Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

Agents:
New York—O. H. Frost, Room No. 2, 318 Broadway.
Philadelphia—Joy, Coe & Co., 5th 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.

Prince De Joinville is in Washington.

The publication of the Louisville *Courier*, has been stopped.

A Union ticket has been placed in nomination in Berks county.

Pennsylvania has more troops in the field than any other State in the Union. We don't talk. We work.

One hundred dollars with all arrears of pay, will be paid to the widows or heirs-at-law of deceased volunteers.

Mr. Serrell having proved his loyalty beyond doubt, has been discharged from his arrest at Fort Lafayette.

Gen. McClellan, is about five feet, five inches in height; powerfully built, and his head reminds those who have seen him, of the First Napoleon.

A Union County ticket, composed equally of Democrats and Republicans, has been formed in Northumberland County. Thus doth the good work go bravely on.

Historical.—Butler's decision that slaves are contraband of war was made within sight of the spot on which the first slave cargo was landed in this country.

Gen. Taylor did not have a very high opinion of Jefferson Davis, his own son-in-law. The old hero said, "*he was a liar, and the truth was never in him.*"

A great naval expedition is fitting out at New York. Its destination is unknown; but it is predicted quite confidently, that the old flag will soon be flying once more over Fort Sumter.

A fine War Poem is published on our First Page. The beauty of sentiment, and smoothness of rhythm are remarkable at this time when there seems to be a dearth of genuine poetry.

Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, is called a spy. If not a spy, he is a scoundrel at all events, or he would write truthful letters. The fellow lies so in his late letters, that we have lost all confidence in him. It is quite apparent that he is but a miserable tool of his employers.

The Seventy-fourth Anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, was celebrated in Philadelphia on Tuesday, with unusual *eclat*. Salutes were fired at sunrise and at noon. The Home Guards paraded 3000 strong, escorting the orator of the day, Hon. George M. Dallas, to Independence square. The whole affair was creditable to the patriotism of Philadelphia.

Gen. Cass, a prominent Democrat, says that the sooner Slavery is abolished in this country, the sooner Peace will be secured.—There never was a better time in his opinion, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, than the present for its extinction. In our next we will publish an Address delivered on the 14th inst., on this subject, in Washington, by Geo. M. Weston, a Southern man.—It is filled with interesting statistics, and must command attention.

The National Fast on Thursday next, will be generally observed in this Borough, by the closing of places of public business, and by services in the different churches, morning and evening. It is proper that in the present position of the country a day should be set apart to ask a blessing on our cause, and we feel that the President's recommendation will be responded to by all classes of the community.

California.—By the Pony Express, we have San Francisco dates to the 4th inst.—The State election took place on the 4th, and an intense anxiety prevailed. It seems probable that the Republicans carried the State by a large plurality. Judge Cradlebaugh, a Union Democrat, has been elected delegate to Congress from Nevada Territory. Some outrages by Indians are reported; among others was the murder of a party of emigrants, on the overland route; thirteen were killed.

Terrible Disaster.—Another terrible railroad disaster has occurred at the West, upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and like that of last week upon the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, was probably caused by the devilish malice of traitors. The train on the Ohio and Mississippi Road contained a portion of the 19th Illinois Regiment. While passing over a bridge near Huron, Ind., it fell through, precipitating six cars into the chasm, killing and wounding over 100 men. It is thought that 50 are killed outright.

Severe demands are made upon the Southern ladies. They are now required to furnish a large number of flannel bags for artillery charges. It is stated that a fair rebel recently wore upon her breast, a secession flag, inscribed, "shall we not fight in defence of our cotton?" We much fear in view of the scarcity of flannel in the South, and the approaching rigors of winter, if these delicate demands are persisted in, the Southern ladies will be compelled to add flannel to the items necessary to be defended.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a circular to the Assistant Treasurers, advising them of the issue of five, ten, and twenty dollar notes, and which will continue to be issued, redeemable in coin at the Treasury offices in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. These notes are intended as a convenient medium of circulation, and cannot fail to have an immediately good effect upon the business of the country, and especially at the West. As they will always be redeemable in coin, they are as good as gold.

Financial Troubles in Virginia.—A Virginia correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* says that every bank, every town and village corporation, even the State itself, and private bankers, are deluging the State with wretched currency, in notes from five cents to one dollar. Gold and silver are eagerly bought at eight per cent. premium for these notes and carefully hoarded away.—This currency says the correspondent, never can and never will be redeemed, and when it begins to decline it will be bought up by those who have issued it at an enormous shave—all of which will fall upon the people and enure to the benefit of the corporation. The rebels are on a long growl about this matter.

WAR ITEMS.

The greatest distress prevails in Texas.

Negroes perform picket duty for the rebels.

McMaster, the editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, of New York, has been arrested for treason.

Twenty-three negroes, the property of a rebel, have been declared free under Fremont's proclamation.

Much distress exists at Winchester, Va. More than 2,000 sick soldiers are quartered in the town.

Kentucky and Tennessee are organizing regiments rapidly for the Union cause.

At least nine thousand men passed through Philadelphia on Sunday, en route to the seat of war.

