Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1861.

Agents:

NEW YORK—O. H. Frost, Room No. 2, 110 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Joy, Coe & Co., 4th and Chesnut streets.
Who are authorized to receive subscriptions and collect Bills for the MINERS' JOURNAL establishment.

BALTIMORE money is ten per cent. below par.

TREASON.—Several persons have been arrested and committed for Treason in New York city.

MORE TROOPS.—Gov. Morgon of New York has called out thirty thousand volunteers in that State, making 38 Regiments in all.

ANOTHER REQUISITION.—It is positively stated that the President will issue a requisition for 100,000 more volunteers in a few days.

THE citizens of Western Virginia refuse to be taken out of the Union, and have called a convention to meet in May, to take measures to cut themselves off from that State.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—The N. Y. *Tribune* very properly remarks, that a year of war, is generally a year of famine—and therefore calls on all Farmers to work hard and plant every thing they can in order to prevent such a calamity. It can be done with a little extra work.

THE Steam Frigate Niagara has arrived from Japan. When the pilot informed them that war had broken out in the United States, many shed tears. The oath of allegiance was administered to the officers and crew at Boston. All took it but 5 or 6, who resigned, and Lieut. Brown of Mississippi, has since been arrested in New York for treasonable language.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN THE FIELD.—Senator Sherman of Ohio, has joined the Ohio Volunteers at Lancaster, Pa., and a letter from the son of Mr. Jerome Boyer, now in Washington, states that the Hon. James H. Campbell was on guard in one end of the Capitol, while he was on guard in the other. Other members of Congress are on duty there, and many are on their way to Washington, to aid in defending the Capital.

SHAMOKIN IN THE FIELD.—A correspondent states, that the Shamokin Guards, numbering 120 men, left for Harrisburg on Monday morning at 6 o'clock. The officers are Capt. Cyrus Strouse; 1st Lieut. W. J. Allen; 2d Lieut. G. B. Cadwallader; 3d Lieut. George Shipp. They are a fine looking body of men, and thousands of people were at the depot to see them off. A Rifle company is also being organized, and the citizens who remain behind have pledged themselves to support the families of those who have gone in defence of their country during their absence. The whole of Northumberland and the neighboring counties are all in a blaze of patriotism.

A VOICE FROM "HONEST OLD ABE."

A gentlemen from Washington, states that a Baltimore Committee had an interview with the President on Monday last, and gives the following as the particulars:

The Committee presented themselves before the President, and entered upon their mission.

After some preliminar remarks, Mr. Lincoln said: "Gentlemen, you have come here to ask peace on any terms; such a desire, on such terms, is not like the course of Washington or Jackson. They (the rebels) attacked Fort Sumter. You attack troops sent to the Federal Goverement for the protection of the same and for the defence of the lives and property of the inhabitants of this city. My intention never was to attack Maryland, but to have those troops, as I said before, for the protection of Washington.

"Now, gentlemen, go home and tell your people that if they will not attack us, we will not attack them. But if you *do* attack us, we will return it, and that severely. Those troops must come to Washington, and that through Maryland; they can neither go under it, nor can they fly over it, and THEY SHALL COME THROUGH IT."

All those who know President Lincoln, declare that he will do what he says.

LETTER OF MR. SEWARD TO GOV. HICKS.

The following important letter has been sent by Mr. Seward to Governor Hicks of Maryland:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, April 22, 1861.

THOMAS H. HICKS, Governor of Maryland.

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive your communication of this morning, in which you have informed me that you have felt it to be your duty to advise the President of the United States to order elsewhere the troops of Annapolis, and also that no more be sent through Maryland, and that you have further suggested that Lord Lyons be requested to act as mediator between the contending parties in our country, to prevent the effusion of blood.

The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of that communication, and to assure you that he has weighed the counsels which it contains with the respect which he habitually cherishes for the Chief Magistrates of the several States, and especially for yourself. He regrets as deeply as any Magistrate can the existence of the necessity that demonstrations against the safety of the United States, with very extensive preparations for the effusion of blood, have made it his duty to call out the force to which you allude. The force now sought to be sent through Maryland is intended for nothing but the defence of this Capital.

The President has necessarily confided the choice of the National highway which that force shall take in coming to this city to Lieut. Gen. Scott, commanding army of the United States, who, like his only predecessor, is not less distinguished for his humanity than for his loyalty, patriotism, and distinguished public service.

The President instructs me to add that the national highway thus selected by the Lieutenant-General has been chosen by him upon consultation with prominent magistrates and citizens of Maryland, as the one which, while it is absolutely necessary, is further removed from the populous cities of the State, and with the expectation that it would, therefore, be the least objectionable one.

