—Promiscious sizes, or cut to required

size. BOILER RIVETS—Dover brand, made in solid

dies. BEST ENGLISH CAR AXLES—American and

English. FLUE AND SHEET IRON—for covering

schutes, &c. JUNIATA, ENGLISH AND NORWAY

SEIT RODS, BOLTS, NUTS and WASHERS—For

bridges, cars, and machinery purposes generally. CAST.

SHEAR, MACHINE and BUISTER STEEL. Also, an

extra quality for taps and dies. The above, together SHEAR, MACHINE and DIBISTER STEED. THE ABOVE to extra quality for taps and dies. The above, together with a full assortment of Iron. Steel. Nails and Spikes to which the attention of dealers, rullroad companies, engineers, miners, founders and machinists is invited. Jan. 28, '64.

M. BALDWIN & Co., Engineers
M. Broad and Hamilton streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
Would call the attention of Railroad
Managers, and those interested in Railroad Property, to their system of Locomotive Engines, in which they are adapted to the particular business for which
they may be required; by the use of one, two, three or
four pair of driving wheels; and the use of the whole,
or so much of the weight as may be desirable for adhesion; and in accommodating them to the grades,
curves, strength of superstruction, and mil and work
to be done. By these means the maximum useful effect
of the power is secured with the least expense for attendance, cost of fuel, and repairs to Road and Engine.
With these objects in view, and as the result of twentythree years practical experience in the business by our
senior parture, we manufacture dive different kinds of
Engines, and several classes of sizes of each kind.
Particular attention paid to the strength of the machine in the plain and workmanship of all the details.
Our long experience and opportunities of obtaining information, cuables us to offer these engines with the
assurance that in efficiency, economy and durability,
they will compare favorably with those of any other
kind in use. We also furnish to order, wheels, axles,
bowling or low moor tire (to fit centres without boring,)
composition castings for bearings of every description
of Copper, Sheet Iron and Boiler Works; and every article appertaining to the repair or renewal of Locomo
tive Engines.

ticle appertaining to the repair or renewal of Locom tive Engines. M. W. BALDWIN. January 23, 64 1-tf MATTHEW BAIRD.

GENERAL NOTICES. NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cau-tioned not to trust my wife LYDIA BOY-ER, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her con-tracting. OHN BOYER.

given, that application will be made to increase the Capital Stock of the National Pank of Pennsylvania; at Pottsville, from \$200,000 to \$600,000 under an Act to establish a system of Free Banking of Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvency, as per act of 31st March, 1800, and the several sunnigements thereto. NEW COMBINATION COAL SCREENS

The undersigned take pleasure in aunouncing to Coal
Operators and others, that they are manufacturing a
new COAL SCREEN of their invention, which they
will gnarantee to wear twice as long, and do its work
better than any crimped wire Screen in use. The segments turned out by us can be bent to any circle required. We also guarantee that the mesh will always
retain its original size until entirely worn out. In the
crimped wire Screens the meshes frequently slip, and
lose the proper mesh, before the Screen is half worn
out. We manufacture any sized mesh of our New
Combination Screen, used in the trade.

PSTM, Diehm, who was associated with Mr. Beacham in the business of manufacturing Screens at Norwegian and Railroad streets. Pottsville, having dissolved partnership, and disposed of his interest, has removed to Railroad street, in the rear of D. Esterly's
Hardware Store. Centre Street and associated with him
in the manufacture of their new Coal Screens of all descriptions, Mr. Jasper Snell. He solicit's a continuance
of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon
him.

al supplements thereto.
By order of the Board of Directors.
C. H. DENGLER, Cashler.
Pottsville, January 14, 25. 2-6m Pottsville, January 14, '65.

TREANURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of Comptroller of the Currency, WASHINGTON, MAY 15th, '1965.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE GOVERNMENT NATIONAL BANK OF POTTSVILLE," in the Borough of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by the pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1664, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act, Now, therefore, I, Freeman, Clark, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE GOVERNMENT NATIONAL BANK OF POTTSVILLE" in the Borough of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business

tention of Coal Operators is invited.

DIEHM & SNELL Manufacturers of Screens of all descriptions at the shortest notice.

