Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1861.

Agents:

New York—O. H. Frost, Room No. 2, 110 Broadway.
Philadelphia—Joy, Coe & Co., 5th and Chesnut streets.
Who are authorized to receive subscriptions and collect Bills for the MINERS' JOURNAL establishment.

Meeting of the County Standing Committee.

A meeting of the County Committee will be held at the AMERICAN HOUSE, in Pottsville, on SATURDAY, JUNE 22TH, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of consultation with regard to the ensuing Fall election.

B. BANNAN, *Chairman.*

HOWELL FISHER, *Secretary.*

The following persons compose the Standing Committee:

B. BANNAN,	LIN BARTHOLOMEW,
HOWELL FISHER,	THOS. C. ZULICK,
DR. R. H. CORYELL,	M. P. FOWLER,
DR. S. W. PATERSON,	J. KEPLER,
JOHN C. GARNER,	JACOB FAUST,
J. H. PILE,	S. E. VAN BUREN,
MICHAEL KISTLER,	JOHN J. PAXSON,
JAMES S. KIRK,	WM. C. GULDIN.
LEVI MILLER.	

Republican papers in County please notice.

PENNSYLVANIA has already sixteen Regiments enlisted for three years service—and will they offer.

PAY MASTER.—Gov. Curtin has appointed H. D. MAXWELL, Esq. of Easton Paymaster General. This appointment is a good one.

FORT PICKENS.—The rebels have concluded very wisely that Fort Pickens is of no use to them, and are now withdrawing their forces from Pensacola.

SURGEONS.—Among the recent appointments of Surgeons in the army, made by Gov. Curtin, we find the name of our respected fellow-citizen, JOHN T CARPENTER.

A YOUNG man, who left New Orleans on Wednesday of last week, reports that steam tow boats were preparing for privateers, and a large flotilla was getting ready to go down with the floating battery to capture the Brooklyn.

GENERAL LYON having refused to disband the United States troops in Missouri, the Governor of the State has destroyed the railroad bridge over the Gasconade river, occupied that place with rebel troops, destroyed the telegraph wires, and forbidden their repair.

JAMES CAMERON, brother of the Secretary of War has accepted the command of the Highland Regiment of New York, which was tendered him. This is a compliment, if not done with a view of receiving *favors.* If so, it is neither complimentary or commendable.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The opinion prevails in the State Department at Washington, that all the foreign Governments will refuse any recognition or countenance to the seceded States, and will neither shelter their privateers, nor aid them with arms, money, or loans. Every foreign arrival shows an improved tone in England.

CONTRABAND SLAVES.—It is stated that the disposition of the contraband slaves is embarrassing the Government. This is easily disposed of by letting all those that they do not require for the army use, at once, and then let them either go back to their masters or take to their heels, if the abolitionists will not take charge of them.

SOUTHERN BRUTALITY.—Three citizens of Louisville, who had been detained at Memphis, undertook to walk home. They were arrested twice, and one they hung. The others saw near the road men lying helpless, in a dying condition, with his head shaved, and his ears and nose cut off. His crime was, being of Northern birth.

Up to Sunday last *Thirty-six* full Regiments of volunteers had arrived at Washington, led by the Pioneer companies, now composing the 5th Regiment, Col. Cake. Of these volunteers, about 22,000 are in Virginia, the balance, 20,000 are in Washington and suburbs, and at the Relay House.

HONOR TO THE GALLANT ELLSWORTH.—They are raising in New York, a Regiment, to be called, the "Ellsworth Regiment," in honor of that gallant young officer. It is proposed to except one man from each town in the State, to be not less than five feet eight inches in height, and not over thirty years of age.

GOOD NEWS.—We are happy to state that the whole three million loan, called for by our State authorities has been taken at *par*. The sum of $3,090,650 was offered, all of which was at par except $1400. The Farmers' Bank took $20,000, and the Miners' Bank $[illegible]000. These were the only offers from Schuylkill County.

BEATING A RETREAT.—Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, in a special communication dated, Savannah, Georgia May [illegible], says that a wonderful change had come over the Rebels, in the South within a few days, supposed to be caused by the news from the North, and he thinks it necessary to beat a retreat as his communications are in danger.

KENTUCKY.—The Louisville *Journal* states that a grand conspiracy exists among the Secessionists of that State and Tennessee to carry Kentucky out of the Union. So long as Kentucky maintains a *neutral* position, and under that neutrality supplies the Secessionists with men and provisions, it makes but little difference whether she is in the Union or not.

PREFERS PEACE TO WAR.—Jeff. Davis has written a letter to the Maryland Commissioners, the tone of which is that he evidently wants to be let alone, by the Government.—This rebel chief who threatened to capture Washington, and take up his abode in the White House on the 4th of July, says he prefers peace to war. That halter begins to wear an ugly look.

THE HON. GEORGE M. KEIM, died in Reading, on Tuesday last. He represented the Berks county district in Congress from 1838 to 1843. Subsequently he served for a number of years as United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. He was a gentleman of excellent character, always ranked high socially, and was universally respected.

THE STRUGGLE IN TENNESSEE.—The vote in Tennessee is largely against secession, notwithstanding the terrorism, and murdering assaults made on the Union men. Knoxville, the home of Brownlow, gave only 2 secession majority. A letter says "we have a hand and death struggle now in Tennessee. If secession mob-rule is to crush us down, we will die like Spartans."

GOOD FOR PRUSSIA.—The King of Prussia has given permission to officers in the Prussian army to offer their services to the Government of the United States during the war for the maintenance of the integrity of the Republic. This is noble on the part of Prussia, who under her judicious *protective policy*, is becoming one of the most powerful and flourishing nations in Europe. Unlike England, she comes up willingly and unconditionally to the support of Freedom, against the Slave Power.

REV. DR. TYNG'S PATRIOTISM.—A letter from New York says:

"A part of the gossip of the day that some of the Episcopalians here are so scandalized at the course of Dr. Tyng of St. George's Church, in saying in his speech at the Cooper Institute, "he wished he could see the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court under foot, just as he had trampled upon a Secession flag," that they have appealed to Bishop Potter to have the Doctor subjected to Episcopal discipline; but as the Doctor is as good a patriot as the Rector of St. George's, the story is that the Tory churchmen went away with a flea that had never struck them before.

This is the same Rev. Gentleman who, it is said, declared that if Slavery was of Divine origin it partook of the same character of that other Divine Institution—hell.

THREE MONTHS VOLUNTEERS—INCOMPETENT OFFICERS.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:

"CAPT. SIMMONS, of the U. S. Army is at Chambersburg, testing the temper of the troops for the three years enlistment, and will swear in all such as are willing to re-enlist for that term of service. We hear from several officers direct from these camps that the men are disposed to re-enlist, of course with exceptions. The objection most offered is the officers of the regiments—many of whom have proved themselves totally incompetent, and should be cashiered at once. The impediment of an inefficient command is the easiest removed of all others that can be thrown in the way of the organization of the army, and in these instances there must be no hesitation on the part of the Commander-in-chief of the Pennsylvania troops. In every case where officers have made themselves completely obnoxious to the volunteers, and where their notorious inefficiency and flagrant neglect of duty render them an impediment in the way of re-organizing regiments, there should be no hesitation about their removal, and the substitution of soldiers capable to command and able to lead to battle."

These remarks are correct, and in making this extract it is not with a desire to reflect on the officers who are found incompetent, or on the men who selected them. The desire to serve the Country was extraordinary, and the volunteers who were thrown together from different sections of the Country, were called upon to select officers with whose military capacity they were totally unacquainted, and took the representation of others. But on trial they have found some of these officers totally incompetent for the positions which, out of a laudable ambition, they sought believing themselves qualified. But such is poor human nature that in most cases when the greatest incompetency exists, the occupants firmly believing themselves among the most competent. Such officers never can be taught anything, and the only way to protect those under them from the terrible effects arising from such incompetency, is for the proper authorities to politely request them to resign, and if they refuse, remove them without any hesitation. These officers are generally known, and in many cases much of the suffering to which our volunteers have been exposed, has arisen from this difficulty. We know that this is a delicate subject to touch upon, but the volunteers not only feel a delicacy in alluding to it even in private, but are prohibited by the rules of war from making public complaint, under the penalty of being Court-martialed. It remains for the press to speak out fearlessly, and thus do justice to all parties in the premises.

SLAVES IN WAR.—Mr. Giddings, in a recently published letter, records the following among other instances of the treatment of slaves in war by American Generals:

"In 1838 Gen. Taylor captured a number of negroes said to be fugitive slaves. Citizens of Florida learning what had been done, immediately gathered around his camp, intending to secure the slaves who had escaped from them.—Gen. Taylor told them that he had no prisoners but 'prisoners of war.' The claimants then desired to look at them in order to determine which, or be was holding their slaves as prisoners. The veteran warrior replied that no man should examine his prisoners for such a purpose; and he ordered them to depart. This action being reported to the War Department was approved by the Executive. The slaves, however, were sent west and set free.

"In 1836, Gen. Jessup wanted guides and men to act as spies. He therefore engaged several fugitive slaves to act as such, agreeing to secure the freedom of themselves and families if they served the government faithfully. They agreed to do so, fulfilled their agreement, were sent west and set free. Mr. Van Buren's administration approved the contract, and Mr. Tyler's administration approved the manner in which Gen. Jessup fulfilled it, by setting the slaves free.

