Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861.

Agents:

For YORK—O. H. Frost, Room No. 2, 110 Broadway.
For PHILADELPHIA—Joy, Coe & Co., 5th and Chestnut streets.
Who are authorized to receive subscriptions and collect bills for the MINERS' JOURNAL establishment.

To 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.

☞ All subscribers in arrears for the JOURNAL over two years, will have their names stricken from our list, unless they pay some attention to our bills, or give us the reason why they are not paid. The times are such that we cannot afford any longer to furnish the JOURNAL to those who refuse or neglect to pay for it.

RECEIPTS

For Subscriptions to the Miners' Journal since last publication.

E. T. Warner, to July 1, 1861	$ 1 00
Mary J. Stewart, to July 1, 1862	2 00
Edward Haas, to Nov. 2, 1861	2 00
Preston Robinson, to July 1, 1861	2 00
W. C. Miller, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Runyon & Vanandale, to July 1, 1862	2 00
Wm. Payne, to July 1, 1861	1 00
G. N. Willets, to July 1, 1862	2 00
Miss A. Mason, to July 1, 1862	1 00
Chas DeFren, to March 4, 1861	2 00
Jer Boone, to July 1, 1861	2 00
H. B. Heebner, to July 1, 1861	2 00
A. Heebner, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Gen. Beck, to July 1, 1861	2 00
H. Guiterman, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Rust, Pearson & Co., to July 1, 1862	2 00
Jno. Schlichter, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Geo. Lee Wright, to June 25, 1862	2 00
Jos. Matthews, to July 1, 1861	2 00
John Derr, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
J. A. Smith & Bro., to April 27, 1862	2 00
J. B Olwine, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Miss M. Head, to July 1, 1861	2 00
D. W. Scott, to July 1, 1862	2 00
C. Latham, to Sept. 24, 1861	2 00
Jno. Koch, to July 1, 1862	2 00
Jas. Downey, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
R. Phillips, to July 1, 1862	2 00
Rev. V. L. Conrad, to Sept. 27, 1862	2 00
John Tresize, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
H. B. Davis, to July 30, 1861	2 00
C. Bartel, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Wm. Ball, to July 1, 1861	2 00
McKinney & Doubleday, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Jonathan Jones, to Oct. 1, 1861	2 00
Wm. Cobb, to Feb. 20, 1862	2 00
N. Ferguson, to March 8, 1862	2 00
L. Chappell, to May 29, 1862	2 00
Sturgiss & Hall, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Mrs. Guss, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Leonard Colt, to April 1, 1862	2 00
John S. Meredith, to July 1, 1862	2 00
R. Winlack, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Owen Evans, to Jan'y 20, 1862	2 00
S. S. Schollenberger, to Jan'y 20, 1860	2 00
D. H. Fink, to Jan'y 1, 1861	2 00
T. Louchman, to Jan'y 1, 1861	2 00
Thos Paul, to Oct. 8, 1861	2 00
Wolff, Frehm, & Co. to July 1, 1861	2 00
Lehigh Coal Co., to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Ratcliffe & Johnson, to Jan'y 1, 1861	2 00
Wm. Millnes, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
A. G. Schlichter, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
F. Wheeler, to Jan'y 1, 1863	2 00
John Kissinger, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
James F. Smith, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Seifert McManus, & Co., to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
S. Warner, to March 3, 1862	2 00
R. Rowland & Bro., to April 1, 1862	2 00
Alfred Jones, to July 1, 1862	2 00
Staples & Phillips, to April 28, 1862	2 00
J. H. Reiter, to July 8, 1861	2 00
Levi Adams, to July 1, 1861	2 00
G. W. Wintersteen, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
A. R. & A. Mengle, to March 24, 1862	2 00
A. Sellman, to July 21, 1861	2 00
L. Sellman, to July 30, 1861	2 00
Chas. Holder, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Loss Bull, to July 1, 1861	2 00
John Medlar, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Jesse Turner, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Dr. G. W. Brown, to July 1, 1861	2 00
J. C. Boyer, to July 1, 1861	2 00
J. A. Smith & Bro., to April 27, 1862	2 00
John Dawson, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Walter Sedgwick, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Daniel Marlit, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
T. H. Johnson, to July 1, 1861	2 00
W. Short, to July 1, 1860	2 00
C. Bickley, to July 1, 1861	2 00
T. Thorne, to July 1, 1861	2 00
D. J. Evans, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Jos. Dengler, to Dec. 3, 1861	2 00
W. F. Moody, to July 1, 1863	2 00
W. A. Medlar & Bro., to July 1, 1861	2 00
Chas. Dengler, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Geo. Kauffman, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Aug. Hoffman, to July 1, 1861	2 00
