Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

Agents:
NEW YORK—O. H. Frost, Room No. 2, 124 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Joy, Cox & Co., 8th and Chestnut streets.
Who are authorized to receive subscriptions and collect 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.

☞ 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.

THE Kentucky Legislature is in session.

HENRY POTTS, President of the Bank of Pottstown, died on Saturday last, aged 64 years.

BEN. MCCULLOUGH with 5000 troops, has retreated to Arkansas. There is much disaffection in his army.

THE New York stock market has stiffened up considerably, within the week. Hatteras and Fremont's western proclamation did the business.

THE Vermont State election took place on Tuesday, and resulted in the choice of a Republican Governor and Legislature by overwhelming majorities. To the Legislature 39 Republicans and 8 Union Democrats are elected.

HON. CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, of North Carolina, the Union member of Congress from that State, has arrived in Washington, to confer with the Administration upon the affairs of his State. Rebel scouts lay in wait for him in Virginia, whose vigilance he successfully eluded.

THE GRAND JURY of Centre county presented the *Democratic Watchman*, the organ of the Breckinridge Democracy of that county, as being in the practice of encouraging the rebels now in arms against the Government, by expressing sympathy for and agreement with them.

MORE NAVAL EXPEDITIONS.—Since the brilliant conquest of Hatteras Inlet, the government has resolved upon several other similar expeditions without loss of time. This is the shortest way to the vital parts of this Southern rebellion. We thus take it in the flank and rear, and compel it to face about to defend itself.

THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, the author of "Ben Bolt," a gentleman of Micawber propensities, who attempted to hold a southern sympathy meeting in New Jersey last week, was roughly handled by the crowd, and had to be locked up by the United States Marshal Deacon to save him from lynching. His career is *done* at least for the present.

I. O. O. F.—A meeting of the officers of the Grand Lodge, Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, Order of Odd Fellows, was held in Philadelphia, on Friday of last week, when it was resolved that the Grand Representatives be directed to attend the session of the Grand Lodge of the United States at Baltimore, on the 16th of September.

ECCLESIASTICAL CENSURE.—The heads of the Protestant Episcopal Church of England have censured in strong terms, the conduct of the Southern members of that denomination in withdrawing themselves from the parent church at the North. Thus the evil example set by rebellion to the civil authority is destroying all social and religious organization in the seceded States, and bringing its people under the ban of all whose opinions are worth caring for.

I. O. O. F.—THE GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES.—Considerable interest is being manifested in relation to the approaching anual session of the Grand Lodge of the United States—the Senate of American Odd-Fellowship. The Grand Lodge met in Nashville, Tennessee, last year, and adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the third Monday in September, 1861. It is asserted that the M. W. Grand Sire, Robert B. Boylston, of South Carolina, is in active service in the Confederate army.

TREASON IN CHICAGO.—The City Councils of Chicago have passed an ordinance calling upon all those traitors in Chicago who are not willing to renew their oaths of allegiance to the Union and the Constitution, to leave that city, and making it the duty of the Union Defence Committee to ascertain the names of all such disloyal persons, and have them published in the papers. The Mayor has issued his proclamation accordingly, and the Union Defense Committee has resolved itself into a Vigilance Committee for the proper observance of the ordinance.

COLONELS OF OHIO REGIMENTS FOR THE WAR.—At the head of Ohio regiments for the war, are forty-two colonels—of whom eighteen belonged to the Democratic, eighteen to the Republican party, and three to the American; the politics of three being unknown. There are among them eight graduates of West Point (having spent one or more years there,) while ten saw service in Mexico, two in Europe, and six in Virginia; in militia service two had experience; and only nine are from civil ranks, without military education or experience.

THE PECUNIARY ADVANTAGE OF ENLISTING.—The bill recently passed by Congress, raising the pay of volunteers to $13 per month, board and clothing found, makes soldiering not a very bad business, viewed in a pecuniary light. The pay amounts to $156 a year, with $42 for clothing, making $198 a year and rations found. To this must be added the $100 bounty and the land warrant. If the war should not last but one year, reckoning the 160 acres of land at $1.25 per acre, the pay would reach the very respectable sum of $498 for the year and rations. Many a young man out of employment would jump at the chance of making so good a salary.