The President cannot but remember that there has been a time in the history of the American Union when forces designed for the defense of its capital was not unwelcome anywhere in the State of Maryland, and certainly not at Annapolis. That is now one point of that patriotic State, and then, also, one of the capitals of the Union. If eighty years could have obliterated all other noble sentiments of that age in Maryland, the President would be hopeful, nevertheless, that there is one that would forever remain there and everywhere. That sentiment is, that no domestic contention whatever that may arise among the parties of this republic, ought, in any case, to be referred to any foreign arbitrament, least of all to the arbitrament of an European Monarchy.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.—The Philadelphia *Press* of Wednesday, speaks thus of this Regiment on its arrival at Philadelphia.

At twelve o'clock yesterday morning the Sixth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers arrived at the Baltimore depot, Broad and Prime streets, direct from Harrisburg. The regiment is composed of ten companies, numbering seven hundred and eighty men—from Schuylkill and Carbon counties. The regiment is under command of Capt. James Nagle of Pottsville. This gallant officer served with distinction in the war with Mexico, and is fully qualified, by his extensive military experience, for the important position assigned him. His assistants are Lieut. Col. James J. Seibert and Major John E. Wynkoop. The following are the names of the companies:

Anderson's Guards, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, from Mauch Chunk, Pa.

The companies from Schuylkill county are as follows:

Tower Guards, of Pottsville.
Nagle Guards, " "
Lewellyn and Donaldson Rifles.
Port Clinton Artillerists.
Marion and Keystone Rifles of Port Carbon.
Ashland Rifles, of Ashland.
Washington Yeagers, of Pottsville.

The soldiers left Pottsville at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and were well furnished with funds by their friends in that patriotic borough. Nearly every soldier was provided with a handsome revolver, presented by private subscriptions, in addition to the arms furnished by the Government. One or two of the Pottsville companies have been established for over twenty years, and are well skilled in military tactics. The majority, however, were raw recruits, composed of men of all nations—Welsh, Irish, Scotch, English, and Dutch. They were principally miners, and stout, brave men, who are filled with the fire of patriotism, and anxious to engage in combat with the enemies of our country.

THE Legislature of Maryland was to meet yesterday. If the State should go out of the Union, they could harrass our troops at Washington. The only plan will be to take Baltimore and hold it, or destroy the city.

GEO. LAW, a millionaire of New York has addressed a letter to the President, in which he declares that the people of New York will not submit being cut off from passing through Baltimore to Washington. The *Tribune* says that Mr. Law is ready to go down to Baltimore with a fleet of his own steamers, and shell the city on his own account.

A native of Baltimore not now residing there has sent a communication to the *Tribune*; which closes as follows:

"Nearly all I have left in the world is invested there, but I would rather hear to-morrow morning that the town had been laid in ashes than that it should be permitted to keep the armies of the Union at bay. For God's sake, do urge in your influential journal the immediate advance of an overwhelming force upon Baltimore. It is the only hope not merely for her Union men, but for every person of worth, for the lives and the property of honest and orderly people."

From the New Orleans Picayune of April 20th.

Southern Jubilation over the Reported Treason of Gen. Scott.

WINFIELD SCOTT ON OUR SIDE—OUR SHIRT MORE.

The telegraph, yesterday afternoon, brought to our city the inspiring intelligence that the Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States, has followed his glorious old native State out of the Federal Union. On the reception of these tidings of great joy, the excitement of the day before, created by the news of Virginia's secession, was renewed, and reached the same pitch of jubilant enthusiasm. There was a grand salute fired in Lafayette Square, upon the announcement of the fact, and at other points in the city similar demonstrations were made.

Apart from the accession of a judgment so experienced, a head so clear, a hand so powerful, to the counsels and to the army of the new Confederacy, the moral effect of such an event in the history of our new Republic, will be incalculable. General Scott's career has been marked by unceasing devotion to his country, from the time when, a youth, he left his Southern home to take arms in defence of that country, and soon made his mark, as a gallant soldier, a skillful officer, and a sagacious and reliable general. The laurels won by him in the field were not more fairly won, nor are they yet more green, than those which he has, on every occasion where his administrative services were called in requisition, most nobly earned in the council. In many an exigent crisis of affairs, he has stood in the breach, and has saved his country from peril. Perhaps never before the staff upon which Administrations have confidently leaned, when a clear head and strong arm have been needed.

The hero of Chippewa and Mexico, he has also been the hero of civil and diplomatic fields, his conquests upon which have earned him equal renown with that which he obtained with his sword.