A. W. Saylor, to April 1, 1858	2 00
W. W. Thomas, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
W. W. Gumbes, to Jan'y 1, 1862	4 00
R. B. Beaty, to July 1, 1860	2 00
Jno. D. Frehm, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Jno. Yarnall, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Abraham Ayres, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
John Lazarus, to July 1, 1862	2 00
J. R. Cleaver, to July 1, 1861	2 00
A. Darsee & Co., to Jan'y 1, 1862	4 00
A. Silliman, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
D. Reed, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Jane Patton, to July 1, 1859	2 00
John Stanton, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
I. P. Longstreet, to Aug. 1, 1861	2 00
A. Jackson, to July 10, 1861,	2 00
B. Mordecai, to Apl. 1, 1861	2 00
W. Layahon, to Aug. 1, 1861	2 00
A. Price, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
H. Holford, to Oct. 1, 1861	2 00
Penn. Coal Co., Pittston, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
J. G. Turner, to April 1, 1862	2 00
J. P. Offerman, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
A. Wisner, to Feb'y 25, 1862	2 00
G. Hazzard, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
S. Reed & Co., to July 21, 1862	2 00
W. H. Simpson, to Jan'y 1, 1861	2 00
Sch. & Hamilton Canal Co., to Jan'y 1, 1863	2 00
H. Bowen, to July 1, 1862	2 00
C. Sumner, to March 15, 1862	2 00
J. A. Dreibelbeis, to July 1, 1861	2 00
T. F. Torre, to July 14, 1863	2 00
Best & German, to March 20, 1862	2 00
Wm. Bensinger, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Maj. Tucker, to July 1, 1861	2 00
H. A. White, to Nov. 1, 1861	2 00
H. H. Griffing, to May 1, 1862	2 00
J. W. Sherman, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
John Reed, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Randolph, Bros., to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
J. T. Hodgkiss & Sons, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Wm. Huffman, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Nic. Hoffman, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Joseph Smith, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
E. J. Nicolas, to July 1, 1862	2 00
J. Burkett, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Jer. Logan, to July 1, 1861	2 00
C. W. Ulrick, to April 1, 1860	2 00
Chas. Linn, to July 1, 1861	2 00
J. J. Connor, to July 1, 1861	2 00
C. C. Swift, to July 1, 1861	2 00
J. Maylandt, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
F. R. Cleaver, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Dr. J. H. Yocum, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
M. W. Luders, to March 14, 1862	2 00
B. H. Wilcox, to Nov. 20, 1861	1 00
A. B. Eckel, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Sab. Drake, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
A. Livermore, to March 17, 1862	2 00
Mrs. Pinkerton, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Dr. R. Robinson, to July 17, 1861	2 00
Wm. Porter, to Jan'y 31, 1862	2 00
Reichl & Heintz, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
E. A. Steen, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Wm. Graff, to July 1, 1862	2 00
Dr. C. Gorgas, to July 1, 1861	2 00
E. Eisley, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Rev. Athey, to Oct. 23, 1861	2 00
A. Miller, to Sept. 1, 1860	2 00
T. Jenkins, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Jacob Mowry, to Oct. 1, 1861	2 00
Wm. Heilner, to Jan'y 1862	2 00
W. M. Weaver, to July 1, 1862	2 00
Daniel Herring, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Pittsburgher, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
John H. Bowers, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Dr. J. Hinds & Co., to April 14, 1862	2 00
M. E. Spahn, to July 1, 1861	2 00
J. H. Potts & Co., to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
John Sterner, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Wm. Sterner, to July 1, 1862	2 00
S. C. Christ, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Jno. J. Hehr, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Jos. Yarnall, to July 1, 1861	1 00
Jos. L. Osler, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
J. S. Lawrence, to July 1, 1861	2 00
A. Hester, to July 1, 1861	2 00
J. Schlicter, to July 1, 1861	2 00
John Penrose, to July 1, 1861	2 00
C. F. Whitney, to July 1, 1861	2 00
N. Wilson, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Lewis, Thomas & Co., to Oct. 27, 1861	2 00
D. W. Thompson & Co., to July 21, 1862	2 00
D. W. Kellinger, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
Wm. Reifsnyder, to Jan'y 1, 1862	2 00
E. J. Thomas, to July 1, 1861	2 00
John Beech, to Jan'y 1, 1861	2 00
Daniel Aurand, to Oct. 1, 1861	4 50
Hiram Parker, to Jan'y 1, 1862	4 00