THE NEW YORK JOURNALS.—It is stated that the war is working wonderful changes in the fortunes and character of many of the city journals. The retirement of Mr. Halleck, from the editorial management of the *Journal of Commerce*, has been followed by such a change of heart on the part of that establishment, as will henceforth relieve it from the pains and penalties of disloyalty; the Postmaster accordingly announces that the interdict, as regards its transmission by the United States mails, is removed. Then again it is said, that the Hon. Benjamin Wood, proprietor of the *Daily News* has transferred the mortal remains of that concern to his brother, Fernando, otherwise, His Honor, the Mayor, and the understanding is, that the paper hereafter, will support instead of opposing the Government. The *Day Book* is about to vacate its last, and the *Freeman's Appeal*, and the *French Courier*, will probably be persuaded by their friends to mend their ways, or cease to be.

THE RESPONSE TO MR. CHASE'S APPEAL.—It is gratifying to know that the appeal of Mr. Chase to the patriotism of the people in behalf of the National loan, is meeting with a hearty response. The number of depositors was larger at New York on Thursday, than on any previous day, notwithstanding a large number applied at the Banks instead of the Sub-Treasury. The deposits at the Sub-Treasury reach $615,000, to which must be added the amounts which the Banks have not yet sent in. This makes about $1,275,000 from the loyside people in two days. The amount will no doubt be increased day by day as the circular of Mr. Chase reaches more distant parts of the country. Mr. Chase was at Philadelphia on Wednesday, and had an interview with some of the prominent capitalists of that city, in relation to the 7.30 per cent Government Loan. In the course of his address he stated fully and frankly the purposes and prospects of the Administration, and pointed with much confidence to the resources of the country in connection with the will and ability of the Government to speedily and successfully end the present rebellion.

THE NATIONAL PATRIOTIC LOAN.—Every citizen should read the appeal of Secretary Chase to the people of the United States, on the subject of the great National Loan, for carrying on the war for the Union. It sets forth the advantages of the loan in a correct light, and does not exaggerate them in the least. For a permanent investment of any sum of money, from fifty dollars upwards, there is nothing better than this. Money hoarded in places of deposit, in old stockings and teapots, is very insecure, besides being unproductive. But invested in Treasury notes, bearing 7 3-10ths per cent. interest, it may be easily guarded, and will yield a better return than can be got in any other way. The holder of a $50 Treasury note will get one cent interest a day, and so on upwards—the holder of $5,000 getting one dollar a day. The Government of the United States is responsible for the payment of the interest, as well as of the principal. This loan is already eagerly sought for, and will be the most popular Goverment loan ever offered in this country. It affords women and others an opportunity of aiding the Government, and it gives them and the whole people an individual interest in the success of the Union cause.

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE NAVAL EXPEDITION TO HATTERAS.—Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham have together achieved a signal triumph, in the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, near Cape Hatteras. The naval expedition which left Fortress Monroe last week, went to Hatteras inlet and compelled the surrender of Fort Hatteras, on the cape of that name, with 25 cannon, 1000 stand of arms and 715 rebels. There was a heavy cannonade between the fort and the fleet all day on the 28th, and continuing on the 29th till half past eleven o'clock, when the fort surrendered, having lost five men killed and eleven wounded. The prisoners were shipped to New York and General Butler returned to Washington. Our force did not lose a man in the engagement. Among the rebels captured, are Captain Samuel Barron, Lieut. Sharp and Dr. Wyatt M. Brown, all late of the U. S. Navy, and Major Andrews and other officers, late of the U. S. Army. It seems that the renegade Barron, one of the numerous traitors from our Navy, holds, under Jeff. Davis' government, the elevated post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and at the time of the fight he had some of his rebel vessels at hand in the inlet. It is confidently thought that the footing obtained, in North Carolina will be permanently held, and Wilmington ultimately taken posession of, thus giving the rebels in Virginia a fire in the rear. The fight was a sharp one, but our fire was too hot for them. Our land force on the expedition, numbered eight hundred, although but three hundred were landed, in consequence of the heavy surf. This is a brilliant victory, which surpasses in importance anything yet accomplished against the enemy. We earnestly hope that it will be succeeded by many more, until the people of the rebellious States are brought again to their allegiance.