"In December, 1814, Gen. Jackson impressed a large number of slaves at and near New Orleans, and kept them at work erecting defences, behind which his troops won such glory on the 8th of January, 1815. The masters remonstrated. Jackson disregarded their remonstrances, and kept the slaves at work until many of them were killed by the enemy's shots; yet his action was approved by Mr. Madison and Cabinet, and by Congress, which has ever refused to pay the masters for their loss. But in all these cases, the masters were professedly friends of the government, yet our Presidents and Cabinets and Generals have not hesitated to emancipate their slaves, whenever in time of war it was supposed to be for the interest of the country to do so. This was done in the exercise of the 'war power,' to which Mr. Adams referred in Congress, and for which he had the most abundant authority. But I think no records of this nation, nor of any other nation, will show an instance in which a fugitive slave has been sent back to a master who was in rebellion against the very government who held his slave as captive."

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"Last night some soldiers of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment reported that they had seen a suspicious hack, with a negro driver, in one of the principal streets of Alexandria, and immediately First Lieut. John P. Ely and Second Lieut. Missimer, of Company G, and Lieut. Barkert, of Company H, under command of Capt. Medlar, provost-marshal of the same Regiment, not only took the negro and his hack in charge, but also his master, Mr. Faucit, who keeps a livery stable in the town. A number of letters communicating with the Rebels in Annapolis, and their friends at Manassas Gap, were found concealed in the hack, and on the persons of the driver and its master. This man, Faucit, has been receiving passes regularly from the provost-marshal, under the guise of being a Union man. From the letters thus captured, it is certain that *a regular system is kept up* by which all the doings of the Administration and the Army are forwarded South, and placed in the hand of Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet.

"If this man is not hung as a Spy, justice will not be meted out to him. It may have been policy to treat traitors with leniency at first to show the humane policy of the war on our part, but that time has evidently gone by, because it has failed to produce corresponding fruits on the part of the enemy. Volunteers who are exposing their lives in capturing these miscreants, are beginning to complain, and justly too, at this mild treatment on the part of the Government. Who could find fault if the volunteers should become indifferent in making captures, when they find that their lives are really most exposed in making these captures. Leniency, we admit, is a God-like virtue, but JUSTICE, which springs from the same source, also claims its victims.

THE RIGHT KIND OF TALK.—Senator ROSSEAU, in the recent session of the Kentucky Legislature, made a thrilling Union speech, from which we make the following short extract. It is the only way for honest men to talk to Rebels in times like the present:

"But we won't "go out"—have not the least notion of it in the world. You must take us out according to law and right, or take us dead. Believe this, and act accordingly. It would be better for all of us. We shall be but too happy to keep peace, but we cannot leave the Union of our fathers. When Kentucky goes down, it will be in blood. Let that be understood. She will not go as other States have gone. Let the responsibility rest on you, where it belongs. It is all your work, and whatever happens will be your work.—We have more right to defend our Government than you have to overturn it. Many of us are sworn to support it.

"Let our good Union brethren of the South stand their ground. I know that many patriotic hearts in the seceded States still beat warmly for the old Union—the old flag. The time will come when we shall all be together again. The politicians are having their day. The *people* will yet have theirs. I have an abiding confidence in the *right*, and I know that this Secession movement is all wrong. There is, in fact, not a single substantial reason for it. If their is I should be glad to hear it; our Government has never oppressed us with a feather's weight. The direst oppression alone could justify what has brought all our present suffering upon us.

"May God, in his mercy, save our glorious Republic."

THE IMMORTAL LEGACY OF SENATOR DOUGLAS TO HIS CHILDREN.—As the moment approached when the eyes of the great Senator from Illinois were about to close in death, his mind and energies sparkled up for a few moments in order that he might impart to the dearest objects he was about to leave behind him, the result of the political experience of a life-time. When asked by Mrs. Douglas what message he wished to send to his sons, he replied, with the clear, emphatic voice of earlier days, "Tell them to obey the laws and support the Constitution of the United States." Such words should sink into the hearts not only of his bereaved children, but of every true patriot in the land.

THE ALEXANDRIA SLAVE PRISON.—Abolitionists will remember the "pictorial representation," circulated twenty-five years ago, of the slave-pen in Alexandria, then within the limits of Washington. That "pen" is now the quarters of the Northern troops. It is a large three-story building, with the sign, over the door and windows, of "Price, Burch & Co., Dealers in Slaves." Says a correspondent of the *Tribune*:

"What would Jeff. Davis and Wigfall say if they knew the slave marts were thus desecrated? Michigan troops occupied the lower stories. We marched to the third. All the furniture was gone. Hay was brought up and scattered on the floor for bedding, with India rubber sheets and blankets for covering.

"I went down to take a look at the pens. During the day the boys had discovered that a lone slave was locked up in one of them, and lest he might perish of starvation, the trader having fled, they forced the lock, opened the prison doors, and set the captive free. It is said the ignorant negro declined following his master, but preferred staying with the army.

"In the rear and annexed to the house is a large pen, uncovered, about fifty feet square, with walls over twenty feet high, with a heavy iron door, protected by bolts and locks. From this, another iron door opens into a dungeon under the houses, the diminutive windows guarded with bars. There was no furniture in the pen or dungeon, except bedsteads, beds of straw, and a few dirty blankets. 'Nothing else?' you ask. Yes; three large iron rings fastened in the floor of the dungeon. The flick of our candle made fitful spectres on those gloomy walls.

"Who can tell how many tears have moistened, how many sighs and prayers have startled the rayless gloom of those dampened vaults; how many broken hearts and curbed spirits have been chained to this cold floor, for the commission of no crime, by the decree of no tribunal, but only because man claims ownership in man.

"Is it possible that a people can become so deadened as to look upon such prison-houses without indignation and pity? To extend such dungeons, bolts, bars, and chains into the Territories we now own or hereafter may acquire, the Union must be overthrown, the government destroyed!

"The account books on which I am writing shows heavy sales of slaves since 1838, and many invoices of human merchandize to New Orleans by ship, when one George Kephart kept the keys of this Bastile. At that time the color of the negroes was classed as black, brown, and yellow. The traders charged 25 cents per day for their board, and no doubt made good profits. The books show that the profits to the later dealers were from $100 to $300 on a slave, after keeping a few days."

OUR NAVY.—Since the destruction of the National vessels at the Norfolk Navy Yard, nine in number, there are only 79 vessels of war left, as follows:

	Guns.
6 sailing liners,	504
7 sailing frigates,	350
18 sloops of war,	391
2 brigs of war,	12
3 sea going storeships,	7
6 "Moored storeships,"	18
7 first-class steam frigates,	226
6 first-class steam sloops,	106
8 second class steam sloops,	41
5 third-class steamers (gunboats)	30
4 third-class side wheel steamers (gunboats)	8
2 steam tenders,	4
79	1,804

This is the total force of regular ships and guns at the command of the Administration. But about 50 vessels are to be chartered (of which 41 are already in commission, and manned by U. S. sailors) which will carry some 210 guns. Although the Revenue cutters have nothing to do with the Navy, in ordinary times, has caused many of them to be transferred temporarily to the charge of Secretary Wells. There were no official list published since November last, it is not easy to say how many cutters there are. The numbers in any case, will not exceed twenty; so the total number of all sorts of vessels-of-war now subject to Government orders, is about 154; and the guns owned by Uncle Sam about 2,184. Some of the craft are not very efficient. About 38 are regular fighting men-of-war, of the modern stamp.

The Government have order steamers and gunboats to be constructed as speedily as possible, in the different cities, by contract. The blockading fleet will consist of about fifty vessels.

THE HEALTH OF OUR NOBLE CHIEF.—A correspondent of a Boston paper writing from Washington, thus alludes to the health of Gen. Scott, which will be read with pleasure by all:

"On Sunday I had the pleasure of an interview, in company with a friend, with General Scott. So much has been said of his health that I am happy to be able to speak authoritatively upon the subject. Our interview was of at least an hour, and in the course of it I said to him that everybody felt deep interest in his preservation, and I begged to know what I might report when I reached home as to his health. He said that some time ago he received a fall in passing down a stairway by which his limbs were partially paralized by a kind of weakness, and that for some time he walked with some little difficulty; but that besides that he was entirely well, excellent. And I can add that if a free, brisk, unembarrassed conversation of an hour upon a great variety of topics can furnish any test of quickness and vigor of intellect, the country has no cause to apprehend that the General is not in the vigor of mind and power that accomplished so much as when he started on his memorable march from Vera Cruz to Mexico. With such a man to plan, and with such men to execute, it only needs time to mature and provide for the discipline and wants of the troops, to plant the stars and stripes again upon every fort, custom house and navy yard in the circuit of rebellion."

God grant that his life may be spared until this result is accomplished. Whenever any doubt is expressed, or a criticism is made on the movement of our army, it is only necessary to remark, that it is all in the hands of Gen. Scott, and all cavilling instantly ceases. Never has confidence so deservedly reposed in a military commander before. It is the highest tribute that can be paid to his commanding military genius, and the unalloyed patriotism which burns so brightly in the bosom of the noblest of all the devotees of Freedom, still lingering among us.

