Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861.

Agents:
New York—O. H. Frost, Room No. 2, 110 Broadway.
Philadelphia—Joy, Coe & Co., 5th and Chesnut streets.
Who are authorised to receive subscriptions and contract Bills for the Miners' Journal establishment.

☞ **Ourselves.**—We have our bills made out up to the 1st of July, and will be happy to place receipts on the same as speedily as possible. Our expenses are as heavy as usual in publishing the Journal, because we cannot diminish our force, while the business of the establishment suffers heavily, in common with other branches of business. And besides, everything connected with the publication of the Journal is cash now-a-days. The paper-maker wants cash, the ink-maker demands cash, and the hands must have cash every week—and unless we receive cash for what is due us we may be compelled to suspend, also, as hundreds of others have been compelled to do throughout the country. To call often for small sums is attended with heavy expenses, and therefore we hope that all those who are indebted, and they can see the amount of their indebtedness on the direction of the papers, will either call or transmit the same as soon as possible, so that we can meet our engagements also.

Col. Wade Hampton, was wounded but not killed in the battle at the Junction.

Read Senator Johnson's remarks in the United States Senate, in another column.

Capt. Avis the jailor of old John Brown at Charlestown, was killed at the battle of the Junction.

Congress will in all probability, adjourn in a day or so. Nearly all the war measures have been passed.

Major Waring of the Garibaldi Guards has been tendered the commission of Major of Cavalry under Gen Fremont.

The Richmond Bank Convention has adjourned after advising the Confederate Government to issue $100,000,000 in Treasury notes.

A dispatch from Richmond to the *Charleston Courier*, of the 25th, says: "Col. Wade Hampton and Gen. E. H. Smith, who were wounded, are doing well."

Since the 1st of June, there have been received at Washington, by the Quartermaster's Department, 4,708 horses, 958 mules, 906 wagons, and 350 ambulances.

From an escaped prisoner who fled from Manassas, we learn that our men who are there as prisoners, are well cared for, and are as comfortable as could be expected.

More Troops.—The War Department has made a requisition on Pennsylvania for Ten more Regiments, independent of the Fifteen Reserve Regiments and those already accepted for three year's service.

Justice.—Amid all the barbarities practised by the Rebels on the wounded at the bloody battle at the Junction, we are happy to have it in our power to state that all accounts from the Rebels agree that the wounded prisoners taken have been treated humanely.

The Vigorous Policy.—There are fresh indications of the inauguration of a more vigorous policy. The country may feel confidence now that there are earnestness and energy in every Department of the War Office. Gen. McClellan inspires and supervises everything.

The Hon. Mr. Ely, member of Congress from New York, is a prisoner at Manassas Junction. It was suggested in the House of Representatives, that Messrs. *Vallandigham* and *Burnett* be offered in exchange for him. If that would not answer they might throw in also *Ancona* of Berks.

Cavalry is coming into requisition now. On Wednesday the War Department ordered Col. Graham of the 70th Regiment, Kings County N. Y., to recruit, within twenty days, 1,000 cavalry men and bring them to Washington, where arms, uniforms, horses, and equipments awaited them.

Gen. McClellan's Call.—It is said by those who profess to speak of their own knowledge, that the credit of calling Gen. McClellan to the command of the army of the Potomac belongs to President Lincoln. The majority of the Cabinet were indifferent, if not opposed to the change.

Sunday Battles.—At a meeting held in New York, a few days since, to provide for the spiritual care of the wounded in the recent battle, the Rev. Doct. Tyng declared that from all he could learn there was no necessity for commencing that battle on Sunday, and declared that "History had recorded the fact that the party who made the attack in war, on Sunday, had invariably been defeated."

Drunken Pay-Masters—The Curse of Rum.—We learn from a gentleman who was at Harrisburg, that one of the reasons why there was so much delay in the payment of our troops at Harrisburg, was that three of the four Pay-Masters that arrived there to pay off the troops were drunk. If this is true, it is a great outrage. We allude to it for the purpose of having this difficulty remedied, if possible, in the Army.

The Gallant Meagher.—This Irish patriot behaved nobly in the action at Manassas Junction. He was captain of a company in the 69th, and when one of our banners was captured he raised the Flag of Erin, and dashing into the midst of the enemy, re-captured it, and bore it off in triumph. He has since been elected Lieut. Colonel of the 69th, to supply the place of the lamented Lieut. Colonel Haggerty, who fell in battle.

West Point.—In the Bill reorganizing the West Point Naval School, it provides that "all cadets now in or who may hereafter enter the Military Academy shall swear to support the Constitution, bear true allegiance to the National Government, and maintain and defend the sovereignty of the United States, paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty, fealty or country whatsoever, and that they will obey all orders of superior officers."

No Want of Arms South.—A correspondent of the Georgia *Citizen*, from Richmond, says there are over 900 men employed in the Tredegar Iron Works, where they turn off over 10 cannon per day, from 5 to 134 pounders—columbiads, howitzers, field pieces, rifled cannon, shell, shot and balls—enough to supply an army of 500,000 men. The musket stock is made in a peculiar way. The piece of wood is put into a machine, and it comes out a perfect stock; 500 are turned out in a day.

The manufacture of cartridges is another show. They are made by women and girls. Between 300 and 400 are employed. About 200,000 are turned off per day. There are 1,200 mules employed conveying the war munitions, stores, &c.

The Tax Bill.—Some of the Representatives in Congress, seem to shrink from passing the tax bill. This is all wrong. We are in a state of war for the preservation of the Union. Soldiers cannot be put into the field without money, and the property-holders interested in the support of the Government, and those who receive good salaries, must expect to be taxed for war purposes. Every sensible man in the community knows this—and why should members of Congress shrink from the performance of their duty in passing equal tax laws for the support of the Government and the Union, in the present crisis. Men who are afraid to perform their duty, ought not to be sent to Congress. Let there be no shrinking in Congress, in the performance of their duty to the Country in providing means to carry on this war.

Rebels don't like the Germans.—The following precious article appeared in a Kentucky Secession paper a short time ago. Speaking of the Germans at Cairo, the Editor says:

"When the bow-legged, wooden-shoed, sour-krout stinking, bologne-sausage-eating, hen-roost-robbing Dutch sons of —— from Cairo had accomplished the brilliant feat of taking down the Secession flag on the river bank, they were pointed to another flag of the same sort, which was flying gloriously and defiantly about two squares distant (and which their guns did not cover,) and defied, yes, double-big, black dog dared [as we used to say at school] to take that flag down. The cowardly pups, the sheep-dogs, the sneaking skunks dare not do so, because those twelve pieces of artillery were not bearing upon it. And these are the people who are sent by Lincoln to 'crush out' the South!"

N. Y. Herald's Proposition.—This paper suggests that the whole three millions of slaves in the insurgent States should be taken from the 300,000 rebel aristocrats who now own them, and sold to the 750,000 poor whites, residing in those States at the cheap average rate of $25 apiece. Thus the 750,000 will be converted at once into staunch Union men and the Government will receive seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars or rather more than enough to pay the whole cost of the war. This is not a bad idea—and if the negroes could be apprenticed, not sold, to the friends of the Union, on condition that the children should become free at a certain age, it will place Slavery in a position that the people would become satisfied that it would gradually disappear from the country.