CREDULITY OF THE CROAKERS.—The carping croakers in our midst, who can see nothing but corruption in the Government, and ultimate defeat for the Union cause, exhibit the most remarkable credulity. They see insurmountable financial obstacles in the path of 20,000,000 of people engaged in trade and commerce, with the money markets of the world open to them, and yet believe that 10,000,000 of an agricultural people, hemmed in by land and sea, with no national existence in the money market, and celebrated for repudiation, will have money plenty. They imagine that the North, with a superabundance of fighting material of every kind—of men, of arms, of ammunition, of clothing, of provisions and of medical stores, will be obliged to succumb to the South, which lacks all these essential requisites—is suffering for nearly all of the luxuries and many of the necessaries of life—is obliged to resort to drafting and conscription to procure men, robbery to procure food and clothing, and lying to prop a falling cause.

The croakers see nothing but defeat for the North upon the sea, when every Southern port is blockaded, and the cowardly privateers are daily dodging the United States cruisers. The growlers discern death for the Union cause in the defeat at Bull Run or at Springfield, Mo., but they can observe no damage to the rebel cause in the capture of Pegram and his forces, or the occupation of the forts at Hatteras Inlet. They grumble and groan and bewail every National loss, and rejoice at every rebel gain, forgetting that the defeat of the North is their own disgrace. In short, they delude themselves into believing that a nation of Northern hardy freemen, with men, money, all the paraphernalia of war, means of transportation by land and sea, and the sympathies of the world, besides justice and humanity, on their side, are to be defeated by a disorganized band of traitors of half their number, lacking the main essentials for successful warfare, cooped up like so many caged birds, and fighting against all the dictates of law, reason and humanity, with a population almost equal to their own ripe for insurrection.

THE North Carolina rebels are in great trouble about the occupation by Federal troops of Hatteras Inlet. They fume and fret, complain and cry, while the Government is quietly preparing to strike a naval blow at some of their neighbors further south. There is one advantage gained already by these operations on the sea-coast. Numerous corps, designed for service at Manassas, have had their destination changed, and are now guarding the sea coast. Col. Campbell's regiment on its way to Virginia, had its orders countermanded, and was sent to Newbern. The Wilmington and Washington Artillery have been detailed also for service at home. These facts prove the good policy of striking the rebels in this quarter, and of following up the work speedily.

EVER Russell, the great Bull-run of the London *Times*, has no fear of an immediate dissolution of this Republic. In a recent letter, he speaks of the great improvement effected in the Army at Washington by "young" General McClellan, who he says, bids fair to be "next President of the *United* States."—Thank you, Russell. You infuse into us renewed hope.

☞ The gold mines of Nova Scotia are said to be proving very productive.

☞ The Northern Light arrived at New York on Tuesday, bringing the Pacific mails and three-quarters of a million in treasure.

☞ A Union meeting, quite numerously attended, was held in Alexandria, Va., a few days since.

☞ The subscription was opened in Philadelphia, to the National loan on Monday, when $125,000 was subscribed during the day.

☞ The Hon. Andrew Johnson spoke to an immense Union meeting at Newport, Kentucky, on Monday. Strong Union resolutions were adopted.

☞ The new sloop-of-war, Tuscarora, was launched at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Saturday last. She is the first of the seven provided for by the act of Congress.

☞ Hon. Edward J. Pendleton, of Berkely County, Va., has been captured by the rebels. Mr. Pendleton was one of the most prominent Union men in that county.

☞ Prentice doesn't think that the secessionists of Kentucky ought to boast much before they get strong enough not to be ashamed to acknowledge their relationship to Pugsley in the battle.

☞ William S. T. Sneed, a nephew of General Johnston of the Confederate forces, and supposed to hold a commission in the Southern army, was arrested in Philadelphia on Sunday evening.

☞ The commissioners sent to Washington by Gov. Magoffin have returned with assurances from President Lincoln, of a full recognition of the right to await the action of the Kentucky Legislature.

☞ Reports from western Virginia represent a revival of the Union feeling there, with a marked increase in the number of enlistments for the volunteer service.

☞ The salaries of the Clerks now employed in the different Departments of the Government at Washington, reach a sum of one million and a half dollars per month—the bulk of which is hereafter to be paid in Treasury Notes.