EDWARD EVERETT.—This gentlemen received a letter from a friend in Virginia, asking whether it is true that he "utterred the Union sentiments attributed to him recently, and also whether he contributed money for the purpose of organizing Fletcher Webster's Regiment, replies in a manly letter, from which we make the following concluding extract:

"I perceive that my having publicly expressed that sentiment, and contributed my mite toward the Regiment of Mr. Webster, (who inherits the conservative opinions of his illustrious father,) has caused surprise on the part of some of my Southern friends—yourself among the most valued of them—as if my so doing was inconsistent with the friendly feelings I have ever cherished toward the South. But these friends forget that as early as the 12th of April, that is, before the Proclamation of President Lincoln, the Secretary of War at Montgomery had threatened that by the 1st of May, the Confederate flag should float over the Capitol at Washington, and in due time over Faneuil Hall. When General Beauregard proceeds to execute this threat, his fed hot cannon balls and shells will not spare the roof that shelters my daughter and our little children at Washington, nor my own roof in Boston. Must I, because I have been the steady friend of the South, sit still while he is battering my house about my ears.

"I cannot describe to you, my dear friend, the sorrow caused me by this state of things. Circumstances, as you well know, had led me to form personally friendly relations at the South, more extensively than most Northern men, and the support given, especially in the Border States, to the ticket on which my name was borne at the late election, filled me with gratitude. If the sacrifice of all I have could have averted the present disastrous struggle, I could have made it willingly, joyfully. But, I pray you, believe me that I speak not only my own conviction, but that of the entire North, when I say that we feel that the conflict has been forced upon us, to gratify the aspirations of ambitious men; that it is our duty to ourselves, to our children, and to the whole people, to sustain the Government; and that it is for positive, more the interest of the South than the North, that this attempt to break up the Union should fail.

I remain, my dear Mr. ———,
Sorrowfully and sincerely yours,
(Signed) EDWARD EVERETT.

AS WE EXPECTED.—The latest news from all parts of Europe, are of the most satisfactory character. So detestable is this treason of the Slave drivers that even in the most despotic countries, their commissioners are not countenanced. France and England will not allow any of their subjects to engage in privateering, and Spain has prohibited Jeff. Davis' pirates to dispose of the plunder at any of their ports. A little more "grape" from the Press, will soon cause her to withdraw or so to modify her Proclamation as to permit Englishmen, who desire to do so, to lend their aid to the cause of freedom, as Prussia has so nobly set the example. Let us not be understood that we consider help necessary to put down the rebellious Slave-drivers, but as the battle is for the Freedom of the World, as well as for the glory of the United States, we desire to see no person repulsed or prohibited from extending his free aid in its defence.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Judge Geo. W. Thompson, one of the Judges of the circuit court of that State, two of whose sons are in the secession army, has issued a noble proclamation breathing the strongest devotion to the Union, demanding that all the Secessionists of that portion of the State lay down their arms and disperse. After alluding to the overwhelming vote in Western Virginia, he concludes as follows:

With such a large majority, neither Eastern Virginia nor the South will be disposed to coerce us to their own local and peculiar policy. With such a position as Western Virginia occupies, separated by vast mountain ranges from old Virginia, accessible to the whole West and the whole North, the whole will be a unit in our defense. Western Virginia never can be coerced or conquered. Her streams may run blood, and her households may be desolated, and if this shall be so, it will be the work of those in Western Virginia, who remain in arms to oppose and resist the wishes of the majority of her people. Retire, disband, and let us alone in peace, under the Constitution and the laws, and do not require those laws and Constitution to be maintained here at this mighty sacrifice.

TERRORISM.—The terrorism that prevails in a large portion of the Rebel States is much greater than that which characterized the worst portion of the French Revolution—it is equalled only by that which we sometimes read of in the regions of the damned. Humanity and civilization weeps over the wickedness displayed by the leaders in this Rebellion.

WAR ITEMS.

THE Charleston *Mercury* of the 6th inst., reports that a privateer captured, off Georgetown, a Portland brig valued at $20,000.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Charleston to the New Orleans *Picayune*, dated the 5th inst., says that Gov. Pickens has published a notification against sending funds to the north, such being in conflict with the law on the subject.

THE examination of the seized telegraph dispatches has caused the sudden disappearance of certain persons who have heretofore stood well in Washington. Among them are one or two prominent correspondents of newspapers.

"THOSE BOYS."—The newspaper boys sometimes resort to a "trick of trade" to sell their wares. The other evening their cry was "Here's the evening papers—Jeff. Davis sick with the John Brown belly ache."

THE State of Missouri is detached from the Department of the West, and incorporated into that now, under the command of Gen. McClellan.

THE Knight of Havelocks. A letter says: We left our quarters in Virginia yesterday, in the very warmest part of the day, and marched through the hot sun, and thank God there was not a man taken sick or sun-struck. We all have Havelocks, and that was what saved us. Mrs. Abe Lincoln, with another lady, visited our camp in a carriage, and gave each man a fine linen Havelock.

LAST week the value of the slave "property" in Fortress Monroe was estimated by General Butler at 60,000 dollars.

A RELIGIOUS regiment is being recruited from the churches, a circular being used instead of a drum. This is a portion of it: "Notice is hereby given to this congregation that a regiment is about to be formed composed of Christian men, without distinction of sect or creed." So says a New York paper.

JAMES REDPATH, the Haytien Agent of Emigration, offers to take charge of the negroes who may be confiscated as contraband of war, and send them to Hayti, where they can have a free farm.

THE Kentucky Brigade is likely to be ordered to Washington, in consequence of the strong prejudice existing in that State against it; and the Home Guard will be organized at Louisville.

THE number of prizes taken in Hampton Roads since the enforcement of the blockade is about forty, and their aggregate value is estimated at about one million dollars.

GENERAL TWIGGS, the meanest traitor that ever disgraced the American name, has been appointed a Major General in the Confederate Army, commanding the Military District of Louisiana. He will make New Orleans his head quarters, and, it is to be hoped, may, sooner or later, fall into the hands of the Government soldiers.

THE latest accounts from England report, that on account of the demand from the United States, the price of Enfield rifles has been advanced by the manufacturers from forty six to eighty shillings.

ATTENTION NURSES! GROUND HOOPS.—The fifth general order issued from Washington to applicants for the post of nurses is in these words:

"*Dress.* A regulation dress will be appointed by the board, which each nurse will be required to adopt,—no *hoops being allowed in the service*. A committee on outfit of the nursing corps, which will be regulated by the amount of baggage allowed to each individual."

THE Louisville *Journal* publishes a letter from a Mississippian, from which we copy the following closing paragraph:

"Let you are trying to keep out of the suck. It is said there is a place between Heaven and Hell called Paradise. The Union is Heaven; you keep out of the suck you will be in Paradise—we are in Hell.

"I give my opinion as a Southerner born and raised in the South. I never had a relation who lived in a free State. I am have a larger property in the Southern property in negroes than I have, yet I say now that the opinion that we had better have given up every negro we owned than have gone into secession.

"As I may be in bleed for expressing an honest opinion, I will give my name only as

A SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPIAN."

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills in another column.

MCLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL.—This remedy has been before the public only a short time, but it has proved to be an invaluable remedy to purify the blood and strengthen the system in every one who uses it recommend it to others, until it has become the standard remedy with every family in the United States. We say to every reader, try it—it is delightful to take. See advertisement in another column. 23-2t

COUGHS.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. 49-6m

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, June 15, 1861.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 38,579 18 tons—by Canal 38,463 10—for the week 77,043 08 tons, against 79,557 for the corresponding week last year.

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

	1860.		1861.		
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
P. & R. R. R.	38,872	855,129	38,579	748,020	107,108
Schuyl. Canal	40,654	455,650	38,463	354,529	176,501
L. Val. R. R.	16,313	276,180	10,323	268,856	7,390
Lehigh Canal	25,371	271,334	32,659	248,534	152,801
Scranton N'th	18,063	352,581	22,930	339,631	13,931
Do. North	5,840	75,152	6,977	101,626	23,443
Pa. Coal Co.	23,372	311,175	24,831	283,000	27,710
Del. & H. Co.	21,166	110,917	25,220	143,222	31,275
Wyoming Sh		74,356		61,801	12,525
Do. North		4,000		16,259	11,653
Broad Top	3,930	79,660	7,191	80,919	1,259
Shamokin	5,218	66,060	4,255	74,462	8,401
Trevorton		38,795		19,601	119,191
Sh. Mt., H. T.		25,515		26,541	1,974
Lykens Val		19,223		22,290	10,073
	217,638	2,870,186	208,312	2,159,203	
		2,755,234	207,658		
		114,952	654		

The supply this week shows but little variation compared with the corresponding week last year. The almost total stoppage of the Coal Trade at Baltimore creates a greater demand from the other Regions leading directly to Philadelphia and New York.