A. F. Benson, Assistant Secretary of War of the Confederate States, has resigned.

The defalcation of Paymaster Gallagher is being made up for the Government by his friends.

The enemy are reported to be fortifying several hills south of Munson's Hill.

General Mitchell has left for Ohio, to raise 50,000 soldiers for active service.

General Bragg, who didn't capture Fort Pickens, succeeds L. P. Walker at Richmond as Secretary of War.

The colors of the Highland Regiment, of New York, Col. Stevens, have been returned to them, with befitting ceremonies.

The pirate ship Sumter is said to be at Surinam, destitute of coal and provisions, and her captain had threatened to fire on the town unless supplied.

The most reckless dare-devil attached to the Pennsylvania Seventh Regiment of the three months' volunteers, was a woman—the mother of four children.

Lieut. Tompkins, of the Fifth (late Second) cavalry, has been promoted to the position of assistant adjutant-general in General Stoneman's staff.

The President has appointed Major Lord, of the 3d Artillery, Capt. Horatio J. Knight, of the U. S. Engineers, and Wm. Nelson, of Kentucky, Brigadier Generals of Volunteers.

Schooners *Santa Jane, Ocean Wave, Harriet Ryan,* and *Mary Wave* have been captured at Hatteras inlet by our fleet. These vessels thought that the inlet was in possession of the rebels, and ran in quite confidently.

M. Tassara, the Spanish minister, has called to assure the Secretary of State that the report from Charleston, that the Captain General of Cuba has issued a proclamation recognizing the rebel flag, is untrue.

The Richmond shoe merchants urge the discharge of all the shoemakers from the army, and their employment in the manufacture of shoes, composed principally of canvas.

Prince Salm-Salm, of Prussia, accredited by his government to ours, has tendered his services as a cavalry officer of fifteen years experience, and been accepted. He is authorized to raise a brigade of cavalry.

At Stewart's Mills, near St. Joseph, Mo., two companies of Home Guards have had a skirmish with a band of rebels and routed them, killing ten men and capturing several horses.

In pursuance of orders from the Secretary of War, the Quartermaster-General of the army is directed to take the necessary steps for the registration of the graves of soldiers killed in battle or dying in hospitals.

The War Department has authorized the raising of a loyal North Carolina Regiment, it appearing that enough of them are desirous to volunteer for the defence of the Union to fill such a regiment.

Fourteen slaves escaped on Saturday night from Sewall's Point, and crossed in a canoe to Fortress Monroe. They represent that provisions are scarce in Princess Anne county, and that there are only 500 troops at Sewall's point.

There was more than the usual quiet prevailing on the Virginia side of the river throughout on Sunday. The recent order for the better observance of the Sabbath was everywhere respected. The religious services in the various camps were numerously attended.

By the energy of the officers of the blockading steamer *South Carolina*, she has succeeded in breaking up the nefarious communication of the rebels between the prominent towns on the seaboard of Texas and the city of New Orleans.

Gen. McClellan is said to pass nearly all his time with the army, passing along the whole lines daily, reviewing troops, strengthening his position, and giving words of good cheer to the army. Strict discipline is enforced in every department.

The rebels are reported to have left Columbus, Ky., but Governor Magoffin has sent to the Kentucky Legislature a message from General Zollicoffer, refusing to evacuate the State, as the safety of Tennessee demands the evacuation of Kentucky by the Union troops.

It seems now pretty well ascertained that Gen. Johnston and his rebel army have been contemplating or attempting an entry into Maryland, by crossing the Potomac above Washington, no doubt in hopes of aiding the Maryland secession movement.

The Rebels boast that they have 200,000 men in a position to operate speedily on the Capital. They have begun to draft men extensively in Virginia and other States. Information by an escaped prisoner says that they are wretchedly clothed, and that their spirits are sour.

From General Banks' corps on the Potomac we learn that some lively artillery skirmishing occurred with the enemy, on Friday and Saturday, near Shepherdstown. The rebels commenced the attack, but as the fight grew too hot for them, and our guns destroyed several houses, they sent a flag of truce, proposing a cessation of firing, which was granted.

Kentucky is rallying steadily for the Union. Many regiments of loyal volunteers are forming. The rebel Tennessee General Zollicoffer is said to have advanced to Cumberland ford, Knox county, and captured a company of Home Guards. The United States government has declared under rebel control all Kentucky west of the Cumberland river, and prohibited intercourse with it.

The War Department instructs Paymaster General Larnard as follows:

Where volunteer regiments have been accepted by the War Department, upon what are termed independent acceptances, you will allow pay from the date of organization of each company with the minimum number of men; satisfactory evidence in each case to be furnished your department before payment is made.

The 40th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, commanded by Colonel Kespe, 1000 strong, and fully armed, uniformed and equipped in the best manner, left Harrisburg on Monday. This is the first instalment of the last requisition on the Governor. The regimental colors were presented by Gov. Curtin, and received by the soldiers with great enthusiasm. Ten additional regiments will be forwarded immediately.