DIEC 26, '63 b2-tf

JENKINS'

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May 20, '65.—20-101] Comptroller of the Currency. CWe, the understruct, having consolidated our Three soilers est in the Larierty Region, will hereafter transect our business under the name of MILLER, GRAEFF & Co.

MILLER, GRA

HAIL COLUMBIA. HAIL COLUMBIA.

Hail Columbia, happy land I
Hail, yé heroes, heaven born band,
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoyed the peace your valor won.
Let Judependence be your boast,
Ever mindful what it onst,
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies,
Firm, united, let us be,
Railying round our Liberty!
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find.
Immortal Patrotal vise once fours!

mmortal Patriots! rise once store! Defend your rights, defend your shore Let no rude foe with impious hand, Let no rude foe with impious hand, Invade the shrine, where sucred lies
Of toil and blood, the well-carned prize While offering peace sincere and just, In heaven we place a manly trust, That truth and justice may prevail, And every scheme of bondage fail, Firm, united, &c.

Sound, sound the trumpet of fame,
Let Washington's great name
king thro the world with loud applause!
King thro' the world with loud applause!
Let every clime, to Freedom dear,
Listen with a joyful ear,
With equal skill, with steady power,
He governs in the fearful hour
of borrid war, or guides with ease,
The happler time of honest peace.
Firm, united, &c.

Behold the chief who now commo Once more to serve his country stands.

The rock on which the storm will beat!

The rock on which the storm will beat! But armed in virtue, arm and true, His hopes are fixed on Heaven, and you; When hope was ginking in dismay. When gloom obscured Columbia's day, Ilis steady mind from changes free, ed on death or Liberty. Firm, united, &c.

> AMERICA. My country, 'tis of thee, Sweet land of liberty, Sweet land of liberty,
> Of thee I sing:
> Land where my father died,
> Land of the pilgrims pride.
> From every mountain side,
> Let freedom ring. My native country thee,
> Land of the noble, free—
> Thy name Flove:
> liove thy rocks and rills.
> Thy woods and templed hills;
> My heart with rapture thrills
> Like that above. Let music swell the breeze. And ring from all the trees,
> Sweet freedom's song;
> Let mortal tongues awake,
> Let all that breathe partake,
> Let rocks their slience break
> The sound prolong. Our father's God, to Thee,

Our father's God, to Inee, Author of Werly, To Thee I sing! Long may, our land be bright With freedom's holy light; Protect us by Thy might, Great God our King.

THE DECLARATION OF INDE-Adopted by Congress, July 4. 1776. When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal-station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the oninions of mankind requires that they to the separation.
We hold these truths to be self evident.

that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inaliconable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. nents long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that man kind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by The Emancipation Proclamation. abolishing the forms to which they are accus-tomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them un der absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient suffer-ance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their

former system of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a repeated history of injuries and usurpations, all having, in a direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public He has forbidden his Governors to pass

laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative Lodies at

places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people. He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions

within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these. States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; retusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

Ile has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass

our people, and cat out their substance. He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.
He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended le-

gislation : . . For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us : mong us:

For protecting them by a mock trial, from unishment, for any murders which they hould commit on the inhabitants of these For cutting off our trade with all parts of For imposing taxes on us without our con-For depriving us, in many cases, of the

> therein an arbitrary government, and enlarg-ing its boundaries, so as to render it at once in example and fit instrument for introicing the same absolute rule into these col-For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our governments: For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatever. He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us. He has plundered our seas, rayaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.
>
> He is at this time transporting large armies He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

그런 사고 있다는 근소들의 문문을 들면 그릇을 살아보고 있을 것이 되는 것을 하는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 되었다. 그는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는

laws in a neighboring province, establishing

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to

What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep.
As it diffully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam—
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream;
Tis the Star-spangled banner. O! long may

it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the And where is the band who so vauntingly swore. That the havoc of War and the battle's confusion A home and a country would leave as no more? Their blood has washed out their foul footstep's pol

No refuse could save the hireling and blave From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave!

And the Star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the O! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand Between their loved homes and, the foce's desolation Bless'd with victory and peace, may our heaven-res-ended land

cued land Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just—
And this be our motto— in God is our trust!