And now, how many of those gallant men who, in various positions, have for years glorified in Winfield Scott as their leader and exemplar, will linger in the ranks of the army, which, in losing him, has lost its oldest and most signal ornament. In disdaining to fly the post in a demoralized navy, who will have the hardihood to face the scorn which will follow the secession of a successor to the vacant office? Well may the unhappy Administration at Washington ascribe upon the walls of the Capitol: "Ichabod! the glory has departed!"

And so swells up and on the noble army of "rebels!" Can the Sat of Abraham Lincoln, backed by the advice and consent of his Cabinet and his Senate, "disperse it?" We shall see!

It *does* seem to us that these robbers and traitors, think that every man in the North is quite as much *demoralized* as themselves—honesty, fidelity to an oath, and love of the glorious Stars and Stripes, the Constitution and the Union, they seem to look upon us as a mere trifle, but they are rapidly finding out that a totally different sentiment prevails in the North.

The eulogy on Gen. Scott is nobly deserved, but will not those traitors stand aghast, when they discover that Gen. Scott is an *honest man*, a *patriot*, hates *treason* and *traitors*, and will crush them out like *poisonous reptiles* that may cross his path.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE.

We published in Wednesday's JOURNAL the views of some of the leading papers as to what this Government ought to do in the present crisis. We continue extracts from the Press, and also append the views, of distinguished Military commanders, and of people everywhere.

The Boston *Courier*, a violent opponent of Lincoln's election, says:

"Captain! save the ship.
Call for 500,000 men.
Pledge the faith of the country to redeem all loans in three or five years after peace, with interest. Let the popular and monied powers unite.
Blockade Southern ports. Seize the forts. Keep the Capital.
Pledge the faith of the country to protect the property and rights of all Southern States which will in thirty days consent to return to Congress.
March into such as refuse, and declare martial law there.
Cut off the mails—take possession of the telegraph and railroads.
Having forborne till the end, fight now with the weapons in your hands.
Remember, it is not to subjugate a foreign foe—it is to repress the treasonable conspiracy of a hundredth of your people.
Captain! save the ship."

MAJOR GENERAL WOOL'S VIEWS.—Gen. Wool has his Head-Quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. He is pushing forward troops as rapidly as possible. The *Tribune* says "that he has represented by special couriers to the Government at Washington the necessity for the most energetic measures on sea and land. In his judgment the Rebel ports should be vigorously blockaded; not less than one hundred and fifty thousand men should be brought into the field at the earliest possible day; the route through Baltimore should be opened and kept open. He would also bring into the field within sixty days forces sufficient to disperse the Rebels from Richmond, hold that city and possess New Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi. These points indicate Gen. Wool's views as to the manner of treating the Rebellion. We believe he is not an inch in advance of public sentiment.

The New York *Spectator*, in suggesting the true way to peace, remarks:

"To secure an honorable and permanent peace there is only one effectual way. It is that laid down in the language of Sacred Writ: "*Let him who hath no sword, sell his garment and buy one.*" Let every friend of free constitutional government, every lover of order, every foe to the Mexicanizing of this whole continent, feel as if the issue depended solely upon himself. Let one hundred thousand men be in arms by the close of next week at farthest, and let five hundred thousand more prepare to take their position at such times and places, on the borders as the authorities shall direct. Weakness and indecision on our part will be certain to provoke further aggression. Courage, promptitude, unanimity, may possibly render the shedding of blood unnecessary. If there is to be a peaceful settlement of the dispute, it must be by a rally to the American standard on the part of all who love it and appreciate the blessings which they have enjoyed under its generous folds.

* * * *

We, therefore, say that the true and only way to seek peace is to prepare for war—earnestly, promptly, universally. The probabilities of bloodshed are precisely in inverse proportion to preparation made by the government and the enthusiasm displayed in the good work by the people."

NO MARCHING AROUND BALTIMORE.—The N. Y. *Tribune* received the following letter from one of the popular leaders of the Democratic party in that city:

"*You are right. Keep it before the people: NO MARCHING AROUND BALTIMORE. For the present let our battle-cry be,* 'THROUGH BALTIMORE AT EVERY HAZARD.' *I pray you say to the Government that the people demand the right of way to the Capital, and will have it.*

I am ready, if there be an occasion for it, to be one of an army over whose dead bodies our living soldiers may march in triumph to Washington. I mean what I say, I have lived thirty-seven years, and I care not to survive my country. THROUGH BALTIMORE AT ALL HAZARDS!"

This is the sentiment of the People. There should be no marching around Baltimore. There should be no stopping of the mails and no cutting of the telegraph wires by the ruffians, murderers and traitors of that misguided city.

WAR ITEMS.

The Banks in Philadelphia have taken the whole of the Pennsylvania loan for war purposes, at par. They offered as much more.