About three P. M., on Sunday afternoon, a force of 600 rebels attacked Col. Geary's force stationed three miles above Harper's Ferry, but after a fight of three hours they were driven back with the loss of 75 killed and wounded; our loss was one killed and a few slightly wounded. The troops engaged were companies B, D and I of the 28th Pennsylvania regiment, and two companies of the 13th Massachusetts; they behaved admirably.

Some 700 Creeks and a portion of the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws have joined the Rebels, influenced by Albert Pike, ex-Superintendent Rector and other Southerners, who have been counseling the Chiefs and threatening an incursion of 20,000 Texans to lay waste their country and destroy the inhabitants. Yet, while the half breeds have proved false, the pure Indians remain true, and civil war among these tribes may result.

We have from the St. Louis papers an account of the engagement of the 13th at Booneville, Mo., between Capt. Eppstein, with 150 men, and 600 of the Rebels. After a hard fight of an hour the enemy expressed their willingness to make terms. They were compelled to withdraw two miles from the city, to promise not to molest any Union people, and to leave the arms of the killed and wounded on the ground. They acceded to these terms, and the fight was not renewed. Their leader, Col. Brown, and his son, Capt. Brown, were killed.

It turns out that there was really a fight on the Kansas border, between the rebels under Gen. Rains and the U. S. troops under Montgomery. Rains having gone to Fort Scott, seized eighty government mules and killed the teamster. Montgomery went in pursuit of him, attacked him, killed several of his men, took some prisoners and drove him eleven miles, when, encountering the main body of rebels, he fought a hard battle, but having only one piece of artillery he slowly retreated. Montgomery had 500 men and Rains several thousand.

Col. John A. Washington was recently killed near Elkwater, Virginia, by a bullet from the gun of one of our men, while "observing" our pickets. The Col. was famous on two counts—first, that he was a roundabout descendant of the great patriot whose illustrious name lends honor to everything with which it is even remotely connected; and, secondly, that he once had the unspeakable pleasure of being done up in exceedable wooden cuts, as one of the individuals to whom John Brown, and his terrible army gave such a nightmare of apprehension.

From western Virginia we have news that Gen. Lee, with the main army of the rebels, attacked our entrenched United States forces at Cheat mountain, under Reynolds, on Sunday, but was repulsed with considerable rebel loss and little or none on our side. Col. McCook's regiment took 17 prisoners. General Cox was advancing along the Gauley river against Wise and Floyd, who were retreating. Further accounts speak of a skirmish in which three hundred Ohio and Indiana troops dispersed three Tennessee regiments, at Elkwater, completely routing them and killing 80, while only 8 of our men were killed.

It seems to be generally admitted at Washington that another attempt is to be made by a land and naval force upon the sea coast of the rebel States. The force employed will be 22,000 men, and it will be divided into two expeditions, one under General Butler and one under General Sherman. Where it is to strike is a secret, and should be kept so till its object is accomplished. The rebels, in expectation of other visits, are preparing to give our ships a warm reception. Troops have been sent to the various strategic points along the North Carolina coast, and General Joseph R. Anderson has been put in charge of its defence. He is said to be a West Point graduate, and in his 46th year.

Between the third of August and seventh of September, seventy-seven of our soldiers died in the hospitals on the Potomac River and at Annapolis. Of this number thirty-two were from New York, six from Michigan, seven from Maine, one from Rhode Island, Minnesota, New Jersey and Massachusetts, two from Indiana, two from New Hampshire, three from Vermont, five Regulars, five from regiments not named, and the following from Pennsylvania regiments:—E. Torpyn, Pennsylvania Sixth; Silas Vale, Company E, Sixth Pennsylvania; Wm. Bobb, Company B, same regiment; Frederick Fisher, Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment; Nathan Schwartz, Company B, Sixth Regiment; George Thomas, Company H, Third Regiment; D. Ephemian, Company G, Twelfth Regiment; Wm. McEwen, First Pennsylvania Artillery; Enoch Fox, same regiment; Geo. W. Dye, Company K, Eighth Regiment, and N. J. Edwards, Company F, Eighth Regiment.

Concerning the probabilities of a battle on the Potomac, one of the *Tribune's* special correspondents at the Capital, writes as follows: "There will be no fight here, near Washington, for weeks and weeks, and probably not at all. I know our lines, now, and I feel sure there is no spot where the Rebels could attack with a shadow of hope for success. We are defended by a chain of intrenchments, far stronger than many people know, except the Rebels, and I imagine they understand it all. Their recent reconnoissances were for the purpose of 'feeling' us, and we probably did not 'feel' good. Moreover, I am convinced, by the irregular and shifting character of their movements, that their purpose in holding their near position is simply one of barren menace, or (somewhat similar) one to provoke us into action against them. I can't detect a single indication of any intention on their part to attack. There is only one cause that can bring it about, I believe, and that is, the restlessness and impatience of their troops. These may *force* them into unwilling aggression, although even that is most unlikely."