Meetings of the Stockholders of the Schuylkill Valley and Mill Creek Railroads are called in our advertising columns, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of permanently leasing their respective roads to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. This is an important movement, and has been done at the suggestion of Mr. McCalmont, of London. The Stockholders in these lateral Railroads, we believe, are generally interested in the Reading Railroad, hence the movement. The policy of Mr. McCalmont, we learn, is to lessen the expenses of transportation on the Lateral Railroads. How the interests of the Schuylkill Navigation Company will be effected by this movement, we are not prepared to say, but as these two Carrying Companies appear to be acting harmoniously in all their movements, we presume its interests will be protected.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—We learn from the Philadelphia *Mining Register* that ASA WHITNEY, Esq., on the 1st inst., tendered his resignation as President of the said Road, to take effect on the 15th of July, if not sooner. CHARLES E. SMITH, Esq., of the board of directors has been elected President, and the office of Vice President has been abolished, and J. DUTTON STEEL, Esq., assigned to his old position as Chief Engineer of the Road.

Mr. SMITH, the newly elected President is a member of the firm of CHAS. E. SMITH & CO., Iron Manufacturers at Fairmount.

The following is Mr. WHITNEY'S note of resignation:

"Impaired health, and proper attention to my private affairs render it necessary that I should resign the Presidency of this Company. I make this resignation to take effect not later than the 15th of July next, and as much earlier as a successor may be appointed to discharge the duties of the office. I leave the Company free from embarrassment, and have only to regret a separation from those who have so cordially aided my efforts for its prosperity."

This arrangement was effected during the visit of Mr. McCalmont of London.

THE River Coal trade of the West is almost entirely suspended, since the blockade at Cairo.

[illegible] Hydrants, Pavement Plugs of all sizes, together with a general assortment of Gas Fixtures, of the most approved kinds, all of which will be sold and put up at the lowest rates.
H. B. SMITH.
Pottsville, March 12, '61. 11-

INDEMNITY.

THE Franklin Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. Office, No. 163½ Chesnut Street, near Fifth street.

DIRECTORS:

Charles N. Bancker, George W. Richards,
Thomas Hart, Mordecai D. Lewis,
Tobias Wagner, Adolphe E. Borie,
Samuel Grant, David S. Brown,
Jacob R. Smith. Morris Patterson.

Continue to make insurance, permanent or limited on every description of property, in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

The Company have reserved a large contingent Fund, which with their Capital and Premiums, safely invested...

Coal Freights from Philadelphia.

To Boston,	$1 25	Portsmouth,	$1 25
Portland,	1 25	Bridgeport,	1 05
Newburyport,	1 25	Derby,	1 10
New Bedford,	1 25	Rhode Island,	1 10
Newport,	1 10	Troy,	1 15
New London,	1 10	Albany,	1 15
Hartford,	1 25	New York,	90@85
Pawtucket,	1 25	Richmond, Va.,	1 25
New Haven,	1 05	Alexandria,	90
Newark,	90	Washington,	1 00
Stonington,	1 10	Fort Monroe,	1 00
Philadelphia,	12½	Key West,	2 50
		Cuba,	2 50

113 vessels and 27 boats arrived during the week.

From Elizabethport.

To Boston,	90 @ 1 00	Derby,	60
Newburyport,	90 @ 1 00	New London,	55
Portland,	90 @ 1 00	Bridgeport,	50
Providence,	70	Albany,	50
Fall River,	70	Troy,	50
Newport,	70	Hudson,	50
Taunton,	70	Poughkeepsie,	35
Pawtucket,	75	Yonkers,	35
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 Alexandria.

No shipments—Port Blockaded.

The Coal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

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
L-high—Lump, Broken and Egg,	3 50
Do.—Stove,	3 50@3 60
By retail, 2000 lbs.,	4 25@4 50

NEW YORK, June 13.—The inquiry is moderate in Foreign, chiefly confined to gas companies, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.—The inquiry for Domestic is good for the season, especially for the last few days; the cutting off of the supplies from the Southern ports has imparted an unusual degree of activity to the trade connected with this State and Pennsylvania, as free sales are making from yard at $4@$4 75 ⅌ ton.—*Tribune.*

BOSTON, June 13.—There have been further cargo sales of Pictou and Sydney Coal at $4 40, @$4 50 ⅌ ton, cash. English Cannel is quiet, and in Anthracite retail sales continue to be made at $5 75@$6 ⅌ ton.—*Courier.*

For Coal Trade Advertisements, see First Page.

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,	10,329 13	7,748 10
Pottsville,	1,043 12	1,635 10
Schuylkill Haven,	21,374 04	27,366 10
Auburn,	2,499 08	
Port Clinton,	3,342 01	1,713 00
Total for week,	38,579 18	38,463 10
Previously this year,	709,440 10	316,066 06
Total,	748,020 08	354,529 18
To same time last year,	855,128 02	431,029 12
Decrease so far,	107,107 14	76,499 14

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.,	59,192 09	570,388 02
Mt. Carbon	2,030 03	37,606 10
Schuylkill Valley	5,244 07	77,550 12
Mill Creek	13,753 13	205,322 14
Little Schuylkill	4,802 07	99,487 04

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1861.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal Railroad,	21,275 15	48,022 00
Swatara Railroad,	4,642 16	8,745 16

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1861.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	RAILROAD.		CANAL.	
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal Co.,			14,651	95,679
A. Pardee & Co.,	1,584	65,048	3,576	34,891
Parker & Co.,	2,288	54,177		
Sharpe, L. & Co.,	1,198	42,970	1,041	8,020
Mt. Pleasant,		927	85	1,394
Chas. Hamphire,	1,535	44,692	925	6,293
R. C. & J. Johnson,	803	22,751	269	4,838
Beaver Meadow,	458	9,146	141	276
Taggart & Son,	559	19,081	195	1,674
J. B. McCreary & Co.,	1,018	47,202	1,218	12,249
Diblin & Co.,		619		
Jeddo,	771	29,495	1,863	12,752
Harleigh,	174	28,652	207	8,034
German Penna.,	373	29,599	1,389	8,352
Fulton Coal,	222	4,628	249	316
D. Mummy, &c.,			236	1,394
Buck Mountain,			2,610	14,480
Franklin Coal Co.,			1,260	12,152
Council Ridge,			6,434	
Audenried Coal Co.,			706	8,351
Hazleton Coal Co.,			561	6,703
Empire Coal Co.,			671	1,953
Total,	10,274	386,557	32,659	248,534
			10,274	386,557
Total by R. R. & Canal			43,933	634,891
Same time last year,			44,684	622,616
Decrease,			751	12,275

Coal Stocks,

AND OTHER SCHUYLKILL CO. STOCKS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM THOMPSON, BANKER.

	PAR.	OFF'D	ASK'D
Railroads:			
Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville	50	15	15¼
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven	50	45	45½
Mount Carbon	50	10	12
Mill Creek	50	40	45
Schuylkill Valley	50	45	50
Lorberry Creek	50	25	30
Swatara	50		
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.	50	45¼	46½
New Jersey Central	100	106	107
Canals:			
Schuylkill Navigation	50	7	8
preferred	50	15	16
Union Canal	50		1
preferred	50	1	2
Del & Hud'n Coal & Transport'n Co.	100	80	80½
Morris Canal Co.	100	45	48
Railroad & Coal Companies:			
Little Schuyl. Nav. R. R. & Coal Co.	50	14	20
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	50	44	45
Hazleton Coal Co.	50	50	52
Buck Mountain Coal Co.	50	30	35
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R. Co.	50	80	82
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	50	5	7
Beaver Meadows Coal & R. R. Co.	50	16	18
Lykens Valley Coal & Coal Co.	50	5	
Delaware Lack. & Western R. R. Co.	50	9	10
Coal Companies:			
Forest Improvement Co.	25	25	29
Cumberland Coal Co. pref.	100	30	35
New Creek Coal Co.	5	3	
Miscellaneous:			
Miners' Bank	50	47	50
Farmers' Bank	50	50	55
Pottsville Gas Co.	25	20	22
Pottsville Water Co.	25	20	22¼

The stock of all Coal Companies will be added to the above list, when furnished by those who desire their publication.

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

MONK'S NEW MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR;

COMPRISING Eastern Virginia, Maryland and Delaware—the approaches by sea and land to the Capital—the military posts, forts, &c.,—colored—Price 25 cents. For sale at
B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.

A KEY TO THE DISUNION CONSPIRACY.

"THE PARTISAN LEADER:" by Beverly Tucker, of Virginia—secretly printed for circulation in the Southern States, by Duff Green, in 1836, but afterwards suppressed. 2 vols. For sale at
B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Schuylkill Haven, June 13, 1861:

Thomas Carlin	Charles Mullen	F Shelton
Henry B Davis	Miss Mathern	Benjamin Stanner
James Bury	Samuel P Jones	Eluendo Strauser
Caleb F Fisher	Anthony Baker	Louisa Bell
Capt Ewd Larkin	Edward Rhodon	Mary Sterner
Jacob Helm	Daniel Hall	Joshua Tyson
J Harlis	Peter Straub	Henry Weaver
Jacob Heisler	Robert Sheldon	Frank Wagner
Henry Hahn	Mr T A Sterner	J R Wagner
John Paul	William Strable	Benjamin Yost
Mrs C Mott		

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say advertised. One cent additional will be charged for any of the above letters taken from this office.
June 15, '61. 24- ABRAM SAYLOR, *P. M.*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Schuylkill, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of WILLIAM MEYERS, late of the Township of Butler, in the County of Schuylkill, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue on Monday, the 8th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the premises, in the town of Fountain Spring, in the County of Schuylkill, aforesaid—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Fountain Spring, in the County of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, to wit: Being the lots marked with the numbers eleven and nine (11 & 9) on the map or plan of said town of Fountain Spring, as laid out by George Seltzinger; bounded northerly by lot marked number thirteen (13), belonging to Peter Seltzinger; easterly by George street, southerly by lot of George Seltzinger, and westerly by Broad street, containing in front on said Broad street, fifty six feet, and in depth, one hundred and thirty feet, late the estate of said deceased. Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of sale by
SARAH MEYERS, A. P. SPINNEY, *Administrators.*
By order of the Orphans' Court, JOSEPH BOWEN,
Pottsville, June 10, '61-24- *Clerk.*

AUTOMATIC PISTOL.