Up to Tuesday 85 companies of volunteers had been organized in Massachusetts, and *all* were anxious to be called into service.

Mr. Evans the editor of the Baltimore *Patriot*, has been compelled to flee from the mob city, and is in Philadelphia. Thousands of people were leaving Baltimore in every direction, embracing men, women and children. For miles the roads were so lined with vehicles that it it was difficult to travel rapidly.

A Legion to be composed entirely of Italian volunteers, and to be commanded by Italians, is forming in New York city.

Accounts from Washington states that President Lincoln was very well, and in cheerful spirits. He and Mr. Chase have at last convinced Mr. Seward, that danger is imminent, and that gentleman now exhibits all the zeal of a new-born convert.

Vice President Hamlin has arrived at the Astor House, New York City, where he will remain for the present.

A company of Kentucky Secessionists, on their way to join the Rebel army in Alabama, were attacked by the loyal citizens of Frankfort, Ky., as they were passing through that town, and in return fired on the people. No great damage, however, was done on either side.

Selected from the N. Y. Tribune.

WE understand that the Government have directed Commander Breeze of the Navy Yard to charter 20 steamers of light draft, for three months' service; to arm them with nine-inch pivot guns, and fit them out for sea. Probably the intention of this fleet is to catch and sink the Jeff. Davis privateers wherever found.

ONE of the most authentic and most gratifying items of our latest news from Washington is, that Mr. Lincoln said to a deputation from Baltimore, on Monday last, that if the passage of United States troops was again obstructed he would lay their city in ashes. That's the way to talk to the traitors.

THE first actual success on the side of the United States in this war was achieved at Alexandria, Va., on Friday night last. A party of fourteen went from Washington and seized a steamer there with several thousand stand of arms belonging to the rebels, compelled the engineer to fire up and, brought her in triumph to Washington.

HOW THE SOUTH IS DECEIVING ITSELF.

Editors:—The following extract is made from a letter addressed to her brother by a young lady in Mobile. It is the universal opinion and feeling in that part of the South that the whole Democracy of this State are Secessionists, and in favor of the independence of the South. The great Union meeting, and the unity of the people of the Free States, will soon convince them.

"Our city is deluged with the military, and we expect that one half of New York is going to fight with us. There are in fighting order, I can tell you; and Fort Pickens they are determined in taking. Jeff. Davis will make the Abolitionists smoke at the Capitol (Washington.) The Mayor of our city has just returned from your city. He says that Gen. Scott told him personally that he does not intend to head an army against the South."

THE following beautiful advertisement appears in *The Mobile Advertiser:*

75,000 COFFINS WANTED.—Proposals will be received to supply the Confederacy with 75,000 Black Coffins.

No proposals will be entertained coming North of Mason and Dixon's line.

Direct to JEFF DAVIS, Montgomery, Ala.

It is rather significant that the Southerners propose *to fill their own orders;* and they certainly will do so it Massachusetts men get hold of them.

AN ARMY OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COMING NORTH.—A gentleman from Charleston, who left last Thursday, says that the Southern troops were in most excellent condition and discipline. It was the intention of the Southern Confederacy to march with an army of from 50,000 to 60,000 men, and they expect an addition of at least 50,000 men in going through Virginia.

STRIKE! We are at war. Let us admit the fact and act accordingly. Let us cease mere fending off, and begin to strike home.—Let the war be instantly carried into Africa. Let Washington be defended, but not alone at the capital. The best spots and the best modes to save Washington are to strike heavy and instantaneous blows at Maryland and Virginia, thus give the rebels work enough to do at home. Let troops be poured down upon Baltimore, and, if need be, raze it to the ground. Land troops in Southern Virginia immediately, and let them scour Southampton and the adjoining counties with fire and sword. We are at war with these pestilent rebels and traitors. Let us treat them accordingly.—Strike home! Let the assassins of Baltimore, and the murderers and thieves of Norfolk and lower Virginia, feel the weight of our blows!

AN OBSOLETE IDEA.—There has been a good deal of discussion, since the Southern rebellion began, of the propriety of allowing the Slave States south of the Potomac and the Ohio, to separate themselves from the Union, and set up an independent Slave-holding Government for themselves. All the special friends and advocates of Slavery eagerly embrace this idea, while many on the other side, especially those of a reflective and philosophic turn of mind, also adopted it.

But in the face of the glorious, the sublime uprising of the unanimous and devoted people of the Free States, this idea has become obsolete.