☞ The Jeff. Davis party of Kentucky, says the Louisville *Journal*, first died as a secession party, then died as a neutrality, and has now died as a peace party. The thing has died three times. It is a cat, it has got to go through the interesting process six times more.

☞ The manufacturing establishments of Philadelphia, which had suffered to some extent on account of the war, are now beginning to recover from the stagnation of the past few months, and from the opinions expressed by many of the more prominent manufacturers, a heavy time may be expected during the coming fall and winter.

☞ The *N. Y. Tribune* and *Evening Post* both are out in favor of running Col. Corcoran, of the 69th Regiment, for Sheriff, at the next election. The significance of the movement consists in the fact that the Colonel is an earnest Democrat. True, he is a prisoner in the hands of the Confederates, but is a prisoner of war; but then it is urged that there will be enough people to vote for him to render his rescue a dead certainty.

☞ The scandal mongers of Brooklyn have a rich morsel to a grim. con. case, which is to be tried soon in the Supreme Court. Defendant is a wealthy coal dealer, and his wife votes for Greeley. plaintiff is a Democrat; and the wife is determined he shall be burned. We bet nine dollars that she "fetches" him.

☞ Congressman Ely, of the 3d Ohio regiment, while out on a reconnoitering expedition with five men at Kirksville, Missouri, was surrounded by a force twice their number by rebels, and the whole party, including Ely, taken prisoners. The commander of his party, Ely says, was cool and the manoeuvres of the officer were masterly; but the odds were too great. Ely and the Federalists maintained their position in the house, defending the entrance through the window with them in that county.

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WAR ITEMS.

ACCORDING to the Richmond *Enquirer*, the 8 fate of Virginia has furnished the Confederate service 750 companies, uniformed and equipped according to the law.

A CARGO of two hundred and fifty-one tons of ice was recently sent, from Providence, R. I., to Washington; two hundred and sixty-seven tons for the United States sanitary commission, for the use of the sick, and eighty-four tons for the Second Regiment Rhode Island volunteers. The expenses of the shipment were five hundred and sixty dollars, which was paid by contributions, liberally donated, by several residents of Providence.

GENERAL BRAGG has been ordered from the command of the rebel army at Pensacola to join that under Beauregard in Virginia.

BY an arrival at New York from Fort Pickens, we learn that there was a great stampede among the rebel troops, large numbers having deserted and gone home.

THE rebel prisoners from Fort Hatteras have been sent to Bedloe's and Governor's Islands. The New York Fire Zouaves did guard duty.

THE confiscation business goes on apace. The collector of customs at Philadelphia has seized a number of vessels at that port, owned in whole or in part by rebels. At Cincinnati the U. S. Marshal has seized $50,000 worth of merchandize, owned by rebels.

THE steamship Northern Light brought to New York 20,000 stand of arms, a portion of the 50,000 sent to California by Floyd, to get them out of the way.

THE Richmond papers predict a speedy onward movement of the confederate forces in the direction of Washington.

THE Government has ordered the immediate fitting out of the frigate Brandywine, now lying at the Brooklyn navy yard.

JEFF. DAVIS has been sick, but is reported to be convalescent.

THE battle at Cross Lanes now reported as a mere skirmish, Tyler's loss was but 14 men. He had orders to retreat if attacked by too large a force.

A body of 450 U. S. troops entrenched at Lexington, Mo., were attacked on Thursday by 4000 rebels, and repulsed them, killing sixty men, and losing nine themselves.

A quarrel between the Alabama and Virginia rebels at Yorktown, having resulted in the killing of eight men, the Virginians have been sent to Norfolk. The Alabama troops accused them of cowardice.

GENERAL FREMONT has issued a proclamation declaring martial law in Missouri. The United States army lines are announced as extending for 30 miles from Lexington south to Cape Girardeau, via Jefferson City, Rolla, and Ironton. The punishment of death awaits all armed rebels, all who in those circles aid and comfort to the enemy, or interfering with telegraphs or railways. The property of armed rebels is to be confiscated and their slaves set free.

THE U. S. Surveyor, at New York, has seized twenty-five vessels recently in or just by the rebels; including eight ships and seven barques.

BEAUREGARD told Prince Napoleon at Manassas that his troops suffered more at Bull Run from the fire of the 14th (Brooklyn) Regiment than from any other.