The Way to Raise Money.—The best mode to raise money to carry on the war is to tax all kinds of spirits. This is done in Russia and in fact all other countries, in time of war. Last year it appears by the following paragraph which we take from an exchange:

"By the last reports the expenditures of Russia were $220,000,000, with a revenue of only $200,000,000. In 1858 the cost of the army alone amounted to $75,000,000. The great source of revenue is the duty on spirits, which reached $92,000,000 per annum. This branch of revenue is farmed out to two hundred and sixteen persons, who retail the liquor at about thirty cents a quart."

This system of taxation will injure no person while it will benefit the community.

More Barbarism.—An act has been perpetrated by one brother upon the homestead of another near Fall's Church which shows the kind of civil war that the Rebels are disposed to wage. Mr. Throckmorton, son-in-law of the Hon. Charles H. Upton, member of Congress, from the Fairfax District, invited Gen Tyler to make his house his head-quarters, which he did. On Wednesday last Throckmorton's brother, with 25 Rebel cavalry at his heels, ransacked the house, and destroyed the furniture, outbuildings and crops.

Horrible Practice.—Gen. Butler has disclosed the fact that friends of the volunteers, are in the habit of sending them rum while in the army. He states that no less than one hundred and one packages of rum, were received by one express in a day at that point, all of which were turned over to the Hospital Department. Such indiscreet friends might almost as well join Jeff Davis's Rebels at once, as to aid in demoralizing our soldiers, and render them unfit to fight the battles of the Country.

Brigadier Generals.—The President on the recommendation of the members of Congress, has appointed the following Brigadier Generals from this State, commissions to date from Aug. 17: Col. Samuel P. Heintzelman of the 17th Infantry, who was wounded while gallantly leading his Division at Bull Run; Col. Andrew Porter, 16th Infantry, the present Provost Marshal of the city, who led one of Col. Hunter's Brigades; Col. Wm. B. Franklin, 2d Infantry a very highly esteemed officer, who commanded Col. Heintzelman's First Brigade.

How long will the Government permit the traitor Breckinridge, to ventilate his Treason in the U. S. Senate? If they don't soon stop him, the people will. We had supposed that such exhibitions had ceased on the floor of Congress, but this Rebel becomes more bold since our reverse at Manassas. Almost every word he utters is *rank treason*, and no interest except the Rebel interest would suffer if his neck were graced with a little hemp. Jeff. Davis is doing no more in the field than this rank traitor is trying to do in Congress.

The Forces.—The Rebel papers state that 15,000 of their forces were engaged actively in the battle at Manassas. This may be true or not. About 22,000 of the Federal forces were engaged. Gen. Beauregard commanded on the right wing, Gen. Johnson on the left, and Jeff. Davis in the centre. The Rebels report 2 Generals, 3 Colonels, 1 Lieut. Colonel, and 1 Major killed, and 1 General, 5 Colonels, and 1 Major wounded. The loss in killed and wounded is not less than 2000.

The *Memphis Appeal*, in urging the planters to keep their cotton at home, says: "Should the usual quantity be brought to Memphis, says 400,000 bales, and be stored in our warehouse this Fall, the temptation for the enemy to essay its capture would be extremely great, particularly as cotton will be very scarce at the North next Winter. It would be tantamount, indeed, to offering $20,000,000 for invasion of the Mississippi Valley and for a successful invasion against Memphis."

From Missouri.—The Missouri Convention on Tuesday declared the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State vacant, and on Wednesday Hamilton R. Gamble was elected Provisional Governor; Willard P. Hall, Lieutenant-Governor; Mordecai Oliver, Secretary of State. These officers were at once inaugurated, amid general rejoicing. The Convention, we believe, has also deposed the present Legislature, and directed a new election.

Panics in Battle.—An old warrior in the *Tribune* says:

Panic is a phenomenon of which no explanation can be given. The evil nevertheless exists; but it may be lessened though not abolished.

The evil originates mostly in the imagination of some single coward, whose cries of fear or distress act contagiously upon those next to him, and with the speed of lightning it is spread to the whole, without any apparent reason; this causeless panic is magnified by the cries and shouts of the officers, and forces into flight bodies of troops who may have learned to despise death in a hundred battles. If, on the contrary, the officers act in silence while the commander determinedly thunders into them the command "*Halt*," and at once proceed to whatever evolution may be necessary, in nine cases out of every ten they can be brought to a stand. A few rapid, fast runners, may escape, but never mind, they will be stopped by the reserve, rallied and forming a body of variegated uniforms in marching back to the battle field, soon find opportunity to wipe away their disgrace.

From Manassas.—The body of Col. Cameron has not been recovered as yet. It was either burnt up in the house in which it was placed, or it was buried with the soldiers. Two of the persons who were in search of it, McGraw and Harris, were taken prisoners, and are now in the hands of the Rebels.

So strong is the prejudice against the Fire Zouaves, that the Rebels refuse to bury their dead. Col. Corcoran of the 69th, is a prisoner. He was wounded and one account states that he is dead. Col. Wilcox, who was reported dead, is believed to be still living.

All the prisoners taken by the rebels, have been put to work on the entrenchments at Richmond.

A Rebel correspondent writing from Manassas Junction to a Kentucky paper the day after the battle, says: "Our loss is fully two thousand killed and wounded."

Several of our Surgeons surrendered themselves to the enemy, stating that they had the wounded men under their charge. This was noble.

The Rebels seem to think that the Fire Zouaves were cut to pieces, and that only a few are left. They will find out their mistake after a while, as they only lost 20 killed and 68 wounded. They admit the loss of 110 of the Black Horse Cavalry.

Opinion of the Attorney General on the Habeas Corpus Question.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 11th inst., requiring a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General mentioned in the President's message, in reference to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, Judge Bates has transmitted to the House a copy of his letter to the President of July 5th. It makes a pamphlet of twelve pages. The following are the chief points of the document. The questions asked by the President were:

First—In the present time of a great and dangerous insurrection, has the President the discretionary power to cause to be arrested and held in custody persons known to have criminal intercourse with the insurgents, or persons against whom there is probable cause of suspicion of such criminal complicity?

Second—In such cases of arrest, is the President justified in refusing to obey a writ of habeas corpus issued by a court or a judge, requiring him or his agent to produce the body of the prisoner, and show the cause of his caption and detention, to be adjudged and disposed of by such court or judge?

To the first question Judge Bates, after a preliminary argument upon the relative powers of the several branches of the government, says:

"I am clearly of the opinion that, in a time like the present, when the very existence of the nation is assailed by a great and dangerous insurrection, the President has the lawful discretionary power to arrest and hold in custody persons known to have criminal intercourse with the insurgents, or persons against whom there is probable cause for suspicion of such criminal complicity."

After proceeding to prove this position, as to the second question he says:

"Having assumed, in answering the first question, that the President has legal discretionary powers, &c., it might seem unnecessary to go into any prolonged argument to prove that in such a case the President is fully justified in refusing to obey a writ of habeas corpus," &c.