It is now evident—and all men will do well to shape their calculations accordingly—that THE UNION CANNOT BE DISSOLVED. There cannot be two rival and competing Governments within the boundaries of the United States. The territorial integrity and the political unity of the nation are to be preserved at whatever cost. Rebellion is to be put down, not treated with. This is the meaning of the Providential, the miraculous outpouring of the People, which we behold with awe and admiration all over the land. This is the meaning of every throb in the great popular heart, now beating with noblest purposes and animated as it were by a divine inspiration. The freemen of the country understand this well. They know the obstacles; they appreciate the difficulties in their way. They perceive that the struggle will be an arduous, a costly, a bloody one. They see their enemy, and underrate neither his resources nor his desperation. But they are determined to fight no halt battle with him. They are determined to make clean work of it, now that the issue has been forced upon them. They have counted the cost, but they have estimated, too, the value of the prize. Through the vista of this war, and by means of the national regeneration which it assures, they behold, beyond, the certainty of peace, of honor, of freedom, secure and immovable forever. These things they are resolved upon, and woe be to those who attempt to check them in their course!

POOR HICKS.—We have positive information from Baltimore that it was by order of Gov. Hicks that the railroad bridges were destroyed, and the telegraph wires cut, in order to embarrass the Federal Government in putting down the Southern Rebellion.

"THROUGH Baltimore to Washington!" is the motto of the patriot soldiery now rushing to arms in the Free States. In going to the National Capital, in obedience to the call of their country, they have no intention to turn short angles or follow devious, either to avoid the Plug Uglies of Baltimore or please their allies the late hypocritical Unionists of Maryland. They proposed to go to Washington by the "usually traveled route," as the law directs. If Baltimore objects, they will insist. If she resists unto blood, they will remove her out of the way, and go over the spot where Baltimore used to stand.

LIEUT. BROWN, one of the officers discharged from the Niagara for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, was arrested yesterday for seditious language. We hope that he and all others who show an attention to side with the rebels will be detained as prisoners of war.

THE Knights of the Golden Circle have their headquarters in Baltimore, and thence distribute arms, munitions, and clothing to their lodges through the South. This organization plunged Texas into rebellion; and it is probable that they brought about the treacherous murder of the Massachusetts soldiers in Baltimore last week. Their headquarters should be promptly broken up.

Muster Roll of the Marion Rifles, OF PORT CARBON.

Captain—T. M. SIGFRIED.
1st Lieutenant—H. D. WEIMER.
2d " —Geo. W. ENTERS.
Orderly Sergeant—PHILIP GAHM.
2d " —JOHN GILLESPIE.
3d " —JAMES TRAMBLE.
4th " —THOMAS HUGHES.
Quarter-Master Sergeant—JACOB BOCKMAN.
1st Corporal—GEO. W. HOUSER.
2d " —CHAS. HILLEGAS.
3d " —JAMES GILLESPIE.
4th " —JAMES KANE.

PRIVATES:

Samuel Aigood,
Alexander Allen,
Abraham Aley,
James Boyd,
Edward Bechtel,
John Lang,
Wm. Loyd,
John Loyd,
Wm. Markley,
John Malles,
Philip May,
Samuel M'Quade,
Wm. Martin,
John McCord, Jr.,
David B. Mitchel,
James Oliver,
David J. Price,
Theodore Phlis,
Fletcher Parrel, 2d,
Frank W. Reed,
Henry Roph,
Patrick Sheils,
John W. Sharpl,
Joseph Seligman,
Wm. Smith,
Henry Swarts,
Geo. W. Stillwagon,
Geo. Stout,
John Stanton,
Augustus Shinkhouse,
John Smith,
Wm. Stevinson, Jr.
Samuel Saltzinger, Jr.,
Alexander Smith, Sr.,
James Short,
John C. Seward,
Geo. W. Thompson,
Isaac Tompkins,
John Umbehower,
Thomas Williams,
Perry Wain,
David Werts,
Watkin Waters,
Wm. Williams,
Joseph Beddall,
David Bonar,
Geo. Barden,
Isaiah Cartwright,
Chauncy K. Chilson,
Moses Davenhimer,
John Fery,
Wm. Garis,
Fenis Gariey,
Ashton Hilton,
R. N. Huntington,
Henry Hilgert,
Abraham Hummel,
James Henderson,
Stephen Jones,
Wm. B. Kane,
Robert Kane,
John Kline,
Anthony Kitegala,
Joseph Kepley,
Chas. Paul.

Muster Roll of the Scott Artillery, OF SCHUYLKILL HAVEN.