And the Star spangled banner in triumph
shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the

Issued January 1, 1863. A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, On the the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; a proclamation was issued by the President of he United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:
"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then thenceforward and forever, free and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their active freedom. That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by procla-mation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein respectively, shall then be in rebellion agains the United States, and the fact that any and the people thereof; shall, on that day, be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections, wherein a majority of the quali fied voters of such State shall have participa ted, shall, in the absence of strong counter vailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof

are not then in rebellion against the United Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, Pre sident of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chie of the Army and Navy of the United State in time of active armed rebellion against the authority and government of the Unite States, as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the said rebellion, do, on this, the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and, in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim, for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people

States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Martin, and Orteans, including the city of New Orleans, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, ley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Nortolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if the proclamation were not

And, by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons nette as stayes within the said designated. States, are, and henceforward shall be, free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will ecognize and maintain the freedom of said

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when benefits of trial by jury;
For transporting us beyond seas to be tried
for pretended offences:

The transporting is beyond seas to be tried
wages.

And I further declare and make
known that in all cases, when
allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable
wages.

And I further declare and make
known that are the presents of suitable condifor pretended offences:
For abolishing the free system of English known, that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in the said service. And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, up-on military necessity, I invoke the consider-ate judgment of mankind, and the gracious

June 18th, 1855.

Fourous Miners' Journal:—The following is a speech delivered at our camp by our Colonel, when at Burksville Station. It was a day observed by us all, in lamentation of our beloved President.

He has constrained out fellow-clickens, the grant before country to become the effective country of their friends and brethren, or to their friends and brethren, or to their friends and brethren, or to the interest to the second of the country of

and like the lightning's hash they assumed snape. Believing that all mer should be free, be made them free,
and the day is not far distant when emancipation shall
be considered the crowning glory of American legislation. He waged war to re construct, not to subjugate.
The repentant rebel always found pardon at his hands.
He inaucurated a new era American politics. As a ruler h's type is essentially his own. Careful study and
anxions thought marked his every public act. Convinced that startling changes must be made, he did not
spring them suddenly upon the people, but as if by a
silken cord he led the public masses to think his own
thoughts. Nor did he claim infassibility in anything,
His language when submitting a certain great act was,
"this is my plan; I do not know that it is the best, and
shall certainly change it when a better one is submitted." But who of us who in all the land can improve
his public policy? Peaceful relations were sustained
with forden powers in unsullied honor, when they
wished for an opportunity to declare war. Our exhausted treasury was repleuished and while a most desperate war was waged in supplessing a great rebellion,
agriculture was sustained, industry was stimulated and
the resources of our country, were more fully developed. Manufactures flourished and the sails of our commerce yet whiten every sen. Though unsuccessful generals lost battles, the public did not lost comidence,
The Shipof State was safely steered through all her
perils. The old broad perunents of universal emancipation and human progress were proudly unfueled to the
breeze at the mast head, while just as she entered port,
her captain was struck down by an assassim and those
starry emblems are this day at half mast and draped in
mourning, for the statesman killed by the truitors plot.
They destroyed the hand that was inhilting their pardon. Treason so disholical has its conclusion in assassimation. The minons of the rebellion both north and
south, have era-sed the name of Washington, and

ple will exclaim with the Psalmist. O daughter of Babylon, who are thou to be destroyed? Happy shall be be who rewarded these as thou hast served us. Happy shall be be that taketh and dasbeth thy little ones against the stones. He lived long enough to see his efforts crowned with success. He died the death of a Christian. His end was peace. Well might he say, "I have fought the good fight. Thave fluished my odure: I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up a crown of richteousness which the Lord the righteous Judge; shall give unto me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them that love his appearing." Weep then, this day, widows and orphans, for he comforted the husbandless and ministered to the latherless. Weep statesmen, for the pillar of the land has fallen. Sons and daughters of bondare let your lamentations be loud, for the cold dews of death rest on the form, and morionless are the arms that truck your shackels.

loud, for the cold dews of death rest, on the form, and motionless are the arms that broke your shackels.