OFFICIAL advices have been received confirming the story of the surrender of Col. Reid, of Fort Fillmore, with 600 troops, to 120 Texan Volunteers. The officers and men were released on parole, and are on their way to Santa Fe. In consequence of this surrender Fort Stanton was abandoned.

THE rebel force in Virginia is said to be half down with sickness.

THERE is some hope yet for the re-organization of the much misrepresented New York Fire Zouaves.

THE old hulk Brandywine, lying at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, has been decided upon as a prison ship for the rebels captured at Hatteras Inlet.

THERE has been considerable skirmishing near Alexandria during the week.

THE Confederates on Munson's Hill can be distinctly seen with a good glass from Washington, and their movements rendered perfectly visible. Much of such scrutiny is devoted to drill, and small bodies of troops can be distinctly seen performing their various evolutions.

SOUTH of Alexandria, the Confederates are said to be camped in heavy force, while batteries are also being erected on the Virginia bank of the Potomac river Occoquan. The contending parties are now only about a mile apart; and it seems hardly probable that a severe struggle can be much longer delayed.

THE success of the naval expedition off Hatteras will lead to other movements of the kind as soon as the ensemble of organization can be perfected. It will be observed as to the destination of the fleets, as was the case with that off Hatteras. At the same time it must be expected that the defeat of Saturday last will only make the enemy to the more vigorous defence of its coast possible.

MANY rumors are current concerning the confederate force now in Virginia, but as they vary all the way from 70,000 to 175,000, it is impossible to judge anywhere near what the actual number is.

THE popular response to the Treasury loan is regarded by the Government as very encouraging.

THE Government has telegraphic advices from Gen. Rosecrans, intimating that all is right with his command, forwarded since the Richmond papers published the account of his alleged surrender to Gen. Lee, which of course was utterly unfounded.

THE officers of the Potomac flotilla state that, from Alexandria to the Rappahannock river, a distance of nearly 150 miles, not a coal is visible on the Virginia shore, the whole country having the mark of desolation. No houses, cattle or animals of any kind are to be seen, and not a particle of smoke to note the habitation of a single individual is perceptible. Complete silence and loneliness, pervades the whole extent of country, as though it had been deserted by a pestilence.

THE division troops are erecting a fortification about a mile below Murry Mason's, on the land of Levi Dening's cottage farm, about five miles from Alexandria, on the Little River Turnpike. The Brothers' pickets have possession of the upper part of this farm, and the Union pickets of the lower part. In the meanwhile, Mr. Dening has thought it prudent to leave.

THE Secretary of the Navy has addressed a congratulatory letter to Commodore Stringham.

ON Monday, the Massachusetts Thirteenth Regiment surrounded the Charlestown "Home Guards" Cavalry, at Esher's Mill, two and a half miles above Harper's Ferry, and took twenty prisoners, having fired three and wounded five of the cavalrymen. The Massachusetts boys brought them in, singing "Old and Happy." The Twenty-eighth Regiment crossed the river from the Point of Rocks, the same day, and captured thirty head of cattle.

A letter from Key West to the Baltimore *American*, dated August 28th, on board the Eagle Sentee, says:

"On the evening of the 16th inst., the U. S. Steamer Powhattan came to off Pensacola, saying she had captured a boat load of rebels, which were discovered trying to set in the river with a large letter bag, containing letters to Jeff. Davis and others. Some of the ladies stated that they were going to a certain port on cruising ground and would be home in a certain number of days. So the Commodore sent the Powhattan immediately to look for her."

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, says: The cavalry seems to be very popular about here, and recruits are coming in at the rate of regiments per month. Col. Chas. E. C. Williams and Col. Wynkoop are hard at filling up, and the city is still they come. These regiments will be among the finest in the service, and will no doubt be heard from frequently during the war.

The New Hampshire *Statesman* says that one of Governor Goodwin's aids visited Concord last week, to provide for the construction of a large fleet of wagons arranged for cooking the food for any army on the march. Several of their wagons have been constructed—the locomotive pleasure at Concord, and the cooking apparatus at the Amoskeag Machine Shop, in Manchester.

The rebel privateer Jeff. Davis, of 12 guns, a fine vessel, was sunk in Hampton Roads. All her crew were saved, with the exception of two or three, by the Confederate brig Jefferson, armed with five guns and manned with many guns.