PRIVATES:

Chas. S. Leader,
Frank B. Medlar,
Daniel F. Barkert,
Thos. K. Mills,
Chas. E. Guertler,
U. A. Bast,
Henry Droy,
John R. Worth,
John W. Bossler,
Geirge Schrock,
Francis Koch,
Samuel Shinkjen,
John R. Wright,
P. F. Quinn,
E. Becker,
C. Rauchenbush,
Jacob Christ,
Joseph Hupp,
Geo. Miller,
Daniel Hoffman,
Jacob Sherof,
Samuel Mertz,
Daniel Albert,
Henry Heffner,
John Pelly,
Jno. Hunsinger,
Henry P. Urner,
Joseph Morgan,
Reuben Leman,
Israel Oswalt,
Chas. Oswalt,
Michael Boyer,
James McLaird,
Frederick Kohberger,
Oliver Nuttis,
David Mattson,
William Connelly,
Adam Kissinger,
Paul Scheck,
William Klork,
Jonathan Reber,
Jacob L. Minnig,
Franklin Weiss,
Samuel Gray,
George W. Turner,
John J. Strausser,
John F. Saylor,
William Sweeney,
Wm. Hain,
John W. Wentling,
Liram Hain,
Henry Kurr,
Daniel Renard,
Benj. Emerich,
Jacob H. Metz,
Michael Johnson,
John Sminbel,
Jacob Prishly,
Edward W. Minnig,
Wm. Shadle,
George Reed,
Alexander Anderson,
Patrick Cantwell,
James Sexton,
Peter Devine,
Thos. Cowey,
William Cowey, Jr.,
William Sayers,
James Kearnes,
James Tys,
Francis Carr,
Lawrence Farrell,
James Goodden,
Daniel Cole,
John Mclowan,
Wm. Brennan,
Thos Scott,

And 3 others whose names were not handed in.

Muster Roll of the Union Guards, OF POTTSVILLE.

Captain—JOSEPH ANTHONY.
1st Lieutenant—JOHN P. POWERS.
2d " —JOHN DACHERTY.

PRIVATES:

Patrick Whittacker,
Thos. Dooley, Jr.,
Edward Sheeley,
Philip Lee,
Morgan Kennedy,
Patrick McGlochlin,
John Gleeson,
Thos. Hussey,
Patrick Galligar,
Thos. Kennedy.
Thomas Dougherty,
John F. Sullivan,
John Ragan,
Edward Ford,
Patrick Dardahan,
Patrick Cooke,
John Gallizar,
Thomas Collens,
Daniel Dugan,
Thos Egan,
John Lynarch,
Patrick Sullivan,
Martin Hambey,
Edward Butt,
John Murray,
Jeremiah Sullivan,
Thomas Sullivan,
John Lucid,
Francis Davis,
Aaron Williams,
William Clarey,
Richard Walsh,
John Quinn,
Robert Calhoun,
Michael Robanson,
Robert Devine,
Charles O'Harra,
Michael Kelly,
Daniel McCoy,
James Owens,
Charles H. Millet,
James Myers,
Barney Plunkett,
Daniel Lindermuth,
Peter Stanton,
Arthur Branigan,
James Davis.

Muster Roll of the Scott Artillery, OF SCHUYLKILL HAVEN.

PRIVATES:

Chas. S. Leader,
Frank B. Medlar,
Daniel F. Barkert,
Thos. K. Mills,
Chas. E. Guertler,
U. A. Bast,
Henry Droy,
John R. Worth,
John W. Bossler,
Geirge Schrock,
Francis Koch,
Samuel Shinkjen,
John R. Wright,
P. F. Quinn,
E. Becker,
C. Rauchenbush,
Jacob Christ,
Joseph Hupp,
Geo. Miller,
Daniel Hoffman,
Jacob Sherof,
Samuel Mertz,
Daniel Albert,
Henry Heffner,
John Pelly,
Jno. Hunsinger,
Henry P. Urner,
Joseph Morgan,
Reuben Leman,
Israel Oswalt,
Chas. Oswalt,
Michael Boyer,
James McLaird,
Frederick Kohberger,
Oliver Nuttis,
David Mattson,
William Connelly,
Adam Kissinger,
Paul Scheck,
William Klork,
Jonathan Reber,
Jacob L. Minnig,
Franklin Weiss,
Samuel Gray,
George W. Turner,
John J. Strausser,
John F. Saylor,
William Sweeney,
Wm. Hain,
John W. Wentling,
Liram Hain,
Henry Kurr,
Daniel Renard,
Benj. Emerich,
Jacob H. Metz,
Michael Johnson,
John Sminbel,
Jacob Prishly,
Edward W. Minnig,
Wm. Shadle,
George Reed,
Alexander Anderson,
Patrick Cantwell,
James Sexton,
Peter Devine,
Thos. Cowey,
William Cowey, Jr.,
William Sayers,
James Kearnes,
James Tys,
Francis Carr,
Lawrence Farrell,
James Goodden,
Daniel Cole,
John Mclowan,
Wm. Brennan,
Thos Scott,

And 3 others whose names were not handed in.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, April 27, 1861.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 27,596 17 tons—by Canal 28 370 00—for the week 51,166 17 tons, against 72,466 for the corresponding week last year. Decrease 21,299 tons.