He concludes—"Not doubting the power of the President to capture and hold by force open insurgents against the government, and to arrest and imprison their suspected accomplices, I never thought of first suspending the writ of habeas corpus, any more than I thought of first suspending the writ of replevin, before seizing arms and munitions destined for the enemy. The power to do these things is in the hands of the President, placed there by the constitution, and the statute law, as a sacred trust, to be used by him, in his best discretion, in the performance of his great first duty, to preserve, protect and defend the constitution, and for any breach of that trust he is responsible before the high court of impeachment, and before no other human tribunal."

The Federal Loss in the Late Battle.

No full or official statement of the loss in the battle of Sunday, July 21, has yet appeared. Some of the three months' regiments had gone home before correct returns were made out, while others are yet incomplete. The following table, from the Washington *Sunday Chronicle*, is the most circumstantial and comprehensive statement we have seen:

Regiment.	Colonel.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
79th N. Y. Highlanders,	Cameron,	1	20	43	108
5th Massachusetts,	Lawrence,		25	26	13
28th Scott Life Guard,	Ward,		13	31	84
2d Ohio,	Wilson,	4	17	15	142
1st Michigan,	Wilcox,	1	8	32	64
1st Minnesota,	Gorman,	1	49	35	200
2d New York,	Tompkins,		17	15	148
11th New York F. Z.,	Farnham,		20	57	5
14th New York,	Wood,		38	26	
69th New York,	Corcoran,		32	34	1
71st New York,	Martin,		13	30	
1st Rhode Island,	Burnside,		15	27	13
2d Rhode Island,	Slocum,		8	7	1
2d Rhode Island Battery,			8	7	1
1st Maine,	Jackson,			5	1
2d Maine,	Jamison,			6	
3d Maine,	Howard,			7	
4th Maine,	Berry,			3	
1st Massachusetts,	Cowdin,			7	
2d New Hampshire,	Marston,		5	3	
2d Wisconsin,				3	
2d Vermont,	Whiting,		6	8	
U. S. Marines,			1	5	
11th Massachusetts,	Clark,			5	
1st Ohio,	McCook,		1	1	
2d Ohio,	Wilson,		1	2	
1st New Jersey,	Johnson,		1		
2d New Jersey,	Baker,		1		
3d New Jersey,	Napton,		1		
1st Connecticut,	Burnham,			6	
2d Connecticut,	Terry,			5	
27th New York,	Slocum,		1	21	
13th New York,	Quimby,			4	
8th New York,	Lyons,		3	4	3
Total,		13	317	532	775

This makes the total loss 1,637. The New York *Herald* makes the following summary:

Killed,	280
Wounded,	729
Missing (supposed prisoners),	477
Total,	1486

W. S. King, Surgeon and Medical Doctor, U. S. Army, in an official communication gives it as his opinion that our loss in killed and wounded will sum up from 800 to 1000.

WHAT the SLAVE-HOLDERS INTEND DOING.

Mr. Russel in one of his recent letters to the London *Times*, from the slave region, in giving a conversation with a prominent officer says:

"My companion was a very intelligent Southern gentleman, formerly editor of a newspaper. We talked of the crime of the country, of the brutal shootings and stabbings which disgraced it. He admitted their existence with regret, but he could advise and suggest no remedy. 'The rowdies have rushed in upon us, so that we can't master them.' 'Is the law powerless?' 'Well, Sir, you see these men get hold of those who should administer the law, or they are too powerful or too reckless to be kept down.' 'That is a reign of terror—of mob-ruffianism?' 'It don't hurt respectable people much, but I agree with you, it must be put down.' 'When—how?' 'Well, Sir, when things are settled we'll just take the law into our own hands. Not a man shall have a vote unless he's American born, and by degrees we'll get rid of these men who disgrace us.' 'Are not many of your regiment composed of Germans and Irish—of foreigners, in fact?' 'Yes, Sir.' I did not suggest to him the thought which rose in my mind, that these gentlemen, if successful, would be very little inclined to abandon their rights while they had arms in their hands, but it occurred to me as well that this would be rather a poor reward for the men who were engaged in establishing the Southern Confederacy. The attempt may fail, but assuredly I have heard it expressed too often to doubt that there is a determination on the part of the leaders in the movement to take away the suffrage from the men whom they do not scruple to employ in fighting their battles. If they cut the throats of the enemy, they will stifle their own sweet voices at the same time, or soon afterward—a capital recompense to their emigrant soldiers!"

—These things will be thought of.

GOV. WISE RUNNING.

The latest accounts from South Western Virginia, states that Gen. Cox, with Kentucky and Ohio troops, consisting of about 3,500 men, is steadily advancing up the valley of the Great Kanawha River, and driving back the Secession troops under Ex-Governor Wise, numbering from 2,500 to 5,000. They had continued to retreat for several days previous to the date of our correspondent's letter.—Their flight was so precipitate that on several occasions they left their food prepared, but uneaten, and our men partook of their savory rations. A late dispatch says that on the 29th ult. Wise was still in retreat, burning bridges, and obstructing roads by felling trees in the way.

It appeared to be the determination of Wise to make a stand at Lewisburg, which is located in the mountains.

Official Despatch.—The following is the official Despatch of Gen. Rosecrans:

"Gen. Cox reached Gauly Bridge on the 29th ult. Gen. Wise fled without fighting, destroying the bridge to prevent pursuit. We have captured a thousand muskets and several kegs of cannon powder.

Many inhabitants of that section who have heretofore been strong Secessionists, denounce Gen. Wise for his wanton destruction of property, and are abandoning him and his cause. His western troops are rapidly disbanding. The valley of the Kanawha is now free from the Rebel forces."

Badly Whipped.—The drunken Colonel McDowell, of the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment, was badly whipped by some members of his Regiment, after they were mustered out at Harrisburg. They thrashed him immediately, took his sword, &c., from him, and if it had not been for one of the members of a Minersville Company, who had compassion on him, and took him away in the night, from Harrisburg, he believes he would have been killed. We understand it was the Lebanon boys that did it.—This, we hope, will be a caution to drunken Colonels.

[illegible] ... following States ... Census of 1860 ...

Maine,	3,364	Ohio,	[illegible]
New Hampshire,	[illegible]	Indiana,	[illegible]
Vermont,	1,070	Illinois,	[illegible]
Massachusetts,	[illegible]	Michigan,	[illegible]
Rhode Island,	1,080	Kansas,	[illegible]
Connecticut,	[illegible]	Iowa,	[illegible]
New York,	[illegible]	Minnesota,	[illegible]
New Jersey,	[illegible]	Wisconsin,	[illegible]
Pennsylvania,	[illegible]	Missouri,	[illegible]
Delaware,	[illegible]	Kentucky,	[illegible]
Maryland,	[illegible]	U. S. Regular,	[illegible]
District of Columbia,	[illegible]	U. S. Navy,	[illegible]
Virginia,	[illegible]	Other volunteers,	[illegible]
Kentucky,	[illegible]	U. S. troops,	[illegible]
Tennessee,	[illegible]		
Total,			[illegible]

Each of the above named States furnished some arms. The largest number were furnished by those States as indicated [illegible] the Government, as indicated above.