WE invite the attention of our readers, to a weapon of defence, which should be in the hands of every loyal son and daughter of free America: and especially should it be in the homes of our numerous readers, who on their farms, engaged in peaceful pursuits, are almost unarmed and most exposed to danger. It is a pistol recently invented, and now being manufactured by an enterprising Yankee, named T. J. STAFFORD. It is so simple in construction, and so readily loaded and fixed, that it is safe in the hands of any one to whom a pistol should be entrusted, and is withal so effective an instrument, that none other in the list of deadly weapons can compete with it. It weighs only 6¾ ounces, can be loaded and fired with greater rapidity than any revolver, and the cost is only about half the cost of a revolver. It embraces the essential qualities of rifled cannon, as far as they can be applied to so small an instrument, and its force may be learned from the following letter:—

CAMP AT BUSH RIVER, May 31, 1861.

HENRY A. BARTLETT, Esq.—*Dear Sir:*—I cheerfully comply with your request, to give according to my recollection, the result of an experiment with "*Stafford's Automatic Pistol,*" made at Camp Brandywine, in the presence of Company D, 1st regiment, Delaware Volunteers. The distance at which the target was placed, was one hundred and eighty strides (at least 150 yards.) The ball passed through an inch board, and struck with considerable force another board at the distance of 40 yards further. I consider the trial very satisfactory, and feel justified in recommending your pistol to all persons who may wish to buy. The facility with which it can be loaded and fired, and the simplicity of its construction, in my judgment renders it superior to any pistol in use.
Yours, &c., CAPT. JAMES GREEN.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has several times noticed and highly recommended this pistol and we now call attention to it, as being the best and cheapest pistol extant. Should our Northern homes be invaded, our wives, mothers and daughters could use it with safety to themselves, and death to the traitors. H. A. BARTLETT is the Manufacturer's agent; his address is No. 109, North Front Street, Philadelphia. Prices are as follows: No. 4, $ 50; No. 3, $6 00; No. 2, $8 50; No. 1, $9 50; No. 0, $10 50. Cartridges $1 00 per box.
Philadelphia, June 15, '61. 24 1t

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

SUPERIOR MALT VINEGAR warranted to compare with any in the market. Grocers, Liquor Dealers and Hotel Keepers, will do well to give the subscriber a call. It is put up in well bound wooden barrels for transportation.

Manufactured and constantly on hand by
GEO. LAUER, Pottsville, Pa.
March 2, '61. 9-1y

MILITARY MAPS, &C.

MILITARY MAP of the United States and Territories, compiled from Pub. Documents, new edition, 1861. 25 cents.

Lloyd's American Railroad Map, showing all the different Railroads, Stations, &c. Only 25 cents.

Colton's New Map of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and New Jersey. 25 cents.

Military books of all kinds.

The Rebellion Record, edited by Frank Moore, published in weekly No's. Price 10 cents each.
For sale by B. BANNAN,
June 8, '61. 23 Centre street.

LIST OF VENDERS OF MERCHANDISE

WITHIN the County of Schuylkill, as classified and returned by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for said County, for the year 1861:

	CLASS.	AM'T.		CLASS.	AM'T.
ASHLAND BOR.			*Middle Ward.*		
N Graber	14	$7 00	Nichols & Beck	12	12 50
Lewis Bidding	14	7 00	Daniel Nagle	14	7 00
John Lazarus	14	7 00	Wm R Stout	14	7 00
J H Prichard	14	7 00	Isaac Hammell	14	7 00
E Hannan	14	7 00	Jos Henry	14	7 00
J Kelly	14	7 00	Jake Berryman	14	7 00
M Monohan	14	7 00	N C Morrison	12	12 50
McLoughlin & Co	14	7 00	Wm Wolff	13	10 00
Jacob Yoder	14	7 00	Kline & Kline	14	7 00
J Keeler	14	7 00	Geo Cruikshanks	14	7 00
A Bolich	14	7 00	D B Seidell	14	7 00
A Voshage Agt	14	7 00	Jiles Ball	14	7 00
J Weimer	13	10 00	B Glantz	14	7 00
I F Keine	14	7 00	Wm Saylor	14	7 00
A Schloss	14	7 00	*South Ward.*		
C L Fisher	14	7 00	Jas H Beck & Co	13	10 00
P Osman	14	7 00	Stein & Brother	14	7 00
E Bilts	14	7 00	do do	14	7 00
W J Mealls Agt	11	15 00	H Parker	14	7 00
Lindermuth & Ward	13	10 00	R Reeser	14	7 00
J B Price	13	10 00	Chas Potts	14	7 00
Jacob L Shoeman	14	7 00	J F Altstatt	14	7 00
Levan & Lessig	11	15 00	H H Hill	14	7 00
E F Thompson	14	7 00	John Moser	14	7 00
C E Best	14	7 00	W Bright	14	7 00
Houlton & Bro	14	7 00	Lucy Dorman	14	7 00
J H Hoover	14	7 00	Leon Hirsh	14	7 00
Wm Litchfield	14	7 00	John W Webber	14	7 00
N Clayton	14	7 00	F Sanderson	14	7 00
W C Miller	14	7 00	Jesse Foster	14	7 00
Linn & Harner	14	7 00	A B Wardle	14	7 00
Jas R Cleaver & Co	14	7 00	P Garrigues	12	12 50
Saml Camp	14	7 00	Henry Webber	14	7 00
AUBURN BOR.			Jos B Elliott Agt	14	7 00
A Schultze	14	7 00	Henry Gressang	14	7 00
Isaac Hoffmeister	14	7 00	G Womelsdorf	14	7 00
Moses H Hoover	14	7 00	J G Hughes	14	7 00
Benj Koch	14	7 00	J M Crosland	14	7 00
BARRY TP.			Mudey & Bowen	14	7 00
C C Thomas	14	7 00	A Henderson Agt	12	12 50
Henry Weddle	14	7 00	Jos Bright	8	30 00
Isaac Snyder	14	7 00	E A Beatty	12	12 50
BRANCH TP.			H Rosengarten	12	12 50
Miller & Coyne	11	15 00	Wm Webber	14	7 00
Tyson & Kendrick	11	15 00	Mary Linnera	14	7 00
W K Boyer	14	7 00	P C Glover	14	7 00
Peter Star	14	7 00	John Macdonald	14	7 00
BLYTHE TP.			Oliver Dobson	14	7 00
P D Luther Agt	13	10 00	Isaac Lipman	14	7 00
D W Dodson	12	12 50	Thos Foster & Co	12	12 50
Michael Rooney	14	7 00	S Fister	14	7 00
Chas Latham	14	7 00	Whitfield & Dornan	11	15 00
A C Miller & Co	11	15 00	Koch & Evans	11	15 00
John W Davis	13	10 00	A J Reith	14	7 00
C Tanner	14	7 00	Geo S Patterson & Bro	13	10 00
BUTLER TP.					
B Williams	14	7 00	Breneman & Landenfeldt	14	7 00
F Price	14	7 00			
Henry Seltzinger	14	7 00	J D Jones	14	7 00
CASS TP.			R R Morris	7	40 00
E Bords & Co	6	50 00	Benj Bannan	12	12 50
H Heckscher & Co	6	50 00	**PORTER TP.**		
John Dougherty	14	7 00	Daniel Schrecker	14	7 00
CRESSONA BOR.			**PINEGROVE BOR.**		
Thos H Holt Agt	14	7 00	Chas Molly Agt	13	10 00
Wm L Gray	14	7 00	Paul Barr	14	7 00
Wm A Hammer	14	7 00	Spancake & Strauch	14	7 00
EAST BRUNSWIG TP.			E Hanmiller	14	7 00
Jos Morlburger	13	10 00	John Will	14	7 00
Joshua Boyer	13	10 00	Wheeler Miller & Co	11	15 00
J Boyer & Son	14	7 00	D & J Gensamer	14	7 00
Kock & Elle	13	10 00	Gerhard & Forrer	10	20 00
Wm Koch	14	7 00	Kitzmiller Steese & Co	9	25 00
ELDRED TP.					
Jacob Hale	14	7 00	**PINEGROVE TP.**		
Ellis Hepler	14	7 00	Breitenbach & Co	14	7 00
Jos Klock	14	7 00	Daniel Felty	14	7 00
S & M Paul	14	7 00	Klinger & Felty	14	7 00
Frank Kebler	14	7 00	**PORT CLINTON.**		
FOSTER TP.			Mr M Wagner	14	7 00
H H Dunn	13	10 00	Jonas Rohrbold	14	7 00
Taylor Turnbull & Co	14	7 00	Geo Kemp	13	10 00
Hammit & Co	11	15 00	Jas Wheatley	14	7 00
Wm Verner	14	7 00	**RAHN TP.**		
Wm Taylor	14	7 00	Abbott & Davis	12	12 50
FRAILEY TP.			**REILLY TP.**		
D Reed Agt	14	7 00	J Brooke Agt	14	7 00
C J Donaldson	11	15 00	John Doherty	14	7 00
J Bressler & Co	14	7 00	Jas Giddian	14	7 00
HEGINS TP.			Hewett & Co	10	20 00
Wm Schaidel	14	7 00	**SOUTH MANHEIM TP.**		
Christian Schreiber	14	7 00	Chas Fisher	14	7 00
Andrew Schrub	14	7 00	Benj K Fisher	14	7 00
HUBLEY TP.			**ST. CLAIR BOR.**		
Henry Miller	14	7 00	Geo B Wagner	14	7 00
Wm Schalm	14	7 00	W F Stone	14	7 00
MAHANOY TP.			H Nieman	14	7 00
Edward Boyer	14	7 00	W F Palm	14	7 00
Chas Cowley	14	7 00	Danl Williams	14	7 00
M Barry & Co	14	7 00	Wm Jennings	14	7 00
Do do	14	7 00	John Wilderson	14	7 00
MIDDLEPORT BOR.			Henry Jackson	14	7 00
Frederick Ritter	13	10 00	John Mulcahy	14	7 00
Sol Shellhammer	14	7 00	Abraham Sharpe	14	7 00
R B Shuck	14	7 00	C L Boone	14	7 00
G W Huntzinger	13	10 00	John Dawson	14	7 00
C A Benner	14	7 00	Wm Short	14	7 00
MINERSVILLE.			Jacob Faron	14	7 00
Phillips & Moore	14	7 00	J A Smith & Bro	14	7 00
John Pearce	14	7 00	W Sedgwick	12	12 50
H W Provost	14	7 00	J R Williams	14	7 00
A S Morehead	9	25 00	Saml Morris	9	25 00
B Bisaber Agt	13	10 00	John S Thomas	14	7 00
James Morley	14	7 00	Wm Price	14	7 00
Michael Weftich	14	7 00	Wm Lewis	14	7 00
Paul Neugardt	14	7 00	Beckley (lumber)	14	7 00
Frick & Spencer	12	12 50	Cook & Morrison	14	7 00
John Moban	13	10 00	Wm Pholoney	14	7 00
Engelhardt Hummell	14	7 00	Joseph Townsend	14	7 00
R Schellenberg	14	7 00	Henry B Davis	14	7 00
J Sheard	14	7 00	E Whitfield	14	7 00
Chas Nelms	14	7 00	R H Irwin	14	7 00
Thos Rear	11	15 00	Saml Miller	14	7 00
J S Lawrence	13	10 00	Amanda Holmes	14	7 00
H P Bright	14	7 00	John Bright	14	7 00
F C Lawrence	13	10 00	**SCHUYLKILL HAVEN.**		
John Sterner Agt	13	20 00	Hannah Coxe	14	7 00
Adam Schl as	14	7 00	W H Rudy	14	7 00
J K Burns	13	10 00	Geo Kaufman	13	10 00
S Hibler	14	7 00	A Deitzel	14	7 00
George Marsh	14	7 00	J Ulrich	14	7 00
John Trayer	14	7 00	Abraham Saylor	14	7 00
Jacob Wernert Agt	14	7 00	Fager & Snyder	13	10 00
E Abrahams	14	7 00	A W Saylor	14	7 00
Geo J Hehr	14	7 00	J Boas	14	7 00
M Faltz	14	7 00	Abraham Loeb	14	7 00
M Matz	14	7 00	K Winterstein	14	7 00
Adam Schopp	14	7 00	Kuch & Saylor	14	7 00
Knabb & Tucker	13	10 00	Losch	14	7 00
M Smith	14	7 00	Chas Huntzinger	14	7 00
Francis Bedford	14	7 00	C A Moyer	14	7 00
E A Shellinberger	13	10 00	Geo Dress	14	7 00
Saml Fellz	14	7 00	Jas Davis	14	7 00
J S Laurence	13	10 00	Wm Gensamer	14	7 00
Wm Sterbor	14	7 00	F Goebig	14	7 00
L Pfeltsticker	14	7 00	Jesse E Williams	14	7 00
Moses Roust	14	7 00	W H Levan	13	10 00
M O'Neal	14	7 00	J A Medlar	13	10 00
John Wadlinger	13	10 00	Henry Schultz (lumber)	14	7 00
Ernst & Nichols	14	7 00			
Chas A Geppler	12	12 50	M Heilman	14	7 00
Jacob Geiger	14	7 00	J & W Seyfert	14	7 00
Strauser & Hellner	14	7 00	Wm Robinson	14	7 00
F P Brewert	14	7 00	H Boltz	14	7 00
R A F A Klopp	14	7 00	Saml Schultz	14	7 00
A H Dunn	14	7 00	Eisler & Zimmerman	14	7 00
NEWCASTLE TP.					
P Bomboy	14	7 00	Seibert & Bro	14	7 00
G C Repplier	11	15 00	S Schnader	14	7 00
E & R Phillips	13	10 00	Henry Sausser	14	7 00
Miller & Smith	11	15 00	J Frecshter (lumber)	14	7 00
D B Brown	13	10 00	**SCHUYLKILL TP.**		
T T Jenkins & Co	14	7 00	Conrad Graber	14	7 00
NORTH MANHEIM.			Wm Cooper	14	7 00
W D Kline & Co	13	10 00	D Kershner	14	7 00
Henry Drumheller	14	7 00	Jacob Heitz	14	7 00
Isaac Strauch	13	10 00	**TAMAQUA BOR.**		
J & W Nagle	14	7 00	W F Ludwig	14	7 00
E Kleinert	14	7 00	Jones & Cole	10	20 00
Meth-witGibson	14	7 00	Francis Bright	12	12 50
A M Gray	14	7 00	Philip Dreher Agt	13	10 00
Geo E Hoffman	14	7 00	A Laudaner	13	10 00
Deibert & Drumheller	14	7 00	J N Hadesty	14	7 00
ORWIGSBURG BOR.			Schwartz & Bro	10	20 00
Andrew Kimmel	14	7 00	E J Fry	12	12 50
P Wernert	14	7 00	M B Allebach & Bro	14	7 00
F Beck	13	10 00	H K Aurand	14	7 00
J Hammer	13	10 00	J J Kauffman	14	7 00
Isaac Orwig	14	7 00	W H Bensinger	14	7 00
Geo F Lewis	13	10 00	M Greenawald	14	7 00
PALO ALTO BOR.			Wm Jacobs	14	7 00
Wm Bensinger	14	7 00	A Stichler Agt	14	7 00
PORT CARBON BOR.			Philip Faber	14	7 00
J N Heilner	12	12 50	Chas F Miller	14	7 00
A Heebner	13	10 00	M P Fowler	14	7 00
Abram Seligman	14	7 00	Henry Bay	14	7 00
Emanuel Seligman	14	7 00	P Dormitzer	14	7 00
Thos Maloney	14	7 00	P D Fenstermacher	14	7 00
Uriah Gene	14	7 00	Wm Draper	14	7 00
Watson & Baber	8	30 00	J Stichter & Co	13	10 00
Chas Smith	14	7 00	Gardner & Co	14	7 00
Thos Wiley	14	7 00	Philip Arpach	14	7 00
POTTSVILLE.			Lazarus Rice	14	7 00
North East Ward.			Ratcliffe & Co	10	20 00
L Schwenk	14	7 00	J Donaldson & Co	11	15 00
Jacob Kuebler	14	7 00	Wm Bowdon	14	7 00
J & S Derr	14	7 00	Geo Wiggan & Son	11	15 00
F Ohnmacht	14	7 00	E Enterline	14	7 00
E Strouse	14	7 00	Chas Moyer	14	7 00
Do do	14	7 00	Chas F Shoener	11	15 00
Mrs Roehrig	14	7 00	Jacob Lawenson	14	7 00
Thos Quirk Agt	14	7 00	Moses Rice	14	7 00
Herman Kerts	14	7 00	Sheip & Steinfeld	13	10 00
G H Houghton	14	7 00	Do do	12	12 50
T C Boyle	14	7 00	John Whetstone	14	7 00
Mrs Biltz	14	7 00	J W Nutz	14	7 00
S Scott	14	7 00	G S Boyd	14	7 00
D Shertle	14	7 00	**TREMONT TP.**		
Jos Woollson	14	7 00	Levi Eckell	12	12 50
Samuel Morris	13	10 00	J L Pinkerton	13	10 00
Elizabeth Zugner	14	7 00	H Renninger	14	7 00
W & J Huntzinger	13	10 00	Jacob Gruber	14	7 00
Chas Roehrig	14	7 00	H Bell	9	25 00
J H Fellnagle	14	7 00	F Werthelmer	14	7 00
J G Cochran	14	7 00	J E Lehman	14	7 00
C Silberberg	14	7 00	J R Bailey	14	7 00
Fox & Bro	11	15 00	John A Seltzer	14	7 00
Jas Shisas	14	7 00	Isaac P Bechtle	14	7 00
Frank Pott	10	20 00	D Oliver	14	7 00
J Kirkpatrick Agt	14	7 00	**UNION TP.**		
Solomon Foster	13	10 00	Wm Dearbach	14	7 00
G Haferkamp	13	10 00	Michael Krebs	14	7 00
J S Morris	8	30 00	E Friedman	14	7 00
Chas Barlett	14	7 00	F C Smith	14	7 00
Henry Saylor	14	7 00	Kistler & Rumbull	14	7 00
Geo H Stichter	14	7 00	P M Barrow	14	7 00
James Moore	14	7 00	Philip Knibb	14	7 00
J Greenawald Agt	13	10 00	**UP. MAHANTANGO TP.**		
Chas H Boyer	14	7 00	Weist & Klinger	14	7 00
Anna S Slater	14	7 00	John W Hepler	14	7 00
John Buckley	14	7 00	Jabriel Herb	14	7 00
Chas Lord lumber	13	10 00	Henry Herb	14	7 00
Wm Morrison	14	7 00	John Miller	14	7 00
Isaac Moyer	14	7 00	**WASHINGTON TP.**		
Henry Shelly	14	7 00	Daniel G De Turk	14	7 00
H L Cake	14	7 00	Isaac Moyer	14	7 00
North West Ward.			**WAYNE TP.**		
Israel Johnson	14	7 00	Danl Reeder	14	7 00
Wm Hill	14	7 00	Keyes & Leonhard	14	7 00
A S Faust	14	7 00	Michael Fritz & Co	14	7 00
Elizabeth Strouse	14	7 00	**WEST BRUNSWIG TP.**		
E Kershner	14	7 00	John Matz	14	7 00
Geo Reeder	14	7 00	Elias Kiebel Agt	14	7 00
Daniel Kline	14	7 00	**WEST PENN TP.**		
E Heller	14	7 00	Joseph Ross	14	7 00
Wm Mortimer Jr.	11	15 00	Danl S Kistler & Son	14	7 00
Wm Kalbach	14	7 00	Z H Long	14	7 00
B C Green	14	7 00	Isaac Dawbert	14	7 00
D A Smith	14	7 00	Peter Seiberling	14	7 00
L Herwig	14	7 00	Wm Smith	14	7 00
James Focht	10	20 00	Thomas Mentz	14	7 00
J O Brown & Son	14	7 00	John Zehner	14	7 00
Daniel L Esterly	11	15 00	**BROKERS—Pottsville.**		
Oliver Dobson	13	10 00	Wm Thompson	30	00
Shires & Losh	13	10 00	F Whitney	30	00
Stichter & Thompson	11	15 00	**BREWERS—Pottsville.**		
Solomon Hoover	14	7 00	D G Yuengling	50	00
Wm E Boyer	14	7 00	Geo Lauer	50	00
Herman Rabenau	14	7 00	F C Kaentzler	15	00
R Wetzell	14	7 00	Gottlieb Steidle	15	00
J Koop	14	7 00	**BREWERS—Tamaqua.**		
J Franklin Harris	14	7 00	Jos H Adams	20	00
C W Clemens	14	7 00	Geo A Klauder	15	00
Thos Thomas Agt	14	7 00	**BREWERS—Tremont.**		
C F Kopitsch	14	7 00	Unsbberger & Hoffberger	15	00
John Drill	14	7 00	**DISTILLERS—Pottsville.**		
Henry Loeschel	14	7 00	Joe Ackerman	15	00
			Joe Albar	15	00