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* describes the pleasures of picket duty and the excitements which attend it. According to his view the Michigan troops are about the best fellows at this kind of work. They lie in pits about six feet long and one deep, with the earth thrown up in front as a breast work. The men when they first go out are nervous and cautious, but twenty-four hours are enough to get them used to the business, so as to be able to estimate its risks and guard against its dangers. They prefer a corn field for picket duty, both for its protection and its fodder, and the denuded corn cobs are ranged along the earthen breastworks in imitation of cannon, and make quite a formidable array. Here the pickets lie watching an opportunity to try their skill upon a "secesh," occasionally varying their amusement by dancing or waving their hats upon a corn stalk, to irritate their enemies. The first species of amusement is frequently interrupted by the necessity of dropping down so soon as they see the smoke of a rifle or hear the singing of a Minnie ball. The rage which is sometimes excited by these provoking manifestations is very amusing, and sometimes the "secesher" is incautious enough to show it in a way which brings half a dozen rifles bearing upon his person, and generally with an effect that quiets him. Describing these operations, he says:

For half an hour, they say affairs have been rather quiet, but something is expected soon. Soon indeed. "Down," is the word again, and this time not one, but half a score of bullets rush by and overhead. "That's the prima donna," says one. It seems they have learned to so accurately distinguish the sound of one kind of ball from another. A rifle is a much more cheerful weapon than a mere musket. It sings. The musketonly grumbles and buzzes. One rifle sings so shrilly and sharply that they call it the prima donna. "Prymer donner" is their way of putting it. But to the warm salute they make no immediate response. Presently another of the same description comes, and now they think it needs attention. The weapons are carefully sighted, resting on the breastworks, the men kneeling. One after another they pop off in the direction of the nearest rebel hut. There is no sound then for five or ten minutes; but, with a glass we soon see three men moving slowly up the hill, one feebly and droopingly, supported by the two others.

Perceiving an unusually large group upon a corner of the rebel earthwork, one of our men prepares himself for a long shot. After adjusting his piece with the sight elevated to the full of a thousand yards, he is about to fire, when a companion, who is spying through a glass, says: "Hold on, roman up [illegible] this." The [illegible]

men lay down his carbine with a sigh—[illegible] of scattering them that time. It always happens that the shot which is interrupted, stirred in the mind, as it were, is just the one which would have done more damage than any other shot on record, had it only got fairly off. The rifleman will have some kind of sport for compensation. He retreats within the cornfield, cuts a corn stalk, trims it, and, returning, perches his cap upon the end, and bobs it above his ramparts. It instantly becomes a mark for rebel vengeance. After a dozen or two of shots have been discharged straight at it, he slowly pushes it about eight feet or so, illustrating the full extent of the corn stalk, while his comrades jump erect and sing derisive choruses for a loud voice. Thus the pickets strive to alleviate the weary rigors of their duty.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

The supply of ice at Alexandria, Va., is said to be exhausted.

Snow fell at the White Mountains in New Hampshire on Tuesday last.

Montgomery Foster committed suicide near Lewisburg, Pa., last week.

All the cotton mills in Chester, Pa., are now in operation.

All the Secession papers published in Baltimore have been suspended.

Richard Ashurst, a prominent Philadelphia merchant, is dead.

Colonels Biddle and Abercrombie have been appointed Brigadier Generals.

Catharine Hayes, the celebrated Irish cantatrice, is dead.

Chills and fever are said to be unusually prevalent on the Mississippi this season on account of the scarcity of calomel and quinine.

The appointment of B. B. French, Esq., as Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds at Washington, gives great satisfaction.

Every unmarried man but one in Washington Ind., has gone to the war. What a forlorn place for the girls!

A new cheap telegraph, by which a message can be sent and printed for sixpence, is being laid down in England.

The Masonic order of Maine, has disbursed one hundred thousand dollars for benevolent purposes, since 1840.

The Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, has subscribed $250 towards the New National Loan.

The population of Charleston, S. C., is 48,105, of which 26,859 are white, 17,535 slaves, and 3,766 are free persons.

Two Union men named Moore and Neil, were recently murdered by Secessionists near Covington, Ky.

Two schooners, for the East, loaded with Coal, were sunk a few days since, one at Kaighn's Point on the Delaware, the other off Barnegat.

Fourteen hundred dollars have been subscribed in St. Louis for the purchase of a carriage and horses for Major General Fremont.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio, on Saturday morning.

Iroquois lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F., of New York has appropriated $500 to the assistance of the government, to be used in the present war.

During the past week no less than four female recruits have been discovered in companies enlisted for the war at Cleveland.

The corn crop of Pennsylvania this year is unusually fine. Recent rains have been worth millions of dollars to the State.

The demand for Treasury notes is so great that the Department has been obliged to employ an additional clerical force to sign them.

Each regiment of volunteers is allowed one surgeon and one assistant surgeon, to be appointed by the Governor of the State to which the regiment belongs.

Miss Ruth Gale, the third of the unfortunate sisters burned at the Continental theatre, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, died on Tuesday, at the hospital. She is the seventh victim.

From Nashville we have news that L. P. Walker, the rebel Secretary of War at Richmond, has resigned on account of ill health, and that the New Orleans banks have suspended specie payment.

Another bridge having been burned on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, a locomotive was, in consequence, precipitated into a stream and the engineer killed. Gen. Sturgis has occupied St. Joseph.