From Cincinnati we have intelligence of another fight in Kentucky, near the line in Wayne County, on Thursday last. An engagement and a pitched battle resulted in the rout of the rebels, they losing over one hundred killed, and their wounded, it is said, were numerous. Two Union men were killed and four wounded.

Of Congressman Ely, of the 3d Ohio regiment, while out on a reconnoitering expedition with five men at Kirksville, Missouri, was surrounded by a force twice their number by rebels, and the whole party, including Ely, taken prisoners. The commander of his party, Ely says, was cool and the manoeuvres of the officer were masterly; but the odds were too great. Ely and the Federalists maintained their position in the house, defending the entrance through the window with them in that county.

Of the loss of seven, rebels killed and five wounded. Four rebels were killed, but none of the other Federals were killed or wounded.

We take the following letter from a letter written by one of the gallant Iowa volunteers who fought in the battle near Springfield, Missouri:

"I was standing, or rather kneeling, behind a little bush, reloading my musket, just before the enemy were engaged in this close work entrusted. Suddenly I felt a sharp pain in the shoulder, and felt as the ground jumping up to meet me. One of our men asked me if I was hurt. I replied I thought not. Soon after he came to me, and he said: 'Yes, you are shot right through the shoulder.' I think it was this remark, more than the wound, which caused the field, all at once, to commence whirling around me in a very strange manner. I started to take it, with a half ounce minnie ball in my shoulder, and three or four bullet holes in my clothes; but in a short time recovered sufficiently to be able to walk back to Springfield, nine miles, where the ball was taken out."

Hatteras Inlet, the scene of the late engagement in which Gen. Butler won his victory, is situated about two miles south of Hatteras Lighthouse. It is known to the mariner by a low sand island, which was formerly a rude hammock, covered with trees on the east end of the entrance.

As an entrance to Pamlico, Albemarle and Currituck Sounds, the possession of Hatteras Inlet is of vast importance to the Federal government. With Ocracoke and Beaufort Inlets closed, North Carolina will be sealed to the completely shut in from the ocean. Privateers can no longer be sent to sea through the Dismal Swamp Canal and Albemarle Sound, and all communication between Virginia and Europe is effectually cut off. Newbern, on the Neuse river; Washington, on the Pamlico river; Plymouth City, on the Pocosimkin, and a number of other ports on the Roanoke and Chowan rivers, will also be included in the blockade. Pamlico Sound (an inland sea, 80 miles long and from ten to twenty-five miles wide, communicating with the Albemarle Sound on the south and the Pamlico and Neuse rivers on the west) can no longer be of any service to the Confederate States of North Carolina, now that its principal inlet has been closed. Ocracoke and Currituck Sounds will also be effectually closed.

Ocracoke Inlet, which is about twelve miles southwest of Hatteras Inlet, is defended by a battery of 32 pounders, six in number. In a military point of view its possession is equally as important as that of Hatteras Inlet, as it affords an easy entrance to Pamlico Sound and its numerous tributaries. The rebels have their forces at Portsmouth, Greenville and Washington, on the Pamlico river, and Waynesborough, Goldsborough and Newbern, on the Neuse River, have been in the habit of proceeding to sea.

From Missouri.

Important Proclamation by Gen. Fremont.

St. Louis, Aug. 31.—The following proclamation was issued this morning:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE WESTERN DEPT.,
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.

Circumstances, in my judgment of sufficient urgency, render it necessary that the Commanding General of this Department shall assume the administrative powers of the State. I therefore proceed in the exercise of the civil authority, the total insecurity of life, and the devastation of property by bands of murderers and marauders who infest nearly every county in the State, to proclaim the following rules and regulations for the government of the military forces, operating in this State:

All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within these lines shall be tried by court martial, and if found guilty will be shot.

The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with their enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if they have any, declared free men.

All persons who shall be proven to have destroyed, after the publication of this order, railroads or telegraphs, or who shall be engaged in such destruction, shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

All persons engaged in treasonable correspondence, in giving or procuring aid to the enemies of the United States, in fomenting tumults, in disturbing the public tranquility by creating and circulating false reports or incendiary documents, are in their interests warned that they are exposing themselves.

All persons who have been led away from their allegiance are hereby commanded to return to their homes forthwith. Any such absence, without sufficient cause, will be held to be presumptive evidence against them.