R. EDWARDS, *Mercantile Appraiser.*

The day of appeal from the above classification and assessment will be held in the Arbitration Room, in the Court House, in the borough of Pottsville, on Wednesday, the 3d day of July, 1861, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.

R. EDWARDS,
June 8, '61. 23 3t *Mercantile Appraiser.*

THE EYE! AND EAR!

Skillfully treated for all the diseases to which they are subject—by DR. JONES of New York—a thoroughly Educated Physician, *a graduate of an American and European Medical College and of an Eye and Ear College.* Dr. J. is at the head of JONES'S *Eye and Ear Institution, No. 218 West 14th Street, New York.* He will visit some of the principal cities in this State during the summer. DR. JONES performs all kinds of difficult operations in surgery. He introduces *artificial eyes without pain, to move and appear natural.* He can suit all persons that may have lost an eye or partly lost it. He straightens cross eyes—which operation improves the sight and appearance, and is always successful, in three minutes. He keeps spectacles for near sighted persons—cataract glasses, and glasses for aged persons. He introduces artificial ear drums where the natural drum is destroyed, which improves the hearing immediately. Dr. J. treats with unbounded success, old standing diseases of all kinds, and has nearly five hundred remedies with him for that purpose. DR. JONES'S Diplomas and Credentials are suspended in his office. Remember his office, at the American House, Pottsville, till June 24th only. Room No. 10, up the first stairs.
Pottsville, June 8, '61 23-2t

S. S. CORBIN,

MANUFACTURER and Wholesale Dealer in Bonnets, Bonnet Frames, Flowers, Feathers, Straw and Millinery Goods in general.
No. 218 *Arch St., above Second, Philadelphia.*
April 24 '61 16-1y

GLEN-ECHO MILLS,
Germantown, Pa.

McCALLUM & CO., Manufacturers Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Carpetings, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Matting's &c.
Warehouse, No. 509 Chestnut Street, opposite the State House, Philadelphia.
April 28, '61 16-1y

CHINA GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

JUST opened two doors below the Town Hall in Centre street, a well selected stock of the above mentioned goods, together with Rockingham, Stone and Common Ware. Complete Dining, Tea and Toilet Setts. Ornamental Figures, Vases, &c. &c., all of which will be offered to suit the times and the purchaser. Call and examine for yourselves. GEO. R. HOUGHTON.
Pottsville, August 11, '60 32-

J. A. MOORE,
Agent for ROOT, RUST & CLARKE,
215 Pearl Street, New York.

DEALERS in SPERM, LARD and MINERS' OILS.
Office—In MURPHY'S BUILDING,
Centre St., Pottsville, Pa.
June 8, '61 23-3m

IMPROVED WROUGHT IRON SCREENS.

ROGERS & LAUBENSTEIN, of Minersville, are now prepared to manufacture new and improved Circular Iron Screens for Colliery purposes.

These screens are made of square iron after a new method, for which a patent has been applied, invented by one of the firm. They will clean and select the coal better than any screens now made, and keep their position as well as those made of cast iron.

They respectfully ask all coal operators to give them a call and examine these screens, feeling confident that they will be satisfied that they possess all the above qualities, and are sold as low as any good article in the market. ROGERS & LAUBENSTEIN.
Minersville, 27th April, '61 17-3m*

YORK

FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office for Schuylkill County, in Wilson's building, Market street Pottsville.

Eight Years and no assessments on premium notes, and yet this company has paid over $50,000 of losses, and has paid over $15,000 of that sum in Schuylkill County, viz:

Alm. Heebner, Port Carbon,	$2,500
Alex. Love, Ashland,	$1,800
B. Schertle, Minersville Mill,	$3,100
Patrick Christopher, Cass Township,	$2,150
Womelsdorf & Co., Distillery Pottsville,	$1,912

With various other losses ranging from $100 to $1000. Persons desiring insurance would do well to call on the subscriber who is the only agent for Schuylkill County, when the most satisfactory evidence of promptness for payment and reliability will be furnished. The capital of the company is sufficient to warrant the belief that there will not be any necessity for assessments at all and consequently the cost for insurance will be less than in any other company. T. A. GODFREY, *Agent.*
Pottsville, April 20, '61 16-

Stichter & Thompson,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, TOOLS, &C.
Corner Centre and Market, "Sign of the Saw,"
POTTSVILLE, PA.
January 29, '59 5-tf

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: **Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.**

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully,
Yours,
ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhoea or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhoea by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration of the uterus.* The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease.* One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.
Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver,* which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver.* My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by John G. Brown & Son, H. Saylor and H. Rabenau, Pottsville; J. K. Burns, Minersville; W. C. Miller, Ashland; E. J. Fry, Tamaqua; P. Brown, Mt. Laffee; H. Heil & Co., Tremont; W. H. Levan, Schuylkill Haven; and by Dealers everywhere.
May 4, '61. 18-1y

Postscript.

Saturday, June 15, 1861.

LATEST NEWS.

WESTERN VIRGINIA UNION CONVENTION.—Wheeling, June 13.—The Convention met at 9 A. M. to-day in the U. S. Court room.

Mr. Carlisle, Chairman of the Committee on Business, reported a declaration reviewing the unhappy condition of the State; setting forth the usurpation of the Richmond Convention; offering a bill of rights; repudiating allegiance with the southern confederacy, and vacating the offices of all who adhere to it, whether executive, legislative or judicial.

The reading of the declaration was listened to with profound interest. Not a dissenting opinion was expressed. It was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Paxton, of Ohio county, offered a resolution, setting forth the grievances long suffered by western Virginia, and declaratory of their intention never to submit to the ordinance of secession, but to maintain their rights in the Union. This was adopted.