WAR ITEMS.

General McClellan is entrusted with the full powers of Commander-in-Chief within his own division.

The following Pennsylvanians have been recommended to the President by the Congressional delegation for the selection of Brigadier Generals: Col. Heintzelman, Col. Andrew Porter, Col. W. B. Franklin, Col. W. B. Franklin, Col. W. H. Montgomery, Capt. Richard Rush, Col. John F. Reynolds, Major Samuel Sturges and J. W. McLane.

All except the latter belong to the regular army, and have distinguished themselves by service in the field.

Congressmen McClernand and Richardson will be among the Brigadiers appointed from Illinois.

The Post-office Department has taken action by which letters are to be forwarded to troops advancing from any given point to which letters may have been addressed.

The unindicted State prisoners have been removed from Fort McHenry to Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.

Thirty Days.—An illustrated paper printed at Leipsic, Germany, compares the north and south in this forcible way: "What the south lacks—Money, men and the favor of God. What the south has—Niggers, yellow fever, and the alliance of Satan. What the north has—Money, men, a righteous cause and the sympathy of humanity. What the north lacks—Pirates and thieves."

Treatment of Traitors.—Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, in a speech delivered at the Providence mass meeting on Tuesday, said:

"The notion that traitors are to be treated tenderly is exploded. It is time the dispensation of bump commenced. Hang the leaders in mercy to the people, who are given over to delusion to believe a lie, then pray that they may be brought to their right minds and dwell with us in the bonds of friendship."—*Newark Daily Mercury.*

COPPER MINE WORKING.

We copy from the Keweenaw *Star* the following statistics of operations at the Copper Falls Mine, Lake Superior, which we believe will be interesting to many of our readers especially those who are acquainted with the copper mines in England and Ireland.

As the results of the Copper Falls mine has created considerable comment, the friends of Capt. William Petherick have requested him to publish, over his signature, the results of the work done; and it may be proper to remark in connection with the figures published, that the copper rock is taken from the slopes 100 to 250 feet ... and is delivered at the Rock house ... [illegible] ... To the Editor of the Keweenaw *Star*.—Dear Sir—The statistics which you published ... [illegible] ... WM. PETHERICK.

Copper Falls Mine.—Result of the operations on this mine, from Jan. 1st to May 20th, 1861.

1861. Month.	Copper Rock stamped.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cause of hindrance.
Jan.,	1484	96	33,205	20,70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Strike.
Feb.,	1266	41	30,398	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Connecting new machinery and frost.
March	1211	73	33,144	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Daily stamps out of order.
April,	4030	130	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Strike and two holidays.
Total,	9901	355	175,124	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

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

☞ Reader, have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper? Read it; it will interest you.

Large Shipments.—It is astonishing to see the large amount of McLean's Strengthening Cordial that is shipped off daily to different parts of the country. It is scarcely three months since this article was first introduced, and now, judging from its rapid sale, it is known and appreciated all over the Western country. Every druggist, dry goods or grocery merchant visiting our city should be sure to obtain a supply of this Cordial. It is just the thing required to strengthen and invigorate the weak and debilitated.—*St. Louis Dem.*

A correspondent of the *Siecle*, Paris, the Government organ of France, writes from Tunis, Algiers, as follows:

"Our College of philosophers at home, and probably do, accomplish a great deal for the cause of science, but the Americans are the people to turn these discoveries to practical account. Many of the modern inventions in use here are American, and one American chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, supplies much of the medicine consumed in this country. His Cherry Pectoral, Pills, Sarsaparilla and Ague Cure constitute the staple remedies here, because they are of easy application, sure in their results, and have the confidence of the people. While the science of Medicine is carried to a higher perfection in our own country (France) than any other, it strikes a Frenchman as a little singular that an American Physician should furnish the medical skill and remedies for our Principal Province."

We are happy to inform our readers that these superior medicines which the Emperor's principal Province is obliged to get from America may be had by our neighbors, of any of our druggists.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, August 3, 1861.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 28,404 07 tons—by Canal 28,629 09—for the week 57,033 07 tons, against 85,128 for the corresponding week last year—showing a loss of 28,095 tons.

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

	1860.		1861.		Inc. & Dec.
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.	
P. & R. R. R.	48,133	1,144,009	28,401	981,151	162,858
Schuyl. Canal	35,993	711,951	28,629	575,044	136,907
L. Val. R. R.	19,141	486,904	16,340	471,250	[illegible]
Lehigh Canal	36,119	457,942	30,927	450,163	[illegible]
Scranton S'th	21,331	455,251	21,471	481,913	[illegible]
Do. North	4,463	112,613	5,012	141,580	[illegible]
Pa. Coal Co.		268,831		272,704	4,869
Del. & H. Co.	17,964	224,711	27,918	326,457	101,746
Wyoming Co.		180,233		111,147	[illegible]
Do North		14,307		24,381	[illegible]
Broad Top		120,313		127,205	[illegible]
Shamokin	4,975	96,003	4,145	119,612	[illegible]
Trevorton	2,170	52,669	939	32,281	[illegible]
Sh. Mt. & H. T.	2,631	40,814	1,429	43,154	[illegible]
Lykens Val'y	2,310	33,400	1,412	43,874	10,477
	189,443	4,450,313	165,532	4,187,351	
	165,332	4,187,351			
	24,116	262,962			

The trade continues to show a great falling off, all of which is from Schuylkill County, and more too, for the week.

Freights on the Canal ran down as low as 20 cents to Philadelphia, for a day or two, but the Managers of the Canal refused to allow any drawback to dealers who loaded at less freight than 60 cents to Philadelphia and $1 25 to New York from Schuylkill Haven. This of course, checked the downward tendency of freights, and there maybe considered the standard at present.

The trade is very dull and prices of Coal extremely low, but notwithstanding the low rates purchasers abroad seem to expect to purchase still lower. Such however, will not be the case, as many of the Collieries will stop sooner than take a less price.

[illegible] ... the price of tolls will take place, and ... [illegible] ... in our columns for that date.

Coal Freights from Philadelphia.

To Boston,	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]				
Philadelphia,		1	12	Cohn, [illegible]
Taunton,			1	30 Dighton, [illegible]

105 vessels and 13 boats arrived during the week.

From Elizabethport.

To Boston,	75 @ 80	Derby,	65
Newburyport,	75 @ 80	New London,	55
Portland,	75 @ 80	Bridgeport,	55
Providence,	65	Albany,	55
Fall River,	65	Troy,	60
Newport,	65	Hudson,	55
Norwich,	65	Poughkeepsie,	50
Pawtucket,	75	Yonkers,	40
Norwich,	55	New Haven,	55
New York,	35	Hartford,	80

The Coal Markets.

Philadelphia, Aug. 2.