The object of the declaration is to place in the hands of the military authorities the power to give instantaneous effect to the existing laws and such deficiencies as the conditions of war demand; but it is not intended to suspend the ordinary tribunals of the country, where the law will be administered by the civil officers in the usual manner, and with their customary authority, while the same can be peaceably exercised.

The Commanding General will labor vigilantly for the public welfare, and to his efforts for their safety hopes to obtain not only the acquiescence but the active support of the people of the country.

(Signed,) J. C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, September 7, 1861.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 26,064 08 tons—by Canal 31,599 00—for the week 57,663 08 tons, against 76,765 tons for the corresponding week last year, being a decrease for the week of 19,102 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.	43,153	1,363,006	26,064	1,111,182	251,824
Schuyl. Navi.	25,012	892,218	31,599	734,115	158,203
L. Val. R. R.	10,932	344,580	15,726	337,837	6,743
Lehigh Canal	31,025	696,212	37,165	600,502	295,710
Scranton & Sh.	20,272	557,863	16,426	475,991	18,930
Del. & H. Co.	17,288	286,450	25,840	452,256	165,806
Wyomiss'g Co.				138,603	189,781
Do North Broad Top	4,550	127,272	7,962	161,952	34,090
Shamokin	3,898	121,711	7,186	158,174	15,963
Tuscarora	2,035	61,187	3,188	61,187	8,186
Sh. Mt., H. T. Lykens Val"	2,170	60,535	1,932	51,237	d 9,298
	2,073	44,104	2,723	52,845	8,701
	202,426	5,5 5 317	197,091	5,178,686	
	197,091	5,178,686			
	5,335	397,231			

There is no new feature in the Trade to notice this week. The heavy loss this season shows how prostrated those branches are upon which the Trade depends for prosperity, and although business to some departments, particularly in the cities and in those manufactures needed for the Army, is quite brisk, yet we cannot hope for any material change for the better in the Coal Trade of this Region, until iron manufactures again spring into life and activity, and needed improvements in this Region, to which we have already adverted, be adopted.

THE NESQUEHONING RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the Corporators and Subscribers to the stock of the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad Company, on the 27th inst., the following Board of Directors were elected:—President—J. B. Morrehead. Director—Henry J. Boller, James S. Coz, Thos. L. Foster, Erskine Hazard, Samuel Hepburn, Jacob P. Jones, John Leisenring, Andrew Mandeson, W. G. Morrehead, Samuel R. Stokes, Wm. H. Talcott, J. V. Williamson. A resolution was adopted by the Board instructing the Engineer to prepare the line, ready for contract, at as early a day as practicable.—*Public Ledger, August 28.*

Freights From Elizabethport.

To Boston,	75 @ 80	Portsmouth,	55
Newburyport,	75 @ 85	New London,	60
Portland,	75 @ 85	Bridgeport,	45
Providence,	60	Albany,	45
Fall River,	60	Troy,	48
Newport,	60	Rhode Island	75
Taunton,	75	Poughkeepsie,	45
Pawtucket,	70	Yonkers,	40
Norwich,	55	New Haven,	45
New York,	50	Hartford,	60

Coal Freights From Philadelphia.

To Boston,	$1 15	Portsmouth,	$1 25
Portland,	1 15	Bridgeport,	1 00
Newburyport,	1 25	Derby,	1 00
New Bedford,	1 05	Rhode Island	1 05
Newport,	1 05	Troy,	1 05
New London,	1 00	Albany,	1 05
Norwich,	1 05	New York,	90
Hartford,	1 00	Richmond, Va.,	1 25
Pawtucket,	1 15	Alexandria,	1 10
New Haven,	1 00	Washington,	1 80
Newark,	90	Fort Monroe,	1 50
Stonington,	1 05	Key West,	4 25
Philadelphia,	1 25	Cuba,	4 25
Taunton,	1 25	Dighton,	1 05
Wareham,	1 10		

In coal freights there is but doing, but the rates are unchanged.

The Coal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.