— GEN. ROBERT ANDERSON of Fort Sumter celebrity, is in Washington.

— HON. WILLIAM H. DIMMICK died in Honesdale, Pa., on the 3d instant, aged 48 years.

— COLONEL WALLACE, the Republican candidate, is elected to Congress from Washington Territory.

— COL. DAVID HUNTER having been promoted a Major Generalship, will command the Illinois Volunteers.

— COL. FARNHAM of the Fire Zouaves, died in Washington on Wednesday, of wounds received in the late battle.

— THE Democrats and Republicans of Chester County, have agreed to unite upon one ticket at the coming October election.

— A STATE military school for Pennsylvania, is talked of. The subject will be considered at the next session of the Legislature.

— MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.—The historian J. Lanthrop Motley, has been appointed to succeed J. Glancy Jones as Minister to Austria.

— CHARLES J. FAULKNER, ex-Minister to France, is under arrest at Washington. The specific charges under which he is held, are not stated.

— THE DIRECT TAX.—The President of the United States, says the Washington *Intelligencer*, will pay seven hundred and twenty-six dollars, and each member of the Cabinet, two hundred and sixteen dollars; clerks of the first class ($1200) will pay twelve dollars per annum; and the $2200 clerks, forty-two dollars.

MODESTY as much becomes and indicates the soldier, as bravery. Capt. T. F. Meagher, of Company K., Sixty-ninth Regiment, of New York, having been solicited to take command of the Third Regiment of Irish Volunteers, declines with gratitude, and says:

Nor shall I disguise from you the consciousness of my inability to command a regiment. With my limited experience and very imperfect knowledge of military affairs, it would be grievously culpable in me at this crisis of the national interest, when a great disaster has to be reversed, to assume a post which I feel, and everybody knows, I am incompetent to fill.

Brave and energetic soldiers, such as those now crowding to the defence of the national authority and domain, deserve to have accomplished and skilful officers. I have no ambition to figure in the category of blunderers and impostors, to whom, for some time back, the disorders and reveries of the National army are justly ascribed.

We honor the Captain for his manly frankness, and appreciate the spirit that prevents him leaving his gallant comrades of the Seventy-ninth, although we fear he underrates his own ability as a commander. Such men are soldiers of whom the Republic is proud.

THE MILL STONE AROUND THE NECK OF SECESSION.—A remarkable letter written at Jonesborough, Tennessee, appears in the New York *Tribune*. The writer, who has recently travelled extensively in the Slave States, avers that the most startling rumors of servile uprisings in North Carolina prevailed; that reports of whole families being butchered by Slaves, of the discovery of a plot for a preconcerted uprising, of general insubordination among the negroes, were rife; and that the Union Guards of western Tennessee had been implored to assist in puting down the insurrection, but had refused except on condition that the Stars and Stripes should be unfurled in the infected districts. He states, moreover, that there is a rapidly growing Union sentiment in many parts of the South; that Union lodges have been established throughout Tennessee and North Carolina; and that Union candidates for Congress would be nominated, elected, and sent to Washington.

The *Tribune* endorses its correspondent editorially, and assures us that his statements, startling as they may appear, may be relied on.