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

Schuylkill Red Ash,	$3 40 @ 3 60
Do. White Ash, Egg and Stove,	3 35 @ 3 45
Do. Lump and Broken,	3 30 @ 3 40
Locust Mt.—Lump and Broken,	3 35 @ 3 45
Egg and Stove,	3 45 @ 3 50
By retail, ton of 2000 lbs.,	4 25
Lehigh—Lump, Broken and Egg,	3 60
Do.—Stove,	3 60
By retail, 2000 lbs,	4 50

There is no change to note in prices in New York or Boston.

☞ 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,	7,484 12	4,258 00
Pottsville,	302 15	1,089 00
Schuylkill Haven,	16,513 01	23,281 00
Auburn,	3,001 04	
Port Clinton,	1,491 19	
Total for week,	28,404 07	28,629 00
Previously this year,	952,746 06	546,416 05
Total,	981,150 11	575,044 05
To same time last year,	1,144,003 10	711,954 05
Decrease so far,	163,187 19	136,910 03

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1861.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	Railroad.		Canal.	
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
Lehigh Coal Co.,			9,773	183,962
A. Pardee & Co.,	2,402	78,219	4,482	63,758
Packer & Co.,	3,294	74,961		
Sharpe, L. & Co.,	1,012	50,573	971	15,748
Mt. Pleasant,		1,032	60	3,325
Chas. Hampshire,	1,557	54,670	713	12,760
Ratcliff & Johnson,	621	27,370	674	7,329
Beaver Meadow,	208	2,595	197	1,932
Taggart & Son,	642	24,919	266	4,312
J. B. McCreary & Co.,	1,264	52,768	1,813	18,525
Dolbin & Co.,		689		
Jeddo,	133	34,103	909	23,333
Fulton Coal,	64	1,242	808	2,938
Harleigh,	1,212	34,493	84	5,183
German Penna.,	540	25,834	1,325	17,541
D. Mummy, &c.,				2,196
Buck Mountain,			4,142	55,252
Franklin Coal Co.,			1,590	21,412
Audenried Coal Co.,			1,428	12,999
Har ford Coal Co.,			700	8,476
Philad'a Coal Co.,			731	6,597
Minesville,	404	2,086	139	774
Total,	13,246	471,250	30,927	450,163
			13,246	471,250
Total by R. R. & Canal			44,173	921,423
Same time last year,			48,705	1,000,300
Decrease,			4,432	78,887

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.,	40,621 02	876,213 12
Mt. Carbon	2,277 06	57,470 01
Schuylkill Valley		
Mill Creek	9,820 19	294,811 12
Little Schuylkill	1,533 01	110,831 00

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1861.

Amount transported during the last month:

	Month.	Total.
Union Canal Railroad,	12,915 02	67,985 11
Swatara Railroad,	3,437 10	12,173 06

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

CLARET WINE—Imported St. Julien, on draught—for sale by CHAS. LOGUE, Wine and Liquor Store, bel. Penn's Hall, Centre St.
Pottsville, August 3, '61 31-3t

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at Schuylkill Haven, Aug. 2, 1861:

Franklin Fenster T W McCarty		Daniel L Shultz
macher	H J Wash'ton Nagel	John Scott
Daniel Fessler	John O'Donnell	Hyram Trayer
Sam W Kerst	Susannah Reed	Samuel Trump 2
Elizabeth Lenert	Mrs H Rhoads	Tyson & Kendricks
Jas R Maxwell	Cyrus E Salada	George Walker

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.*

ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE Subscriber has received the Agency for the sale of Doct. Page & Hall's Electro-Medical Instruments in this County. These instruments are very complete, simple, durable, portable, and are coming in general use among Medical Practioners, both in this Country and in Europe.

There are a variety of Instruments for various purposes; for Hospital and Physicians use; for the use of Dentists in extracting Teeth without pain—for invalids at home, &c., &c. A description of which can be seen at our Store, together with Handles, Slippers, &c., &c.

The prices vary from $10 50 to $36, according to size. All kinds of *Electro Medical* and *Galvanic Instruments* furnished to order. Also

Dr. W. F. Channing's *Medical Electricity*, fifth enlarged edition, price 75 cts. Dr. Garratt's work, which gives directions how to apply Electricity for various diseases, price $3. All of which will be furnished by the subscriber at Manufacturers prices.
B. BANNAN,
Agent for the Manufacturers.

ALLEN & NEEDLES'
The Oldest Established and only Standard Improved
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
PRICE $45 PER TON. (2 1-4 cents per lb)

GUANO.

PERUVIAN. We sell none but No. 1, received direct from the Government.
ICHABOE. A very superior article, received direct from the Island.
PLASTER. Ground Plaster—a superior article, packed in good strong barrels.
BONES. Button Makers Bone Dust and Ground Bones. *Warranted Pure.*

ALLEN & NEEDLES' FERTILIZER.
PRICE $30 PER TON. (1 1/2 cents per lb.)

This manure, from its superior quality and very low price, has gained a reputation with farmers that classes it among the standard manures. We have a number of certificates from persons who are using it, which we will be pleased to show to those wanting a good and lasting manure.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
42 South Wharves and 41 South Water St.,
(*First Store above Chestnut,*) PHILADELPHIA.
August 3, '61. 31-3m

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the POTTSVILLE POST OFFICE, on the 2d day of August 1861.

Allison Miss Kate	Greenfield W 2 sh	Parr Washington
Allsbach Henry J	Henning John	Price Daniel
Adams Ely	Howell Mrs Sarah	Phelan Lawrence
Brown Philip	Horn Patrick	Reed Catharine
Bards Sarah	Hollenteel Mary	Rhoads John
Byrne T	Hunley Miss Eliza	Raudenbush J W
Best William	Horann Julia A	Robbins Mrs M C
Bidman C W 3	Higgins Martin	Robinson Mrs M
Bumford Edmund	Harvard & Bro	Redington Patrick
Brisline Fred'k	Hell Henry	Roth Mrs Mary
Bollman Geo W	Irvine Miss Mary	Snyder Samuel
Brenlley Henry S	Jones William	Smith Mrs Eliza
Baughen John	Jones Thomas 2	Story Ellen & Co
Boyer Mrs Jacob	James J H	Shee Elizabeth
Brennan John	Kauffman Lydia	Seltzer A M
Collins P F 2	Kolper John	Smith Mrs A
Coppita Miss Ellen	Kohler Joseph	Shull Julia C
Carlisle Mrs Edith	Kelly John	Steele John
Chedester & Scott	Kenny J or W sh	Smith James L
Connor Ewd sh	Long Elmira	Sims William 2
Conners Alice	Leaser Francis	Smith W L
Dodson E	McCormick Widow	Snyder W H
Dawson John	Murry Henry	Tanner Anthony
Driscoll John	Mullin Hugh D	Tonson Bernard
Davis James	Mackey Anna M	Turner Miss Ella
Daniel Miss Mary	McWilliams Dan'l	Thompson John
Dodson M D L 2	Mccardy Emma	Thorley John
Dudgen Miss Rosy	Moyer John	Tye James
Dignum H L sh	McLoughlin John	Tye Margaret 3
Davis John	Morris Joseph	Thomas Rachael A
Folk James	McCulagh John	Valpart John
Farna Patrick	Meyers E	Works Thomas
Farrell P	Mox P	Williamson Eliz'th
Galbraith Miss J	Morrison Rachel	West Henry
Graham J P sh	Mason Sarah A	Young W H H