The address was listened to with interest by a large audience, and was followed by another dirge by the band. After which Chaplain. Tilden of the 59th N. Y., made the closing prayer, when Chaplain Jos. A. Bowman 184th Pa. Vols., pronounced the benediction. Thus closed the solemn exercises. May the American trainied never carrie by the scene of so wicked a tracedy

rups crosed the solemn exercises. Any the American Aprital never again be the scene of so wicked a tragedy as that which has caused all the people to mourn. God save the Republic. Jos. Richards. FROM THE 48th PA. REGT.

CAMP 4STH REGT., P. V. V.

CAMP 4STH REIT, P. V. V. ALEX INDEAL VA...

ALEX INDEAL VA...

June 7th, 1865.

June 7th, 1865.

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Itune 7th, 1865.

Itune 7th, 1865.

Itune 7th, 1865.

Henry Chief of the following named non-commissioned officers to the rank of fleutenants in their respective Companies

First Serge., John Watkins, Co. B.

Henry Weiser. C.

Henry Weiser. C.

Henry C. Burkhalter, Co. D.

The above named officers joined the regiment on its original organization, Angust 1st. 1865, and have served honestly and faithfully with it through the numerous engagements in which it has participated, up to the present time. Lt. Watkins was severely wounded in the charge on Fort Mahone, April 2d, 55, before Fetersburg, Va., and was also taken prisoner; fortunately for him he was not doomed to remain long in the hands of the enemy, but was recaptured by our victorious lorces, on their entry into the city of Petersburg. Lients, Weiser and Burkhalter also participated in that engagement, and did honor to themselves and the cause in which they were engaged. Long may they survive to wear the honors which have been so justly confered on them.

Chief Justice Chase on Negro Suffrage.

Chief Justice Chase on Negro Suffrage.
Chief Justice Chase lately addressed the following letter to a committee of colored persons who requested him to address them:

"New Obleans, June 6, 1865.

"Gentlemen:—I should hardly feel at liberty to decline the invitation you have tendered me. in behalf of the loyal colored Americans of New Orleans, to speak to them on the subject of their rights and duties as citizens, if I had not quite recently expressed my views at Charleston in an address, reported with substantial accuracy: and aiready published in one of the most widely-circulated journals of the city. But it seems superfluous to repeat them before another audience.

It is proper to say, however, that these views, having been formed years since, on much reflection, and confirmed in new and broader application by the events of the civil war now happily ended, are not likely to undergo, hereafter, any material change.

"That native freedumen of whatever complexion are citizens of the United States which joined in rebellion against the United States have become freemen through executive and legislative acts during the war; and that these freemen are now citizens, and consequently entitled to the rights of citizens, should claim their exercise. They should persist in this claim, respectfully but firmly, taking care to bring no discredit upon it by their ownsection. Its justice is already acknowledged by great numbers that constantly increase. "The peculiar conditions, however, under which these rights arise seem to impose on those who assert them peculiar duties, or rather special obligations to the discharge of common duties. They should strive for distinction by economy, by industry, by sobriety, by patient perseverance in well-doing, by constant improvement of religious instruction, and by the constant pract

men, the best reconciler of the most comprehensive lenity with the most perfect public security and the most speedy and certain revival of general prosperity. Very respectfully, yours, "S. P. Chase." "Messrs, J. D. Rudanez, L. Golis, and L. Banks, Com-mittee!"

of justice, warranted by the Constitution, up on military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious fevor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. s.] Done at the City of Washington, this the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President:

W. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

By the President:

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By the President:

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By the President in the first

FROM THE 184th PENNSYLVANIA REGT. An Item in the History o New York Re-From the New York. "Times," of Saturday last, we clip the following article as a tribute to the brother of the late Secesh Mayor of that city and the proprietary editor of the most thoroughly disloyal paper in the

unofficial source, such honest suggestions as are of a character involving sectional harmony and the national safety.

There is an aspect of the negro-suffrage

question which has, I think, arrested less attention than it merits; not the aspect of right; not the question whether, in restoring to a lowly and humble race, down-trodden for ages, their outraged liberty, we ought to give them the ballot to defend it; but a question more selfish, relating to our own race; one not of sentiment, but of calculation; essentially practical and of imminent import-Permit me. first, to recall to your notice a few facts which any one, by reference to the

census of 1860 and to the Constitution, can verify.
The actual population of the States composing the Union, and their representative population, have hitherto differed consideration. bly; the actual population, in 1860, being upward of thirty-one millions (31,148,047,) and the representative population about twenty-nine millions and a half only (29,558,273.) The difference between the two is nearly one million six hundred thousand (1,594,774.) See Compendium of Census, pages 131, 132.