THE Baltimore *American* concludes an article on the new secession programme in Maryland of a "peace party," as follows:

The people of Maryland have so far submitted with most exemplary patience to the attempts of a minority to drag them into revolution and ruin, in accordance with the scheme broached so long ago. We hope and trust they will continue to meet these men, in all cases, with the quiet determination which has so far been abundantly sufficient to enable them to control events and secure peace in their midst. But let them watch—as for their lives—all attempts to put upon their State any of these false, though specious issues, which, under pretence of desiring "peace" would plunge us into perpetual war.

The iniquitious attempt is not confined to Maryland. The Secession leaders have their tools even here, who would see the country ruined, if their party schemes might succeed. Pah! such men would sell their country for a fat office. Will the loyal people tolerate these fellows?

We advise those men and papers who seem to be anxious to throw every impediment in the way of the Government in its endeavors to crush this wicked rebellion, and who cry, "let us have peace on any terms," to ponder the following choice bit put forward by a Mobile paper, the *Mercury*. We quote:

We must dictate the terms of peace; the first article of which should be an acknowledgment of the right of Secession. This is a fundamental principle. The next article should be that she (the North) pay, to the uttermost farthing, the expenses of this war. The third is that she pay for the destruction of all property, both public and private, which she may appropriate to her own use. The fourth is that, as an evidence of her sincerity, she impeach and remove from office Abe Lincoln, indict him, and hang him for treason and other crimes.

NEGRO INSURRECTIONS THREATENED IN NORTH CAROLINA.—It is becoming more certain daily, that unless the active measures which the Government of North Carolina is taking for its internal preservation shall avert the danger betimes, the country may soon expect to hear of formidable slave insurrections in that State. The statements of a special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, are emphatic upon this subject. The negroes are perfectly well-informed upon all passing events, and appear to be secretly organized for any work which their leaders may call upon them to perform. The indications everywhere are that they are already ripe for revolt, and only await the word to spring into action.

ENGLAND AND HER COTTON SUPPLY.—England is evidently through private and public agencies endeavoring to create new sources of cotton supply, and it is expected that, by opening railways between the cotton region in India and the seaports, the supply of East India cotton will be largely increased this year. An English writer estimates that forty-five per cent. of the needed supply will be obtained from sources independent of the Confederate States, and conjectures that the British government will vote twenty millions a year for the support of the operatives that are to be thrown out of employment by a failure of a full supply, rather than become involved in the American quarrel.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—Secretary Cameron has sent to Gen. Butler a letter of instructions. The subject of communication is the treatment of fugitive slaves. The instructions of Mr. Cameron are in effect these: To consider all such negroes as have belonged to rebels as confiscated, according to the recent act of Congress; to hold such as appear to be the property of loyal citizens till further instructions are given, keeping a record of them, their services, and the cost of their maintenance; to allow no interference by the soldiers with the slaves; to report twice a month to the Department concerning this matter.

UNION SENTIMENT IN TEXAS.—Reliable private advices from Texas, dated the 23d ult., represent the Union sentiment as rather on the increase, and this becomes evident as the true state of agitating questions is better understood; and further, that it would be extensively manifested could Federal protection be afforded against the oppression of the disunionists. The newspapers of that State have perverted the statements made by Gen. Houston from time to time, as it is positively known that he has no sympathy with Secessionists. At the last accounts he was in quiet seclusion on his farm awaiting events.

ENGLAND AND HER COTTON SUPPLY.—England is evidently through private and public agencies endeavoring to create new sources of cotton supply, and it is expected that, by opening railways between the cotton region in India and the seaports, the supply of East India cotton will be largely increased this year. An English writer estimates that forty-five per cent. of the needed supply will be obtained from sources independent of the Confederate States, and conjectures that the British government will vote twenty millions a year for the support of the operatives that are to be thrown out of employment by a failure of a full supply, rather than become involved in the American quarrel.

THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION held a three days' session in Lewisburg last week.—From this County the following members were present: J. P. Sherman, Jos. E. Jackson, Mary J. James, Matilda Brasier, Mary Werner, D. W. Scott and Henry S. Boner.—The Association has resolved to purchase a cannon, to be presented to the Government in the name of the Pennsylvania State Teacher's Association, to aid in putting down the rebellion.