A salute of 97 guns was fired in the Park at New York on Saturday, in honor of the 71 Representatives and 26 Senators of Kentucky who voted to sustain the Federal government in that State.

Edw. P. Wilder, a mining engineer by trade, at Newark, New Jersey, was arrested last Saturday charged with attempting, through a son-in-law in Virginia, to sell to the Confederate government a rifle battery invented by him.

There are increasing signs of a general revival of business in the commercial affairs of New York city. In the grocery market there is a renewed activity visible. The grain trade continues brisk, with a fair assurance of a commerce equaling if not surpassing that of former years.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, September 21, 1861.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 28,213 16 tons—by Canal 29,249 10—for the week 32,564 tons, against 81,084 tons for the corresponding week last year. Loss 28,620 tons, 19,915 of which is by Railroad.

The trade sums up this week compared with last year as follows:

	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	1861. Week.	1861. Total.	Inc. & Dec.
P. & R. R. R.	43,129	1,459,507	23,214	1,158,075	292,432
Schuyl. Canal	37,955	972,886	29,250	792,178	181,708
L. Val. R. R.	15,792	564,471	15,390	568,578	4,107
Lehigh Canal	31,131	759,825	27,644	658,030	101,795
Scranton S'th	17,002	591,352	16,316	608,088	16,736
Do. North	8,428	157,893	4,421	174,672	16,779
Pa. Coal Co.,	29,130	477,087	20,282	436,021	d41,066
Del. & H. Co.,	11,806	810,877	25,612	601,418	190,571
Wyoming So.		227,784		138,063	d89,761
Do North		29,203		35,136	5,933
Broad Top		131,658		169,292	37,634
Shamokin	4,951	131,549	7,398	148,325	16,776
Treverton	1,265	66,712	1,210	32,474	d34,238
Sh. Mt., H. T.	2,673	66,130	1,502	54,699	d11,431
Lykens Val'y	2,421	48,717	1,149	56,027	7,310
	202,688	5,986,652	173,128	5,530,047	
	173,828	5,530,047			
	28,860	456,605			

The loss with the exception of about 240 tons is again from Schuylkill County, as usual.

The whole loss in the Anthracite Trade this year so far, is 472,706 tons, and the loss from Schuylkill County is 474,140 tons, 295,432 tons of which is by Railroad and 181,708 tons by Canal.

Facts are stubborn things, and so also are figures. The Transporting Companies, as well as property holders, must begin to think, and look this matter in the face. And, now is the time to do it and make the necessary arrangements to remove the causes hereafter.

We will suggest two remedies at present for consideration. The first is, to fix the rate of tolls low at the beginning of February instead of waiting until the Spring business opens, to the first of June or July, to enable our Operators to compete with the Companies abroad in taking contracts from manufacturers and Steamboat owners, who buy largely. The want of this early action on the part of the Companies has been one of the most serious drawbacks to our trade—but so far the trade has never been able to effect a remedy with those who manage the companies.

The other suggestion is, that the Wharves at Port Richmond must be given to the Miners of Coal, and the balance must be used by the Railroad Company in shipping Coal for the Operators at a fixed price, and take paper for the toll in dull times or grant other facilities to the Trade. They must lessen expenses at Port Richmond, in the sales of Coal, as the trade cannot stand heavy shavers any longer. It would probably be better for the Company to receive the Coal at a fair rate and sell it themselves through authorized agents. Both Companies might adopt this plan for Coal transhipped at Philadelphia. It would certainly relieve the trade of the County from the great incubus that is now crushing it out.—By adopting this plan, a sufficient profit could be saved by our Operators, which now goes into the pockets of Middle men. The trade from Schuylkill County will no longer afford profits to one, two, and in some instances three, middle interests, without total destruction. Now is the time for the Companies to take hold of and arrange this business for another year. It is the only manner in which we will be enabled to compete with the New York Companies, who sell their own Coal, and thus rids them of the middle shaving, which constitutes their profit.

Coal Operators could then devote all their attention to developing the region, without being harassed to death in procuring a large and heavily shaved capital to make sales abroad. Their whole attention could then be devoted to the mining business here, and also in developing the Coal Region more fully, which now requires heavy investments to improve.

We have put forth these two suggestions now, because it will give time to think about, and the feasibility can be fully discussed by all those interested.

The Coal Markets.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20.

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 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

Boston, Sept. 20.—There have been cargo sales of Pictou and Sydney at $4@$4 25 ℔ ton, cash. The arrivals have been considerable, but the article continues to be delivered on contract. English Cannel is quiet at $9@$9 50 ℔ ton cash.—For Anthracite there has been a good retail demand, with considerable sales at $5 50 ℔ ton, and a shade under.

New York, Sept. 20.—The demand for domestic is good, and the market is very firm; the arrivals are liberal, but the stock is not large; sales from yard at $4@$5 for small and large sizes; Foreign, continues dull; a cargo of Liverpool Steam sold at $6, cash.

Freights From Elizabethport.