THE ELECTION IN MARYLAND—H. WINTER DAVIS DEFEATED.—*Baltimore*, June 13.—The election in this city passed off quietly. Henry Winter Davis was defeated for Congress, in the fourth district, by the following vote:

Henry May,	8,335
Henry Winter Davis,	6,287

Both candidates claimed to be Union men. The vote cast is small, there being 3800 voters in the district that would not vote for either.

The straight out Union candidates, it is believed, are elected in all the other districts.

MAJOR GENERAL BANKS, has been assigned to the command of the Military Department at Annapolis. Gen. Cadwallader has been assigned to the command of a new division to co-operate with General Patterson in the operations against Harper's Ferry.

ATTACK ON A PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT—ONE MAN WOUNDED.—*Washington*, June 13—3 P. M.—An attack was made this morning by the rebels on the outpost of the Pennsylvania Fifth regiment, at Alexandria, in which a private of company G, was wounded in the arm. His arm was amputated.

LATER ACCOUNTS from Fortress Monroe state that only 12 men were killed in all—7 in the engagement and 5 in the unfortunate blunder. The rebel report acknowledges 3 killed and 10 or 12 wounded.

MANASSAS JUNCTION.—Rumors of an intended advance of the National troops from Alexandria upon Manassas Junction, continue to prevail; but those best qualified to judge say that this will not at present take place, although a feint may be made to divert attention from Harper's Ferry. Our Washington correspondent hints that the Capital is not yet regarded by General Scott as perfectly secure.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.—An escaped prisoner states that the rebels at Fairfax Court House number less than 700 poorly armed men.

GEN. DIX TO BE MADE A MAJOR-GENERAL.—The President and Secretary Cameron have agreed to appoint Gen. Dix a Major General immediately. The remaining military appointments will be disposed of as soon as possible.

INSPECTION OF THE ENCAMPMENTS.—The President, accompanied by the Secretaries of War and Treasury, visited the several encampments on the other side of the river, examined the intrenchments and reviewed the regiments. They were escorted by a troop of cavalry.

THE Post Office Department propose to procure a new style of stamped envelopes. This has been made necessary by the action of the rebels, whose postmasters steal those now in their hands.

ANDREW T. MCREYNOLDS is to command Carl Schurz's regiment. He served with honor in the Mexican War, being a captain in the 3d Dragoons, the body guard of Scott.

ORVILLE H. BROWNSON, whom the Governor of Illinois has appointed Senator from that State, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Douglas, has long stood at the head of the bar of that State, and was one of her prominent Whigs under the old regime.

FROM St. Louis, we learn that Governor Jackson has issued a treasonable proclamation. Attempts have also been made to enlist men for the Rebel Army, but Gen. Lyon is after the traitors and has already arrested several prominent parties charged with treason. He is also taking measures to protect the Union men in that State.

The First Repulse.

THE ATTACK ON GREAT BETHEL.

On Monday morning last, the U. S. forces stationed in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, made an attack on a Rebel Force, stationed at Great Bethel, a short distance from that point, under the command of Gen. Peirce, of Massachusetts. Owing to some unfortunate mistake, Col. Bendix's N. York Regiment fired on Col. Townsend's Albany Regiment, killing 2 men, and wounding several others. This created confusion, and defeated the orders of Gen. Butler, who intended to take the battery by surprise. After consultation among the officers, it was agreed to attack the battery after daylight, and a gallant charge was made upon it, which lasted nearly two hours under the fire of heavy guns, among which were rifled cannon. As the ammunition was becoming short, a retreat was ordered by Gen. Peirce, just on the eve of victory it is alledged by some, which was conducted in an orderly manner, carrying away the killed and wounded, which according to the latest accounts number 12 killed and 50 wounded. Some accounts state 32 killed. Among the killed is the gallant Lieut. Greble, U. S. Army, of Philadelphia, and Major Winthrop of Col. Townsend's Regiment, a noble soldier and a brilliant writer. Lieut. Greble was interred in Philadelphia yesterday, with all the honors of war. This is an unfortunate affair, and the conduct of Gen. Pierce is censured on account of incompetency, but Gen. Butler in his official despatch says: "I think, in the unfortunate combination of circumstances, and the result which we experienced, we have gained more than we have lost. Our troops have learned to have confidence in themselves under fire, the enemy have shown, that they will not meet us in the open field, and our officers have learned wherein their organization and drill are inefficient."

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot* says, "The entire blame of the unfortunate result of the affair is laid on the shoulders of Gen. Pierce, who is execrated by every one for his total want of efficiency. Gen. Butler was perfectly enraged against him, and when Pierce was brought before him, he cursed him, called him a fool and a coward, told him he had failed in the performance of his duty, declaring that he had no confidence in him, and that he would not hereafter trust him, no matter how small or unimportant the affair."

The appointment of Gen. Pierce, was recommended by Gen. Butler, and no wonder he felt enraged at his conduct.

THE REBELS DISPERSED.

Another Victory over the Rebel Troops.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 13.—Under instructions from Major General Patterson, Col. Lewis Wallace, with his regiment of Indiana volunteers, left Cumberland on the 11th inst., for Romney, Va., the county seat of Hampshire county, where he surprised, and, after a sharp fight, completely routed five hundred Secession troops, capturing some prisoners, killing two, wounding one, and taking a first class camp equipage, provisions, medical stores, arms, etc. On our side, one was slightly wounded. The regiment returned to Cumberland the same day.

Latest from Harper's Ferry.

All eyes are directed to this point, where it is believed the first great blow will be struck against the rebels, consequently intense interest is manifested to obtain the latest intelligence from that quarter.

The rebel force, it is believed by many, have been underestimated; some fixing it at 15,000 and others at over 20,000. It is certain however that they are being reenforced pretty rapidly. The rumors of a retreat are contradicted, and it is said that provisions are plenty with a large quantity of heavy artillery and numerous batteries, which renders the place almost impregnable.—They are evidently fortifying themselves at every point. The Kentucky forces are not trusted by the rebels, and it is generally believed that they will refuse to fight and disband.

The restrictions put upon the reporters for newspapers, by the officers of the army, embarrass their operations, and it is difficult to obtain accurate news. Immense forces are however, moving in that quarter from all points, the object of which cannot be mistaken. No less than 20,000 troops are in the neighborhood of Chambersburg, and the supply of wagons and horses to carry the immense supply of stores and ammunition for so large a force are deficient.

The forces at Cumberland, Md., are delayed by the burning of bridges. Information from Rockville, Md., shows that the New York 9th, Pennsylvania 1st, and New Hampshire Regiments, together with the President's Mounted Guard and a part of Col. Magruder's Battery, on Wednesday, moved from that town. The 5th Massachusetts Regiment and a company of artillery yesterday left the Relay House; though their destination was not known with accuracy. It was supposed that they were going to Harper's Ferry. Gen. Cadwalader and Staff reached Greencastle yesterday. He is to take command of the division which is to cross the Potomac at Williamsport.—Col. Keim commands the division which moves through Hagerstown and Sharpsburg. The 4th Brigade has reached a point three miles below Greencastle. Gen. Patterson's headquarters are to be removed to Hagerstown. The 4th Connecticut Regiment has reached Chambersburg, and encamps six miles below that place; the Wisconsin Regiment will encamp with them. The 11th Pennsylvania Regiment has arrived at Chambersburg. Everything indicates speedy and active movements.

A CHANCE FOR VOLUNTEERS.—We learn from Washington that the Government has decided to accept all properly organized and efficiently officered Regiments, offered during the war. None but full Regiments will be accepted. COL. NAGLE has offered his Regiment. He is one of the most cool and capable officers in the State, and we would like to see it filled up entirely of volunteers from Schuylkill County.

STILL LATER.

EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY BY THE REBELS.

WON'T STAND FIRE.

BURNING OF THE BRIDGES

HAGERSTOWN, MD.—June 14.—The bridges across the Potomac, at Harper's Ferry and Shepherdstown, Virginia, were burned last night by the rebels, who have retired from the Maryland side of the river. This is reliable.

FREDERICK, MD.—June 14.—A messenger has just arrived here from within one mile of Harper's Ferry, who confirms the report of the burning of the bridges—he also reports that all the troops have been withdrawn from the Maryland side, and that the town of Harper's Ferry has been evacuated by the great body of rebels recently there. A small force is yet there, probably the rear guard of the retreating army.

It is reported that eight car loads of provisions were destroyed to prevent them falling into the hands of the U. S. troops, who are supposed to be concentrating upon the Ferry from the direction of Greencastle and Cumberland.

The wife and family of George Hugar were at the Ferry last night, and had engaged a private conveyance to take them to a point farther South, but were compelled to accompany the army by its sudden flight.

CAIRO.—The last accounts state that everything was quiet at that point, and no attack from Gen. Pillow was anticipated.

THE Union majority in Maryland is about 50,000.

Washington, June 14.—A wealthy citizen of Virginia, named William Patton, was arrested below Mount Vernon, last night, by a detachment of the gallant Pennsylvania Fifth Regiment. Patton was on horseback. He was in rebel uniform. Through him Gen. Mansfield hopes to obtain valuable information of the rebel strength.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.—FORT MONROE, June 13, via BALTIMORE, 14.—There were no military movements of importance to-day. The statement in yesterday's despatch, that the rebels had retired from Great Bethel, is true as far as their main body is concerned, but the place is still held by them, and can be occupied by a large force at short notice.