THE steamship Champion has reached New York from Panama. She brought nearly a million in specie, shipped from San Francisco on the 20th ult. The United States flagship Lancaster was at Panama. The oath of allegiance was taken with great enthusiasm by all her crew except one.

THIRTY-THREE Union prisoners escaped from Manassas on Saturday night last, and reached Washington on Tuesday. In effecting their escape from the guard house in which they were confined, they killed a lieutenant and a sentinel.

NEW ORDER FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—The Treasury Department is about to issue an order announcing that no creditor having a claim, due at a former date since, compelled to take Treasury notes. They will be paid in gold if gold is demanded, but such claimants must have their claims declared a brief period. The order at the same time will caution people not to submit to any discount on Treasury notes.

POSTAL MATTERS.—The designs of the new envelopes are said to be superior to those of the old issues, and are now in the hands of Postmasters, for sale. Some of them will carry 40, 24, 20 and 12 cents worth of mail matter, the larger denominations being adapted to the demands of express companies. The new postage stamps are now ready for distribution.

THE Baltimore *Sun*, a sheet of strong secession notions, but covertly quiet how, notices the passage through that City, North, of "Mrs. Abraham Lincoln." It is painful to see the *Sun* writhing in the strong hand of the Union feeling of Maryland. Why do not the publishers move it down to "Secessia"? Wouldn't it pay, there?

THE Privateer Sumter was recently allowed to coal and refit at Curacoa, one of the West India Islands belonging to the Dutch, and off the north coast of Venezuela, lat. 12 N., long. 69 W. The United States Consul protested to the Governor, but without effect. Of course the United States Government will inquire into this matter.

DAY OF FASTING, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.—President Lincoln has appointed by Proclamation, the last Thursday of September next, the 26th, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, "to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our own country."

A DISPATCH from Louisville states that Judge Carton of the Supreme Court, whose recent admirable charge to the Grand Jury concerning the crime of treason excited much remark, has been expelled from Nashville by the Vigilance Committee because he would not resign his judgeship.

The eastern papers urge the Government to purchase a large number of single deck schooners, brigs and barks, from 150 to 200 tons, fast sailing, and drawing from eight to ten feet of water, when ready for sea, for blockading purpose, and to sweep the ocean of the Southern pirates now infesting it.

ARREST OF A CONFEDERATE BEARER OF DISPATCHES.—Robert More, of Charleston, was arrested at New York on Wednesday, charged with being a bearer of dispatches from Jeff. Davis to the Southern Commissioners in England.

THE Hon. James Cooper has received his commission as brigadier-general. He has largely influenced the increase of volunteers in Maryland, and through his instrumentality some very fine Maryland regiments have been organized.

THE Treasury Department is about to reimburse the States of Pennsylvania and New York for the aid they advanced in preparing for the prosecution of the war. The payments to the States will probably be made in gold.

FIFTY MILLIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT LOAN TAKEN.—The banks of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, have agreed to take *fifty millions* of the government loan, they to be the only recipients of the Treasury notes.

HONORABLY MENTIONED.—We observe that Lieut. F. Farquhar of this Borough, and Lieut. Audenried, were honorably mentioned in Gen. Tyler's and Col. Heintzleman's reports of the Battle of Bull Run.

THE cavalry arm of the service is becoming formidable. Pennsylvania will have a squadron in the field. Each man will be armed with a sabre, one of Burnside's carbines and a pair of navy revolvers.

THE Government has no official advices that other than half breeds, from the Indian Territory, west of the Mississippi, have entered the Confederate military service.

THE Germans in San Francisco are preparing a gorgeous flag for Gen. Sigel.

WAR ITEMS.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Memphis to a Memphis paper says:—"I also learn from one of our surgeons that the wounded prisoners taken by our army are not by far so dangerously hurt as the majority of our own men.—Most of my wounds are from rifle balls, which have made great ghastly openings and frequently gone entirely through the body—while those upon the enemy are with round balls, whose effects have been less fatal."