☞ Persons inquiring for letters on the above list will please say advertised. One cent additional will be charged for each letter advertised.
MARGARET SILLYMAN, *Post Mistress.*

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE Commissioners of the County of Schuylkill, will hold a Public sale, on MONDAY, the 9th SEPTEMBER next, at the Court House, in the Borough of Pottsville, for the purpose of selling all such Unseated Lands, Lots, and other Real Estate, that were purchased by them at the Treasurer's sales and which have been held by them for five years and upwards, agreeable to the Act of Assembly. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue from day to day until the following property is sold:

WEST BRUNSWICK.
88 acres John Moyer
EAST BRUNSWICK.
1 lot Stephen Rieger
8 acs Mathias Dreher
117 acs Samuel Leering & Abram Miller
BRANCH.
96 acs Daniel Esterly
96 acs Daniel Esterly
48 acs Catharine Rare
151 acs Paul Benner Greeff & Miller
223 acs Paul Benner Greeff & Miller
[illegible]
NORTH MANHEIM.
1 shanty Michael McDonnell
1 saw mill Thomas Fitch
1 lot John McManus
1 lot John Bannan
1 lot Levi Lewis
2 lots James Hagerty
2 lots F W & F Hoops
1 house John Mahlon
1 house Jesse Mattson
1 house John Manness
1 lot and house Jacob Huntzinger
1 lot and house William Sharrel
150 acres Bickel & Shoemaker
150 acres E B Hubley
270 acres Eliza Klingler
296 acres —— Shaeffer
50 acres Michael Boyer's widow
12 acres Henry Gerret
12 acres Nicholas Wallicker
6 acres David Kelner
1 acre Jacob Runkle
50 acres Samuel Rickert
100 acres Peter Kelsy
50 Perches Michael White
NEW CASTLE.
1/2 of lot and house Joseph Ducker
1/2 of lot and house Patrick Gately
1/2 of lot and house Conrad Bansil
1/2 of lot and house John Ventler
5/6 acres George Selizar
150 acres ——
400 acres George Esterly
180 acres Seltzer & Zimmerman
60 acres Deneon & Co
200 acres Daniel Esterly
417 acres —— Seltzinger
NORWEGIAN.
5 lots Pottsville Water Company
1 lot Anthony Stavel
1 lot McEntyre & Ely
1 lot William Wren
3 lots William Davis
1 lot John Handwerk
1 lot Jacob Cobarth
1 lot Anthony Stavel
1 lot Thomas Carcer
1 lot and house Thomas Mahlon
1 lot and house Catharine Danford
1 lot and house William Haven
1 lot and house John Tracy
1 lot and house J A Forty & V Bonner
1 lot and house William Lynch
POTTSVILLE.
1 house Peter S Shelly
1 shop William Tyack
1 landing Yardley & Winfield
140 feet landing Daunie R Bennett
1 acre land and House James Townsend
1 house David Morgan
1 lot William Wilkerson
1 lot John Glover
1 lot Joseph S Silver
1 lot H R Silvis
1 lot ——
1 lot ——
1 lot Joseph Zimmerman
1 lot Daniel Freho
1 lot Richard Donnelly
1 lot John Donerling
1 lot William Roberts
1 lot Thomas R Davis
1 lot W W Brick
1 lot J G Clark
1 lot William Haggerty
1 lot Beck and Warnert
1 lot David Cook
1 lot G Russel & Marion Sparks
1 lot William James
1 lot Doyle & Dutton
1 lot Robert Young Estate
1 lot and house John Williams
1 lot and house Ludwig & Huntzinger
1 lot and house William Linn
1 lot and house William Sayman
1 lot and house John Jones
1 lot and house Daniel Driscoll
1 lot and house Thomas Davis
2 lots and houses John Glover
1 lot and house Edward Richards
1 lot and house Lewis Jones
PINEGROVE TOWNSHIP.
300 acres John Miller
3 acres Peter Fisher
14 acres John Barr
29 acres Henry Eckler
118 acres H W Brittenbach
136 acres John Kline
30 acres Anthony H Kline
25 acres Ludwig August
25 acres Ludwig Yueugst
25 acres Ludwig August
220 acres Samuel Hains
220 acres ——
214 acres ——
400 acres John Miller
78 acres J & W, Breidenbach
98 acres Ricker & Herring
PINEGROVE BOROUGH.
1 lot E W Stites
PALO ALTO.
1 lot and house Richard Shugan
PORT CARBON.
1 lot William Lackey
1 lot Dennis Collegan
PORTER.
444 acres Samuel Bickel
65 acres Jacob Gratz H S & H Kuntzelman
RUSH.
1 house Benjamin Hain
150 acres J Stauffer
120 acres William Lawit
120 acres David Nice
388 acres Stauffer & McKewen
200 acres Eli Moyer
100 acres —— Brinchurst
396 acres W Cline Nice
320 acres James Taggart
650 acres —— Bringhurst
200 acres Huntzinger Koch & Royer
34 acres Stauffer & McKewen
400 acres John Smith
50 acres John Selmer
50 acres J Stauffer
300 acres
SCHUYLKILL.
1 lot Christian McAlier
1 lot and House John Ryan
103 acres Henry Kepner
112 acres Daniel Esterly
100 acres Huntzinger & Koch
700 acres
400 acres Joseph Mitchell
SCHUYLKILL HAVEN BOR.
One shop Jacob Brutz
One shanty John McLogan
One shanty James Garrigues
One shanty Martin McKewen
One shanty Patrick McMahan
One shanty James Mackin
One shanty James Maugner
One shanty Patrick Quinn
One shanty Edward Reilly
One shanty Owen Reilly
One lot William Parker
One lot George Delbert
One lot John Ely Jr
Two lots James Sims
2 lots John Weber
2 lots Werner & Delbert
1 lot James Cunningham
1 lot George Delbert
1 lot James Dundas
3 lots Philip Horn
2 lots Michael Road
1 lot B W Hinkley
1 lot Joseph Riebel
1 lot John Richards
3 lots Wm Barrie
3 lots Nos 317 327 & 306 Wm Barrie
1 lot James Sims
3 lots ——
3 lots Law Smith
1 lot Philip Horn
2 lots G Delbert & Werner
1 lot and wharf Heilner & Son
1 lot and wharf John Hughes agent
1 lot and wharf William Parker
1 lot and wharf John Ely
1 lot and wharf J S Williams
1 lot and wharf Jacob Serrill
1 lot and wharf Joseph Serrill
1 lot and wharf Heilner & Son
1 lot and house Elijah Werner
1 lot and house Jacob Serrill
1 lot and house Wm C Ludwig
1 lot and house William Shouer
2 lots and house John McLogan
TREMONT.
[illegible]
UNION.
[illegible]
WEST PENN.
[illegible]
WAYNE.
[illegible]

[illegible] ... publish the above ... [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. A. BEATTY
HAS JUST RECEIVED—
[illegible] Fresh Tomatoes,
[illegible] Canal Hams, superior quality,
[illegible] Fresh Prunes,
[illegible] Piccalilly,
[illegible] Walnut and Mushroom Ketsup
[illegible]

TO OWNERS OF MINES.