To Boston,	75 @ 80	Derby,	85
Newburyport,	1 05	New London,	80
Portland,	90	Norwich,	85
Providence,	60	Troy,	65
Fall River,	60	Albany,	45
Belfast,	80	Hudson,	45
Taunton,	75	Poughkeepsie,	40
Pawtucket,	80	Yonkers,	40
Norwich,	70	New Haven,	60
New York,	30	Hartford,	80

Coal Freights from Philadelphia.

To Boston,	$1 85	Portsmouth,	$1 35
Portland,	1 85	Bridgeport,	1 05
Newburyport,	1 85	Derby,	1 05
New Bedford,	1 55	Stamford,	1 05
Newport,	1 55	Troy,	1 05
New London,	1 05	Albany,	1 05
Norwich,	1 05	New York,	90
Hartford,	1 50	Richmond, Va.,	1 20
Pawtucket,	1 55	Alexandria,	1 10
New Haven,	1 05	Washington,	1 35
Newark,	1 05	Fort Monroe,	1 30
Stonington,	1 05	Key West,	4 25
Philadelphia,	1 05	Cuba,	4 25
Taunton,	1 25	Dighton,	1 05
Wareham,	1 15		

93 vessels and 15 boats arrived during the week.

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,	8,487 05	6,722 10
Pottsville,	430 11	2,169 10
Schuylkill Haven,	10,400 06	19,596 10
Auburn,	1,785 01	
Port Clinton,	2,110 13	761 00
Total for week,	23,213 16	29,249 10
Previously this year,	1,134,861 07	761,928 02
Total,	1,158,075 03	791,177 12
To same time last year,	1,450,506 15	972,885 12
Decrease so far,	292,431 12	181,708 00

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.	"	29,931 14	1,119,393 00
Mt. Carbon	"	2,009 02	74,743 03
Schuylkill Valley	"	4,565 11	140,823 14
Mill Creek	"	9,780 07	269,578 00
Little Schuylkill	"	3,409 18	133,005 00

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1861.

Amount transported during the last month:

	Month.	Total.
Union Canal Railroad,	17,551 16	103,440 10
Swatara Railroad,	3,050 19	19,001 05

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1861.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	Railroad. Week.	Railroad. Total.	Canal. Week.	Canal. Total.
Lehigh Coal Co.,			10,846	271,667
A. Pardee & Co.,	2,676	93,329	3,711	89,361
Packer & Co.,	2,275	94,335		
Sharpe, L. & Co.,	960	57,937	715	21,317
Mt. Pleasant,		1,032	251	4,040
Chas. Hampshire,	1,970	61,528	1,222	19,635
Ratcliff & Johnson,	10	31,020	81	9,133
Beaver Meadow,		8,191	66	3,106
Taggart & Son,	677	20,073	235	5,907
J. B. McCreary & Co.,	2,756	65,700	887	27,200
Dolbin & Co.,	50	817	143	143
Jeddo,	1,010	40,291	1,606	34,095
Fulton Coal,	44	2,003	257	5,467
Harleigh,	1,119	41,460	178	1,294
German Penna.,	927	30,073	817	24,009
D. Mummy, &c.,			167	3,888
Buck Mountain,			2,238	54,570
Franklin Coal Co.,			1,085	30,211
Audenried Coal Co.,			1,019	18,098
Harleford Coal Co.,			1,218	17,012
Philad'a Coal Co.,			587	9,042
Milnesville,	815	6,734	403	2,350
Total,	15,390	565,518	27,644	658,030
			15,390	568,518
Total by R.R. & Canal			43,034	1,226,548
Same time last year,			46,923	1,324,296
Decrease,			3,889	97,748

Coal Stocks,

AND OTHER SCHUYLKILL CO. STOCKS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM THOMPSON, BANKER.

	Par.	Off'd.	Ask'd.
Railroads:			
Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville	50	17¾	18
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven	50	50	50½
Mount Carbon	50	35	36
Mill Creek	50	00	00
Schuylkill Valley	50		
Lorberry Creek	50	00	00
Swatara	50	0	0
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.	50	49½	50
New Jersey Central	100	111¾	112
Canals:			
Schuylkill Navigation	50	4	6
" preferred	50	11½	12
Union Canal	50	¼	
" preferred	50	¾	1½
Del. & Hud'n Coal & Transportat'n Co.'s	100	83½	83¾
Morris Canal Co.,	100	35½	36½
" " preferred	100	107	108
Railroad & Coal Companies:			
Little Schuyl. Nav. R. R. & Coal Co.	50	14	14¼
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	50	49½	50
Hazleton Coal Co.		38½	39
Buck Mountain Coal Co.	50	00	00
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R. Co.	100	75	75½
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	50	28	40
Beaver Meadow Coal & R. R. Co.	50	56½	56½
Lykens Valley Railroad & Coal Co.	20	10	15
Delaware Lack. & Western R. R. Co.	100	00	00
Coal Companies:			
Forest Improvement Co.	25	25	25
Cumberland Coal Co., pref.	50	5	5¼
New Creek Coal Co.	10	⅜	½
Miscellaneous:			
Miners' Bank	50	47	50
Farmers' Bank	50	47	50
Pottsville Gas Co.	50	20	22½
Pottsville Water Co.	50	20	22½