The shipments from all the regions sum up this week as follows:

	1860. WEEK.	1860. TOTAL.	1861. WEEK.	1861. TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
P. & R. R. R.	26,305	578,364	27,237	500,576	dec. 77,788
Schuyl. Canal	35,830	175,640	28,570	121,527	dec. 54,123
L. Val. R. R.	23,000	283,094	14,903	274,283	dec. 8,191
Scranton S'th	25,410	51,612	16,995	33,308	dec. 24,304
Do. North	18,221	204,501	17,290	199,410	dec. 5,091
Broad Top	2,540	34,196	1,458	15,096	dec. 22,049
Shamokin	4,476	52,588	3,849	46,171	dec. 6,211
Treverton		29,425		23,427	dec. 14,002
Sh. Mt., H. T.		17,898		12,714	dec. 5,184
Lykens Val		10,551		9,814	dec. 1,037
		9,125		12,070	inc. 2,945
	113,853	1,467,206	115,363	1,315,049	
	113,363	1,335,049			
	22,291	128,157			

In this County the Colliery Operations have been greatly crippled by the number of men who have volunteered. Several operators have been compelled to close up a portion of the works and transfer the remnant of hands left, to other Collieries, so great has been the drain of men.

We learn also that in the other mining county of Carbon and Luzerne, the drain of hands has also been very great. Such is also the case at Pittsburg, Pa. A manufacturer is replying to a business letter says:

"All kinds of stock are getting very low here on account of the war. Our whole male population are offering their services, and from present appearances, we will have to turn in and do manual labor to keep our works from stopping. There is nothing thought or talked of but war to the knife. Pennsylvania will furnish 300,000 volunteers, if necessary, to quell the rebellion against our Government."

In all the Coal districts the same feeling prevails. In the Cumberland Coal District, the business will of course be greatly checked by the sudden call course of the people of Maryland—and the Miners, &c., are volunteering in the Pennsylvania Companies, on the side of the Stars and Stripes and against treason.

Lykens Valley or Franklin Coal.

The undersigned being the sole producers of the celebrated LYKENS VALLEY, or FRANKLIN COAL, they wish publicly to state that JAS. B. HENRY, Esq., of Delaware City, Delaware, has the exclusive sale of said Coal in the New England Markets.

Wilcoxisco, April 1, '61. SUTTON & THOMAS. 16-tf

I. F. VOORHIES,

MINER AND SHIPPER OF THE CELEBRATED

Lewis Vein Red Ash Coal,

From the "NEW DUNCAN COLLIERY."

He mines no other Coal—which assures its purity.

☞ Cargo sales by GEO. F. NEVIN, *Agent.*
For I. F. VOORHIES,
Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New York.
Pottsville, March 12, '61 (June 5, '58 25-1y) 11-

LEWIS VEIN (Deep Red Ash.) AND LORBERRY VEIN COALS.

These favorite and well known COALS are to be had only from LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., whom we have appointed our *Exclusive Agents;* and parties ordering from them may be confident of receiving the genuine and unadulterated Coals.

March 30, '61 G. T. JONES & CO. 15-

COMMON & PATTERSON

WALL STREET,

Cather, Sickney & Wellington,

Agents

For the sale of their Issue of LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL,

OFFICES: Trinity Building, New York.
115 Milk Street, Boston.
123 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Wharf No. 6, Richmond.

April 6, '61 14-tf

Notice.

I have appointed VAN DUSEN, NORTON & CO., my sole Agents for the sale of my LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL, from the New Colliery of the Locust Mountain Company, at Clintwood.

ROBERT GORRELL.

March 1, '61 11-

STORAGE FOR COAL!

ON a Wharf on the Schuylkill River, at Philadelphia, can be obtained at very low rates. A price will be fixed for storage and shipping.

Address—"Box 263, Philadelphia P. O."
March 9, '61 10-3m

CHARLES HAMPSHIRE,

MINER AND SHIPPER OF

Spring Mountain Coal.

JEANSVILLE, PA.

☞ Successor to WM. MILNES & CO.

Address—CHARLES HAMPSHIRE, Jeansville, Luzerne County, Pa.

H. G. GILES, Agent, 66 Dock St., Philad'a.
February 23, '61 8-

REPPLIER'S COAL.