THE undersigned, having been engaged ... [illegible] ... as Inspector of Mines. Office Third Market street above 11th.
WILLIAM MILES.
Refers to [illegible] ... Philadelphia.
Pottsville, June 1, '61

TO OWNERS OF MINES.

THE undersigned having been engaged for a number of years in Mining in the Schuylkill, Lehigh and other Regions, as a Miner and Superintendent of Mines, the major part of which time he resided in Schuylkill County, offers his services as Inspector of Mines, or for ... [illegible] ... Office ... street, Pottsville, Pa.
GEORGE KICH.
Refers to G. W. Snyder, Wren & Bro., Benj. Haywood, Bur Patterson, Martin Weaver, B. Bonta, Jesse Kirk, and Thomas Petherick.
April 27, '61. 17-3m*

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

AT NAZARETH, Northampton Co., Pa. Stay of access by the East Pennsylvania R. R. from Reading to Bethlehem, and thence nine miles by stage.
THREE MONTHS BOARD AND TUITION in the English Branches, the German Language and Vocal Music, $40, in advance. Lessons in Instrumental Music, (Piano-Forte, Violin, Organ and Flute,) Drawing, Painting, French, Latin, and Greek, each from $3 to $10 per Quarter. The next Session begins on Tuesday, August 6th, 1861. REV. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
July 20, '61 29-6t*

SEA BATHING NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SEA BATHING, Atlantic City, New Jersey, (two and a half hours' ride from Philadelphia,) is more frequented than any other place in the United States. Its bathing, sailing, and fishing facilities are unsurpassed. Its hotels and boarding-houses, which will accommodate about 7,000 persons, are as well kept as those of Saratoga or Newport. Its beach is nine miles in length, affording a magnificent drive, while the atmosphere of the place is remarkable for its dryness.—The mails are carried twice daily to and from Philadelphia; and a telegraph extends the whole length of the road.

Trains of Camden and Atlantic Railroad leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia, at 7 1/2 A. M., and 4 P. M.—Leave Atlantic at 6.15 A. M., and 4.45 P. M. Distance 60 miles. Fare $1 80.
McKibbin's (United States Hotel,) the Surf and other houses are all open.
July 27, '61 30-1m

Ambrotypes! Ambrotypes!
C. C. DOTY'S
Gift Ambrotype and Ivorytype Gallery,
NOW open at the Arcade Building, corner Centre and Norwegian sts., Pottsville.
Now is Your Chance to get Cheap Pictures.
50 cent Ambrotypes, complete in a case, for 20 cents.
75 " " " 25 cents.
A present of Jewelry will be given with all pictures for 50 cents and upwards.

Call Early—His Stay is Short.

C. C. DOTY has ten years practice in the business, and has every convenience for making good work. Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed. All pictures is put up with double glasses and hermetically sealed. Don't mistake the place, corner Centre and Norwegian street.
N. B.—No connection with any other Gallery in Pottsville.
☞ Two young men wanted to learn the art. Employment given when learned. Inquire in the Gallery.
Pottsville, July 6, '61 27-tf

BAUGH'S RAW-BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Manufactured by BAUGH & SONS, No. 20 South Wharves, Philad'a.
Cash Price, - - - $45 per 2000 lbs.

Farmers and Dealers can rely upon the assurance that the character of this well-known manure is still fully maintained.

Being prepared strictly in accordance with scientific principles, from Bones in their natural state, without any process of burning or baking, and under the personal supervision of the proprietors, they can honestly guarantee it as represented in this respect, and also as being entirely free from adulteration.

"GROUND RAW BONES,"
GUARANTEED PURE.
Cash Price, - - - $32 per 2000 lbs.

The superior value of this standard article of Ground Bones is now so well known, that it is only necessary here to remind Dealers that our facilities for its manufacture are now sufficient to meet the most active demand.

☞ The above Manures can be had of regular Dealers in this county, or of BAUGH & SONS,
Manufacturers and Proprietors,
No. 20 South Wharves, Philad'a.
July 20, '61 27-3m

DR. STEWART,

LATE of Harrisburg, and formerly of Canada West, PHYSICIAN FOR AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT, has opened an Office in Pottsville, for the purpose of introducing his New System of Practice.

Being predisposed to Consumption, Dr. S., after years of investigation *has discovered a remedy* which will cure any uncomplicated case.

The "CARBON CURE," as it is called, is prepared on scientific principles, is *both preventive and curative*, and is adapted to the weakest stomach.

Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and Chronic Catarrh yield in a short time to his *Vegetable Inhalents.*

Persons having Throat Disease should beware of the caustic applications of Old School Doctors.

His instruments for examining patients are the best ever invented. Those who have such symptoms of Pulmonary Disease as Shortness of Breath, Raising of Blood, Pains about the Breast, Side or Shoulder Blades, Hacking Cough, Patients from slight exertion, *should resort to treatment immediately.* Dr. S. has had great success in *Complaints of Females.* He solicits cases of the following given up by other physicians:—Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Dropsy, Cancer, Affections of Eye and Ear, Private Diseases, Swelled Neck, Falling Fits. Dr. S. prepares his medicines from *Roots, Herbs and Vegetable Juices.* TERMS MODERATE.

During many years of practice in different parts of the country, Dr. S. *has procured remedies from various sources for maladies often considered incurable.* In regard to qualifications, he refers to Professors Meigs, Dunglison and Pancoast, of Philadelphia. He begs leave to refer to Ex-Senator Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio. References can also be given to prominent citizens of Harrisburg and Dauphin County. When so requested he will call on *patients at their residences.* He can be consulted at Motz's Hotel, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Letters enclosing a stamp will receive prompt attention.
Pottsville, July 27 30-

Anthracite Coal for the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs,
July 9, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, will be received at this Bureau, until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be endorsed, "*Proposals for Anthracite Coal,*" that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons of 2,240 lbs. and, if an additional quantity of 30,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The Coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the Coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers—clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The Coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive, furnishing, when required, not less than 400 tons per day, to be distributed to such vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New York.

In the case of failure to deliver the Coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the Coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the Coal delivered on board vessels, stating the place if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place, or port, at the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in good time ... [illegible] ... Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount required to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, or navy agent.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid until ... [illegible] ...

[illegible]

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver ... [illegible] ... of anthracite coal ... [illegible]

Form of Guarantee.

[illegible]

It is stated by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent.
Washington, July 9, '61 28-4t

Postscript.

Saturday, August 3, 1861.

Who Called Our Retreat.

[illegible] ... battle; and with that nobility ... Beauregard's ... Johnston ... [illegible]

Your correspondent heard General Johnston exclaim to Gen. Cocke, just at the critical moment—"Oh, for four regiments!" His wish was answered, for in the distance our re-inforcements appeared.

The tide of battle turned in our favor by the arrival of Gen. Kirby Smith, from Winchester, with 4,000 men of Gen. Johnston's division.