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

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

SMOKING PIPES.
500 BOXES PIPES, assorted quality, by WM. E. BOYER. Centre street, opposite Town Hall. 38]

TOBACCO.
100 BOXES of Manufactured Cavendish and Twist Tobacco. The trade are invited to call upon WM. E. BOYER. Centre street, opposite Town Hall. 38]

TOBACCONISTS AND STORE KEEPERS, ATTENTION!
10,000 LBS. of Cut Tobacco, different grades, at the lowest wholesale rates, by WM. E. BOYER. Centre street, opposite Town Hall. 38]

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!
A NEW and good article for scrubbing floors; requires very little water, no soap, and does the work with half the labor and time it would require with any other scrubber. Call and see it at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S, Corner Centre and Market streets. 38]

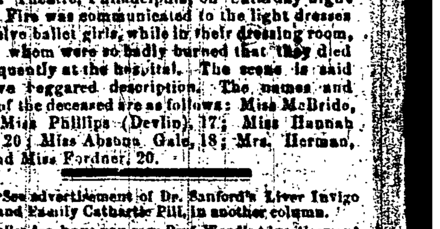
BLANK BOOK FACTORY.
THE SUBSCRIBER has commenced manufacturing BLANK BOOKS, of every description, at his Establishment in Pottsville, and is prepared to furnish half and full bound Blank Work. Also, Memorandum, Copy and Pass Books, quite as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased in Philadelphia or New York. Try him. B. BANNAN. Sept. 21, '61.

WM. E. BOYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TOBACCO, PIPES, AND CIGARS,
Centre Street, Opposite the Town Hall, POTTSVILLE, PA.
Sept. 21, '61. 38-tf

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
Ninety-Sixth Session, 1861 and '62.
THE regular Lectures of this School will commence MONDAY, October 14, and terminate the last of February.
Fee for the full Course, $105.
R. E. ROGERS, Dean of the Med. Faculty.
September 21, '61. 38-4t.

TO BUILDERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER is Agent for Elegant Slate Mantels, more beautiful and durable than Marble, at half the price. Terra Cotta Chimney Tops. Terra Cotta Water Pipes. Heating Furnaces, for heating Houses and Public Buildings. Low Down Grates.
All of which will be furnished at the Manufacturer's lowest rates, by B. BANNAN.
Sept 21, '61.

LADIES' Trimming, FURNISHING AND Variety Store,
Adjoining Fager's Hotel, POTTSVILLE, PA.



MME. DEMOREST'S NEW SHAPE HOOP SKIRTS FOR GORED DRESSES.
It is upon the shape of the Hoop, that the elegant appearance of the Gored Dress almost entirely depends.—These light, graceful, durable and economical Skirts combine every desirable requisite with a very superior quality of steel, of permanent elasticity; the standards are very numerous, being passed through the covering, preventing the possibility of their slipping on the springs, or *getting out of order*. They need only to be examined to be fully appreciated.
To be had of all sizes, for ladies or children, only at the appointed agency, in this place, for Madame Demorest's Skirts and Paris Patterns.
A. E. WARDLE, *Centre Street.*
Pottsville, Sept. 21, '61. 38—

A NEW MUSIC BOOK, Or the New York Musical Review, for Nothing!
WE HAVE in press, and shall publish in October, "ASAPH, or THE CHOIR BOOK," a new collection of Church Music for Singing Schools and Choirs, by Dr. Lowell Mason. Dr. Mason's last similar work, published in 1854, reached the enormous sale, in its first year, of over 54,000 copies, which is, we are confident, the largest sale ever enjoyed, in its first season, by any Church Music Book by a single author. The work now in press will embrace *nearly all new matter*, called with great care from numerous sources, such, as it is believed, will be of the highest interest to Choirs and Singing Schools. Its Singing School Department is more extensive and complete than in any previous work, being, indeed, a complete work in itself, and forming an extensive collection of secular music, the words, as well as music, to which, are nearly all quite new. Retail price, one dollar.
We publish, also, THE NEW YORK MUSICAL REVIEW, a fortnightly journal of 16 quarto pages, including 4 pages of choice music in each number, with 12 pages of reading matter, including frequent articles from the leading musicians of the country, with all the musical news, &c., &c. Subscription, $1.00 per annum.
In view of the present hard times, and with the purpose of obtaining a wide circulation for specimen copies of Dr. Mason's new work, we are induced to make the following liberal offer, viz: To every one sending us, before 1st November, one dollar, (the price of subscription to the Review,) we will furnish the paper by a year, and also, as soon as issued, a copy of Dr. Mason's new work above announced, thus giving two dollars' worth for one. Those desiring the book sent by mail, must inclose twenty-four cents, to pay postage, in advance.
MASON BROTHERS, No. 5 & 7 Mercer street, New York.
Sept. 21, '61. 38-1t.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION CO. Office of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, July 1, 1861.