The reason of this is apparent. In the year 1860 there were, in round numbers, four millions of Slaves (3,950,531) in these States. These slaves were not estimated, in the representative population, man for man. Five of them were estimated as three; for by the Constitutional provision regulating the basis of representation (Art. 1, Sec. 2, § 3.) there was to be taken the whole number of free persons and three-fifths of all other persons. Two-fifths of the "other persons" were left out. But two-fifths of four millions is one million six hundred thousand.

About two million four hundred thousand of the slaves are to be regarded as having en-tered, under the last Census, into the basis of representation. In other words, the white slave holding population of the South ob-tained a political advantage the same as that which they would have reaped by actual addition to their population of two million four hundred thousand free persons. As under the last Census the ratio of representation was fixed at one hundred and twenty-seven thousand (Census, page 22,) the South, in virtue of that legal fiction of two million four hundred thousand additional freenen, had eighteen members of Congress added to her representation. Her total number of representatives being eighty-four, she owed more than one-fifth of that number to her more than one-fifth of that number to her slave property. It follows that if, in a republican government, the number of free persons be the proper basis of representation, she had upward of one-fifth more political influence than her just share. Each one of her voters, possessed a power (so far as the election of the President and of the House of Representatives was concerned) greater by Representatives was concerned) greater by non-fifth than that of each Northern voter.

No man friendly to cqual rights, even if (being a white man) he restricts the principle to persons of his own color, will offer a justification of a partition of political power so fication of a partition of political power so unfair as this. It was not defended, on principle, by those who assented to it. It was accepted as a necessity, or supposed necessity, in the construction, out of discordant ma-

terials, of the American Union

We of the North have hitherto acted upon it, as men under duress—our hands bound by the Constitution—as it were under protest.—

We preferred unequal division of power, as egards the two great sections of the Repubto the chance of anarchy. That was in the past. Are we, in the fu-ture, having got rid, by terrible sacrifice, of the cause of that injustice, still to tolerate the injustice itself, even in aggravated form?— Doubtless, now that our hands are free, we have no such intention. Let us take heed lest we increase and perpetuate this abuse, as men often do, without intention. Seldom, if ever, has there been imposed on any ruler a task more thickly surrounded econstruction in the late insurrectionary States. Uncertain as we are of the sentiments and intentions of men just emerging from a humiliating defeat, little more can be done than to institute an experiment and then wait to see what comes of it. It would be premature to lay down any settled plan from which, let events turn as they will, there is to be no departure. We are traversing unsoundings as we go. Nor should we omit the precaution of a sharp look out for breakpect such on the course we are pursuing.

The present experiment appears to be, to which citizens may project the constructing and wrong.

Our inational experience has demonstrated that public order reposes most securely on the broad base of universal suffrage. It has proved also that universal suffrage is the sine guarantee and most powerful stimulus of the individual, social, and political progress. May it prove, moreover, in that work of reorganization which now engages the thoughts of all patriotic men, the best reconciler of the most comprehensive men, the best reconciler of the most comprehensive such purgation. Will this experiment, if it

proceed unimpeded, result in the permanent exclusion of the negro from suffrage?

In proof that it will, it might suffice to remember that these men have grown up in the belief—have been indoctrinated from the cradle in the conviction—that the African is a degraded race. Add that the war has brought the blacks and whites of the South into antagonistic relations, exasperating against the former alike the rich planters, from whose mastership they fled, and lie "poor whites," who always hated them, and o whom emancipation (raising despised ones to their level) is a personal affront.

But there is a motive for exclusion in this case stronger than anger, more powerful than hatred—the incentive of self-aggrandizement. They who are made the judges are to be the gainers—unfairly but vastly the gainers—by their own decision.

Observe the working of this thing. By the

Constitution the representative population is to consist of all free persons and three-fifths of all other persons. If, by next winter like-