LIEUT. WILLIAM S. MCMANUS, of Reading, late of the 26th New York Regiment, whose conduct in the late bloody battle at Bull Run, is lauded in the highest terms, is rewarded by promotion to a Captaincy in the Fifteenth Regiment of U. S. Infantry.

A LETTER has been received at Rochester, from Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C., a prisoner at Richmond, dated July 20th. He was dated July 20th Mr. Ely says he is well, and expresses the hope of a speedy release.

THE following is a list of the privateers whose names are known:—Steamers Dolfus, Sumter, Win. H. Webb, Calhoun, Music, Winslow, Gordon, Petrel, Mary Boyce, Nicholas; brig Jeff. Davis; schooners Dixie, Petrel, (blown up) Savannah, (captured,) York. Besides these, four others have been seen whose names are unknown.

THE steamer Joseph Whitney has been purchased for seventy thousand dollars for gun-boat service. She has been ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to be refitted.

THE N. Y. Highland regiment troubles have all been settled. Several of the ringleaders are still retained in custody, but the main body have recovered their discipline.

COL. RUSSELL'S Rifle Regiment from the northern part of Pennsylvania, have reached Sandy Hook, Maryland, and been attached to Col. Thomas' brigade. This is what is known in the Keystone State, as the "Buck Tail" regiment, and each man wears in his cap the tail of a deer's tail in his cap. They are a fine looking set of men, well drilled and obedient, and are armed with the improved Minnie Rifles.

THE REBELS say they took 63 guns at Bull Run. We say 13. Perhaps they count a gun for what they stole last winter. We had but 28 guns in the field.

THE report of the Subsistence Department, in reference to the Bull Run fight, discloses the fact that 163,000 complete rations were issued to the army on Friday, an amount sufficient to sustain it for four days, but which, through commissaries, in many cases improperly located to draw their portions, which remained at the headquarters of divisions and brigades.

MR. FOX, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has returned to Washington from the North, whither he went on business connected with the department. So far, about 70 vessels have been purchased and 30 chartered, or a larger number of ships than previously composed the Navy. They are generally light draft, intended rather for coast than for sea purposes, much attention having been paid to swiftness.

A CABINET ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Col. G. B. Lamar, of Georgia, in a letter dated Richmond, July 25, says:

The enemy thought, up to 4 o'clock, they had the victory—*and so they had; but the opportune arrival of two fresh regiments turned the battle, and gave us a glorious victory.*

On our retreat previously, our wounded fell into their hands. *They treated them kindly, lifting them into the shade, and leaving them with canteens full of water.*

HOW THE STRONG TREATED THE WOUNDED.

It was reported that John H. Morris, colonelcaptain of the 2d Regiment N. Y. S. M., was killed. How this report originated may be gathered from the following statement by Mr. Morris, who is alive at Washington, and who relates the manner in which our wounded were slaughtered by Southern rebels:

Being confined in the hospital in Centreville, at the time it was, I had the best opportunity of witnessing their actions with regard to the wounded many of whom they dragged out through the windows and bayoneted; others were killed by the butts of muskets, and many by feigning death, in order to breathe. They afterward fired the building, while many were yet inside. Such afterward they retained, and took them as my escape to Washington.

Mr. Morris was wounded in four places, but is in a fair way to recover.