NOTICE

I have appointed TYLER, STONE & CO. the sole and exclusive Agents for the sale of all my Coal, the product of the Collieries formerly owned and worked by GRANGE S. REPPLIER, viz:

Locust Mountain, from Locust Run Colliery.
Ash " do Tunnel do
Broad Mountain " Mammoth Vein do
Peach & E. Ash, " Lewis do

CHARLES A. REPPLIER.

Philadelphia, November 15, 1860.

Parties desiring to purchase any of the above named Coals can order from

TYLER, STONE & CO. { 230 Walnut Street, Philad'a. Trinity Building, New York. 93 State St., Boston, Mass.

FRED'K TYLER, Hartford, Connecticut.
Or, on hereto before, from REPPLIER & BROTHER.
Nov. 17, '60 46-tf Philadelphia.

East Franklin Coal.

MY East Franklin Coal is now sold exclusively by NOBLE, HAMMETT & CALDWELL. Parties ordering from them may always depend upon getting a pure article.

ERNEST DEIL.
August 17, '60 34-tf

Coal Freights from Philadelphia.

To Boston,	$1 30	Portsmouth,	$1 60
Portland,	1 60	Bridgeport,	1 15
Newburyport,	1 60	Rhode Island,	1 25
New Bedford,	1 25	Troy,	1 25
Newport,	1 20	Albany,	1 20
New London,	1 20	New York,	85
Norwich,	1 25	Richmond, Va.,	1 20
Hartford,	1 25	Alexandria,	80
Pawtucket,	1 45	Washington,	80
Fall River,	1 45	Baltimore,	2 00
Newark,	95	New Orleans,	4 00
Stonington,	1 20	Cuba,	2 50
Philadelphia,	12½		

74 vessels and 31 boats arrived during the week.

From Elizabethport.

To Boston,	$1 00	Portsmouth,	65
Newburyport,	1 @ 1 10	New London,	55
Portland,	1 @ 1 10	Bridgeport,	60
Providence,	70	Albany,	60
Fall River,	70	Troy,	50
Newport,	70	Hudson,	50
Taunton,	90	Pourghkeepsie,	45
Fairhaven,	87	Boston,	40
Norwich,	65	New Haven,	50
New York,	35	Hartford,	80

☞ The rates of freight from Rondout and Port Ewen, range from 10 to 15 cents per ton higher to the East than from Elizabethport.

From Baltimore.

To New York,	$1 25	Boston,	$1 75
Bridgeport,	1 50	Newburyport,	1 75
New Haven,	1 50	Portland,	1 80
Providence,	1 60	Albany,	1 75
Fall River,	1 80	Troy,	1 80
Newport,	1 50	Hudson,	1 80
Philadelphia	85 @ 90		

From Alexandria.

The rates for freight from Alexandria range nearly the same as from Baltimore.

The Coal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

The following are the prices of Coal delivered on board vessels:

Schuylkill Red Ash,	$3 40@3 50
Do. White Ash, Egg and Stove,	3 20@3 30
Do. Lump and Broken,	3 15@3 25
Locust Mt.—Lump and Broken,	3 30@3 40
Egg and Stove,	3 40@3 45
By retail, ton of 2000 lbs.,	4 25
Lehigh—Lump, Broken and Egg,	3 50
Do.—Stove,	3 50@3 60
By retail, 2000 lbs,	4 25@4 50

NEW YORK, April 25.—The demand is fair, and for steam-ship the market is firm; holders anticipate higher prices the coming season, the supply from the South being cut off. We quote $4@$5 from yard; there is very little doing in Foreign. We hear sales of Liverpool Gas at $6, delivered.

Schuylkill Coal Trade for 1861.

Quantity of Coal sent by Railroad and Canal for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
From Port Carbon,	6,971 02	6,656 10
Pottsville,	1,498 05	356 00
Schuylkill Haven,	14,533 14	20,819 10
Auburn,	2,506 19	
Port Clinton,	2,087 17	738 00
Total for week,	27,596 17	28,570 00
Previously this year,	472,978 13	92,953 05
Total,	500,574 10	121,523 05
To same time last year,	578,364 04	175,649 01
Decrease so far,	77,788 14	54,126 16

Schuylkill County Railroads 1861:

The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Railroads in Schuylkill County, for week ending on Thursday evening last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill & S. Haven R. R.,	34,360 04	265,771 18
Mt. Carbon "	2,196 00	18,070 02
Schuylkill Valley "	4,911 06	42,442 15
Mill Creek "	9,634 06	123,805 17
Little Schuylkill "	2,452 12	60,172 16

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1861,

Amount transported during the last month:

| | MONTH. | TO