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

Schuylkill Red Ash,	$3 50@3 60
Do. White Ash, Egg and Stove,	3 35@3 45
Do. Lump and Broken,	3 30@3 40
Locust Mt.—Lump, Broken and Egg,	3 35@3 45
Stove and Stove,	3 45@3 50
By retail, ton of 2000 lbs.,	4 25
Lehigh—Lump, Broken and Egg,	3 75
Do.—Stove,	3 50
By retail, 2000 lbs,	4 50

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The arrivals of Coal from the Provinces and domestic ports continue large and prices remain without change, with good demand. A few cargo sales of Picton and Sydney have been made at $4@$4 25, each. A good portion of the receipts were previously contracted for. The sales of Anthracite have been at $5 50 @ 6 00 for retail for Lehigh—some instances at a reduction from this price.—*Courier.*

SAMUEL BONNELL, Jr.,
AGENT FOR
Lehigh, Hazleton and Honey Brook,
AND
North Spring Mountain Coal,
ALSO,
MAUCH CHUNK and ELIZABETHPORT.
ALSO,
SPOHN, LEWIS and PEACH MOUNTAIN RED ASH,
LOCUST MOUNTAIN and MAST FRANKLIN COAL,
From PHILADELPHIA,
And the CELEBRATED CUMBERLAND,
From GIRARD POINT.
OFFICE, No. 40 Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New York.
[August 24, '61 3t-6m

☞ For Coal Trade Advertisements, see First Page.

Schuylkill Coal Trade for 1861.

Amount of Coal sent to market over the several railroads from the commencement of the year to and including Tuesday evening last:

	1861.	1860.	INC. & DEC.
From Port Carbon,	9,272 12	7,272 08	2,000 04
Pottsville,	200 15	2,225 00	d 2,024 05
Schuylkill Haven,	17,126 10	21,271 00	d 4,144 10
Auburn,	1,200 00		1,200 00
Port Clinton,	2,200 19	926 00	1,274 19
	29,798 16	31,694 08	d 1,895 12
Tonnage this week,	29,798 16	31,694 08	d 1,895 12
Previously this year,	1,707,967 07	1,760,772 15	d 52,805 08
Total this year,	1,737,765 23	1,792,466 23	d 54,701 00
Tons per mile this week,	1,489 66	1,583 70	d 94 04
Do. per mile this year,	29,000 00	29,900 00	d 900 00

Schuylkill Coal Trade for 1861.

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

	WEEK.	TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
Mine Hill & S. Haven R. R.	26,120 15	226,500 05	
Mt. Carbon	2,449 00	69,202 10	
Schuylkill Valley	1,000 00	33,000 15	
Mill Creek	21,000 00	230,332 10	
Little Schuylkill	2,255 00	22,000 10	

☞ We take this following letter from a letter written by one of the gallant Iowa volunteers who fought in the battle near Springfield, Missouri:

"I was standing, or rather kneeling, behind a little bush, reloading my musket, just before the enemy were engaged in this close work entrusted. Suddenly I felt a sharp pain in the shoulder, and felt as the ground jumping up to meet me. One of our men asked me if I was hurt. I replied I thought not. Soon after he came to me, and he said: 'Yes, you are shot right through the shoulder.' I think it was this remark, more than the wound, which caused the field, all at once, to commence whirling around me in a very strange manner. I started to take it, with a half ounce minnie ball in my shoulder, and three or four bullet holes in my clothes; but in a short time recovered sufficiently to be able to walk back to Springfield, nine miles, where the ball was taken out."

Hatteras Inlet, the scene of the late engagement in which Gen. Butler won his victory, is situated about two miles south of Hatteras Lighthouse. It is known to the mariner by a low sand island, which was formerly a rude hammock, covered with trees on the east end of the entrance.

As an entrance to Pamlico, Albemarle and Currituck Sounds, the possession of Hatteras Inlet is of vast importance to the Federal government. With Ocracoke and Beaufort Inlets closed, North Carolina will be sealed to the completely shut in from the ocean. Privateers can no longer be sent to sea through the Dismal Swamp Canal and Albemarle Sound, and all communication between Virginia and Europe is effectually cut off. Newbern, on the Neuse river; Washington, on the Pamlico river; Plymouth City, on the Pocosimkin, and a number of other ports on the Roanoke and Chowan rivers, will also be included in the blockade. Pamlico Sound (an inland sea, 80 miles long and from ten to twenty-five miles wide, communicating with the Albemarle Sound on the south and the Pamlico and Neuse riv