Gen. Smith heard, while on the Manassas railroad car, the roar of battle. He stopped the train and hurried his troops across the fields, to the point just where he was most needed. They were at first supposed to be the enemy, their arrival at that point of the field being entirely unexpected.

The enemy fell back, and a panic seized them. Cheer after cheer from our men went up, and we knew the battle had been won.

At about 5 o'clock the ... the word "Davis" ran along the ranks, and we saw in the distance the tall, slender form of our gallant President, who had arrived ... to see the total rout of the ... and the subjugation of the North.

The following we ... The following information of the battle, the ... strength and designs of the rebels, ... from an intelligent and trustworthy person, who had ... opportunity of seeing and learning ... Beauregard's force at Bull Run was ... 5,000 of Johnston's ... confirmed ... Davis did not assist on the field until late in the afternoon.

Manassas has very strong position ... turally as by art. It is a ... steppes of Russia, bounded by hills, swamps, small streams and hedged by dense woods. From Bull Run ... midable. The whole position is almost impregnable.

The whole number of troops in Virginia does not exceed 70,000. Only some 4,000 or 5,000 of these are at Richmond. Re-enforcements reach there to the extent of several hundred daily. Two Mississippi regiments have arrived within the last two days, made of Southern ... disciplined and splendid in equipment. ... the city has an important ... ments. With a few guns in positions ... masked batteries ...

The Latest War News.

The *Tribune* says:—From Washington we have nothing of importance. General McClellan continues as active as ever in organizing his army, and the most cheerful state of feeling prevails.

From General Bank's command we have nothing of striking importance. It is still reported, from various sources, that Johnston's force is on their way to attack him, but implicit reliance is not placed on the rumor. Great vigilance is however maintained, and the Rebels will not take our troops unawares. Three brigades have already been formed, and placed under the command of Colonels G. H. Thomas, J. J. Abercrombie, and Charles Stone.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that on Tuesday last, Ashley left Fortress Monroe with 300 men and several pieces of artillery, upon three propellers, for the purpose of making an expedition up the bay. He has not been heard from at the latest accounts. Mr. La Mountain made on the same day a balloon ascension, in order to reconnoiter. He succeeded in observing the country within a circuit of thirty miles, but saw no threatening demonstrations on the part of the Rebels. Ex-President Tyler's house is said to be in possession of negroes.

Captain Morris, of New York, is appointed to the command of the new steamer Pensacola.

General Scott has issued a general order respecting searching houses for traitors; and one directing reverence to be paid to the tomb of Washington.

Eleven vessels have been discovered ashore near Cape Henry, all more or less stripped of their rigging by privateers. Five were ships.

General Banks has occupied and fortified Maryland Heights at Harper's Ferry. Nearly all the three months volunteers have gone home from his army.

Important Order—Slaves!

Gen. Cameron, Secretary of War, directed Col. Franklin, the commandant of the forces at Alexandria, that from this day all slaves now in prison at that post be liberated, and that they be employed on the fortifications and military works, and be paid for as day laborers in the service of the Government. All other slaves hereafter escaping shall be treated in a similar manner.

Gov. Scott's Property Confiscated.

By the ordinance of Virginia, the property of Gen. Scott in that State, was on Thursday confiscated to the Public Treasury. As a contemporary well observes, before that State can realize it, Gen. Scott will probably make good his title with his sword.

Our Government seems to be afraid to touch the property of the rebels.

Renewed Confidence—Business Improving.

The *Tribune* of yesterday says that "the growing conviction that the Government is fully aroused to its great responsibilities, and resolved to meet the high exigencies of the country, coupled with the energy and discipline which the gallant McClellan is infusing into the Grand Army, has produced a degree of confidence in the public mind to which we have for some time been strangers. Under this stimulating impulse business is improving, stocks are rising, the wheels of commercial activity once more revolve, and there is a life and bustle about the wholesale stores which indicates that the gloom of the past two weeks has given place to bright anticipations of success in the future."

The Pennsylvania Army.

The entire force of Reserve Regiments from Pennsylvania is to be placed under command of Gen. McCall. Eleven thousand have been sent forward. The remaining regiments will be sent on in a few days. Forty-eight cannon will be attached to the Pennsylvania army. The first battery will go South under command of Colonel Campbell. A cavalry regiment is almost ready. Pennsylvania has a commanding position in this war.

The Battle of Bull Run.

We understand from excellent authority that a gentleman well known to the community, who left Memphis a few days ago, says that in his opinion a victory by the National army at Bull Run would have been a death-blow to the so-called Southern Confederacy, since the rebel army is completely demoralized; and would, under the pressure of a defeat, fall to pieces; while the people are suffering from the stringency of the blockade and the oppressions of the soldiery.

Large Orders for Rifled Cannon.

The Government has made arrangements at four manufactories to have sixty rifled cannon turned out a week. With one firm a contract for three hundred has been made. Gen. McClellan relies upon artillery as the principal arm of the service.

Western Movements of Secessionists.

It is stated that Jeff. Thompson's force, 30 miles south of Bird's Point, consists of 5000 men. Gen. Pillow is in command. He has promised ex-Governor Jackson to place 20,000 men in Missouri at once, and has issued a characteristic bombastic proclamation.

Gen. Cadwalader.

All the Pennsylvania Senators and Representatives of this State, but one, have signed a petition to the President asking for the appointment of Brevet-Gen. Cadwalader to a position suiting his rank and brilliant services.

Rumored Repulse on the Chesapeake.

The Baltimore *Exchange*, a Secession sheet, reported that three Federal steamers, dispatched from Fortress Monroe, had been repulsed in attempting to ascend the Pocomoke. The authority is questionable.

Gov. Wise Surrounded.

Gov. Wise is reported to be in a tight place in Western Virginia. Gen. Tyler considers that he is completely surrounded.

From California.

The steamship Northern Light arrived at New York yesterday with the California mails and $2,120,000 in specie.

Changing their Opinion.

A rebel officer writes to his wife in Louisville that "these Yankees fight like incarnate devils."

Ordnance for the West.

Twenty tons of ordnance were shipped from the Navy Yard yesterday for the West.

John A. Otto.
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LUMBER, Williamsport, Pa.
June 29, '61 26-ly

WILLIAM BERGER,
Manufacturer of all kinds of Earthen Ware and Yellow Ware.
In Second street, near Mahantongo ... ALSO, Flower Pots, Hanging Vases for Flowers, &c., &c.
Pottsville, Dec. 29, '60 52-ly

CHINA GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

JUST opened two doors below the ... Centre street, a well selected stock of the above mentioned goods ... [illegible]
Pottsville, August 17, '60 [illegible]

J. A. MOORE,
Agent for ROOT, RUST & CLARKE,
212 Pearl Street, New York.
DEALERS in SPERM, LARD and MINERS' OILS.
Office—In MURPHY'S BUILDING, Centre St., Pottsville, Pa.
June 4, '61 [illegible]

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.
SUPERIOR MALT VINEGAR warranted to compare with any in the market ... [illegible]
Manufactured and sold by ... GEO. LAUER, Pottsville, Pa.
March 2, '61 9-ly

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers announce to their ... [illegible]

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK.
April 18, '61 16-tf