BRIGADIER GENERAL TYLER and Colonels Hunter, Burnside, Heintzleman and Willis have formed third party reports to Gen. McDowell, and they now make a portion of the report of the battle of Bull Run. Tyler, who had under his command the brigades of Keyes, Schenck and Sherman, speaks in the highest terms of all, but especially of Keyes, who has since been made a Brigadier General.—Tyler states positively that Keyes was in successful advance before the retreat was begun. Heintzleman's report simply mentions the gallant conduct of his staff. Col. Burnside's report states that his brigade was engaged for six hours, with everything in favor of the Federal troops, and promising a complete victory when some of the regiments on the extreme right of "our line" broke. His brigade, however, protected the retreat, and was not thrown into confusion until the arrival at Cub Run, where, in crossing the bridge, it became a mere mob. A wagon horse was wounded, the wagon overset, and the passage completely obstructed. After this, the soldiers could not be rallied for love or fear. Heintzleman's most important statement is that the Rebels were led by himself against a partly concealed Alabama regiment, but after the first fire they broke, and the great portion of them fled to the rear, hoping as a desultory firing, over the heads of their comrades in front; they, however, dispersed a company of secession cavalry, which then attacked Wells, killing Ster and wounding one. "Colonel Farnham, with one of his officers and men, behaved gallantly, but the great regiment of Zouaves, as a regiment, did not appear again on the field. Some of them were in the fight, which some did good service as skirmishers." Col. Heintzleman's description of the breaking up of the Sixteen Fourteenth is equally minute. Its attribution it to the lack of discipline. "I was disappointed in this division than the disaster of the day began. Colonel Heintzleman does not mince matters at all, but says that it was impossible to rally his troops; his excuses them by saying that "few of the enemy could at any time be seen," and "new troops cannot be expected to stand long against an unseen enemy."

It is understood that Secretary Seward intends to file immediately official letters from Lord Lyons that some British subjects now within the rebel capital, and also visiting the Confederate States, have enlisting persons England and the United States.

TWO vessels have sent two Tennessee regiments to Quatico Creek, on the Potomac, a place lying at right angles to Mount Vernon river. Extensive earthworks, at that point, to prevent a flank movement of the enemy's army at Manassas.

THE New York Fire Zouaves will be disbanded at New York, preparatory to a reorganization of the regiment.

A LARGE body of rebel cavalry was routed at Lovettsville, Loudoun county, by a few loyal men, by detachments from the New York 28th.

A LADY who arrived in Washington from Richmond, via Louisville states that Secessum are engaged at Richmond making tanks for the conveyance of water to Manassas.

THE loss of the North Carolina Sixth Regiment in the battle of Bull Run, according to the official return, was as follows:

Killed,	15
Wounded,	53
Missing,	1
Total,	69

IT is stated quite positively, that the Rebels are fortifying Mathias Point, and preparing to close the Potomac against National vessels.

SOME of the Southern papers are edited with joy over a report that Gen. Scott has been superseded in the command of the national army.

IN the Confederate Congress at Richmond, on Thursday last, a bill was passed increasing the army to 400,000 men.

A FEW days ago the Captain of the steamer Resolute, having heard that at Sterling Creek, on the Potomac, there was a depot for arms, ammunition, and supplies for the South, set out to break it up. He was fired at with muskets, but landed in a boat and destroyed the premises. He found a rebel party of Maryland encamped in a house, whom he chased for a mile; but they were fleet of foot as if they had been from Virginians, and escaped with their carpet bags. Several contraband negroes were taken.

TWENTY confiscated negroes have been brought up to the Washington Navy Yard by the Resolute, and set at work there.

A SAD affair occurred on Sunday night, about 17 miles from Richmond, on the Manassas route. Eight cars containing soldiers were smashed and shivered to pieces.—Two companies from Louisville were the principal sufferers.

MAGUIRE, the celebrated Irish patriot, has declined the offer of a captaincy in the regular army, requesting it be shown to one of his brother officers of the New York 69th regiment, better qualified.

GOV. HARRIS, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, ordering out fifty-five thousand additional volunteers, twenty-five thousand of whom are to be fitted for the field and the remainder held as a reserve.

CAPTAIN SAXTON, assistant quartermaster, United States Army, has tendered to the War Department the services of a body of 2,000 men, now ready at St. Louis to take the field. He says that he shall be detached, temporarily, from the regular service, in order that he may be their colonel.

THE precautions taken by Gen. McClellan to strengthen the forces on or near the line of the Potomac north of Washington City, where not taken a whit too soon.—Confederates in large numbers, some say as high as 25,000, are encamped in various places between Berryville and Tenallytown. It is supposed that their intention is to cross into Maryland. Skirmishes occur nightly and the pickets are frequently shot while on guard. On the Virginia bank of the Potomac, between Alexandria and the mouth of the Rappahannock, the rebels have 11,000 troops manning the batteries and lying in camp.

ON Tuesday a severe skirmish took place near Grafton, Virginia in which our troops were signally successful.—Thirteen of the enemy were killed and many wounded. Fifteen horses of a secession cavalry company, who were within a few miles of Webster, having reached Gen. Kelly, he dispatched Captain Dayton, of the 4th Virginia Infantry, with 50 men to break them up.—After an hour's hard fighting the Rebels ran, abandoning 200, were utterly routed with the loss of 21 killed and several wounded. On our side there was no loss.

THE army of the Potomac has been almost entirely brigaded, and, as far as possible, each brigade is to be assigned to duty in some particular section. Clothing and accoutrements are being furnished as rapidly as possible to the troops needing them, and scrupulous care is bestowed on the health of the men, that they want for nothing and suffer from no avoidable cause.

CAMPS of rendezvous and instruction are to be formed at New York, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati.—Every volunteer is to be mustered into the service as soon as enrolled, and is to be immediately sent to one of the camps.

THE Secretary of State, on receipt of the news that the pirate Sumter had been allowed to enter the port of Curacoa, at once removed our Consul at that place, and appointed in his stead Richard E. Morse of Iowa.

BRIG. GEN. SUMNER, in command of the Military Division of the Pacific, has transferred his Department that Col. Van Dorn, of the rebel army, was reported to have seized San Antonia and El Paso with 12,000 men, apparently with the design of subjugating Lower California. No privateers, as yet, to be known.

A MUTINY broke out in the 79th Regiment at Washington Wednesday. All but 100 of them refused to obey orders, on account of disaffection arising from several causes. A detachment of cavalry and infantry, including the police, was ordered to the camp of the regiment, and surrounded the mutineers. They surrendered, and about seventy of the ringleaders were marched to the Guard House, to be severely dealt with. The rest of the regiment resumed their allegiance, and were sent over into Virginia.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, August 17, 1861.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 76,876 15 tons—by Canal 32,123 16—for the week 58,940 11 tons, showing an increase over last week of 6,676 tons. The quantity sent for the corresponding week last year was 78,263 tons.

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

	1860.		1861.		INC. & DEC.
	WEEK.	TO AU.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
P. & R. R. R.	39,351	1,233,332	26,817	1,031,472	201,910
Schuyl. Canal	38,912	783,346	32,124	635,822	152,323
L. Val. R. R.	15,190	497,200	11,505	435,976	d 1,414
Lehigh Canal	35,422	660,819	28,743	410,044	250,865
Lehigh & Susq.	21,210	408,995	23,007	534,400	125,405
Del. & Hud. Canal	5,316	127,004	4,921	102,481	29,481
Penn. Coal Co.		821,729		315,751	d 5,978
Del. & H. Co.	12,591	284,287	22,961	376,942	121,675
Wyoming Co.		190,253		111,147	d 39,076
Do North		22,212		30,648	8,436
Broad Top	4,016	114,167	6,005	139,439	25,271
Shamokin	5,518	109,522	6,822	130,663	21,141
Trevorton	2,221	58,237	1,096	26,252	d31,917
Sh. Mt. U. T. Lykens Val.	2,417	55,012	2,166	47,109	d 7,903
	2,133	37,930	1,984	47,980	9 950
	184,375	4,893,376	164,554	4,566,551	
	164,554	4,666,551			
	19,821	226,825			

The loss for the week is 19,281 tons. The highest loss is 10,364 tons compared with the corresponding week last year.

The loss and gain from the different Anthracite Regions for this year, sums up as follows:

	Loss.	Gain.
Schuylkill,	354,332	
Lehigh,	91,379	
Wyoming,		101,785
Shamokin,		11,551
	445 611	113,286
	113,286	
	332,325	

Making the total loss of Anthracite sent to market this year, compared with the last, 332,325 tons. Schuylkill County loses 354,332 tons, which is 22,007 tons greater than the whole loss sustained by the trade so far this year.

We could point out radical changes that must be made in the Coal Trade before it will again flourish in Schuylkill County, but in the present state of the country they cannot be carried out, and therefore will postpone any allusion to them until a more favorable period. A great change has taken place in Schuylkill County in the production of Coal,