The charge for the use of Cars and for Toll on Anthracite Coal, carried on the Schuylkill Navigation, will be as follows, from this date, and so continue until further notice:

FROM	Port Carbon	Mount Carbon	Schuyl. Haven	Port Clinton
To Philadelphia,	82	77	75	72
" Manayunk,	78	77	75	68
" Spring Mill,	66	64	62	58
" Conshohocken,	65	64	62	56
" Plymouth Dam,	65	65	62	55
" Bridgeport,	60	60	57	50
" Norristown,	60	59	57	50
" Port Kennedy,	55	54	52	45
" Valley Forge,	55	54	52	45
" Pawling's Dam,	55	54	52	45
" Port Providence,	55	54	52	45
" Phoenixville,	52	51	49	44
" Royer's Ford,	52	51	49	44
" Pottstown Landing,	52	51	49	44
" Port Union,	49	48	46	42
" Birdsborough,	42	41	39	36
" Reading,	38	37	35	33
" Althouses,	36	35	33	31
" Mohrsville,	[illegible]	35	33	31
" Hamburg,	[illegible]	38	33	31
" Orwigsburg Landing,	[illegible]	35	33	31

The charge will be per ton of 2240 lbs., less five per cent. allowance for waste, as usual, and no charge less than twenty-five cents per ton will be made for any distance. By order of the Managers.

F. FRALEY, *President.*

Sept. 21, '61 11-

PHILAD'A & READING RAILROAD.

OFFICE of the Philada. & R. R. Co. *Philadelphia, July 1, 1861.*

The Rates of Freight and Tolls on Coal transported by this Company will be as follows from the above date, until further notice:

FROM	Pt. Carbon	Mt. Carbon	S. Haven	Auburn	Pt. Clinton
To Richmond,	1 53	1 52	1 45	1 35	1 30
" Philadelphia,	1 63	1 62	1 55	1 45	1 40
" Inclined Plane,	1 53	1 52	1 45	1 35	1 30
" Nicetown,	1 53	1 52	1 45	1 35	1 30
" Germantown R. R.,	1 53	1 52	1 45	1 35	1 30
" Falls of Schuylkill,	1 53	1 52	1 45	1 35	1 30
" Manayunk,	1 53	1 52	1 45	1 35	1 30
" Egbert's,	1 43	1 42	1 35	1 25	1 20
" Conshohocken,	1 38	1 37	1 30	1 2[illegible]	1 15
" Swede Furnace,	1 35	1 34	1 27	1 17	1 12
" Rambo's,	1 34	1 3[illegible]	1 26	1 1[illegible]	1 11
" Norristown or Bridgeport,	1 3[illegible]	1 3[illegible]	1 25	1 15	1 10
" Port Kennedy,	1 27	1 26	1 19	1 09	1 04
" Valley Forge,	1 24	1 23	1 16	1 06	1 01
" Phoenixville,	1 17	1 16	1 09	99	94
" Royer's Ford,	1 14	1 13	1 06	96	91
" Aramingo,	1 14	1 13	1 06	96	91
" Limerick,	1 12	1 11	1 04	94	89
" Pottstown,	1 07	1 06	99	89	84
" Douglassville,	1 02	1 01	94	84	79
" Monocacy,	99	98	91	81	76
" Birdsboro',	96	95	88	78	73
" Exeter,	96	95	88	78	73
" Reading,	88	87	80	70	65
" Tuckerton,	75	74	67	57	52
" Leesport,	71	70	63	53	48
" Mohrsville,	70	69	62	52	47
" Shoemakersville,	70	69	62	52	47
" Hamburg,	62	61	54	44	39
" Port Clinton,	54	53	46	36	
" Auburn,	47	46	46		
" Orwigsburg,	45	44	37		

By order of the Board of Managers,
W. H. M'ILHENNEY, Sec'y.
Sept. 21, '61 11-

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a mandate, or Order of Sale, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill Co., and to me directed, in a certain suit or action of Partition in the said Court of No. 2, December term, 1860, in which Arunah S. Abell was Plaintiff, and Pierce Butler, William M. Swain, Thomas Edgar Simmons, a minor above the age of fourteen years, Charles Franklin Simmons, a minor under the age of fourteen years, William Henry Simmons, a minor under the age of fourteen years, Albert H. Ettling, otherwise Albert H. Simmons, a minor under the age of fourteen years, by his guardian Frances Ettling, Frances Ettling, in her own right; Burd Patterson, Joseph S. Patterson, Hannah Western, Park Benjamin and Mary his wife, in right of said Mary, Frederick W. Flagler, and Eliza his wife, in right of said Eliza, Peter Hogan and Amelia M., his wife, in right of said Amelia M., William R. Dowling, and Sophia, his wife, in right of said Sophia, Grace M. Western, Hannah L. Western, Benjamin R. Western, a minor above the age of fourteen years, Charles C. Western, a minor above the age of fourteen years, Homer Bostwick, Sr., Mary Amelia Bostwick, a minor above the age of fourteen years, Ada Lucinda Bostwick, a minor under the age of fourteen years, Anna M. W. Bostwick, a minor under the age of fourteen years, Kate Josephine Bostwick, a minor under the age of fourteen years, Hannah Romaine Bostwick, a minor under the age of fourteen years, and Homer Bostwick, Jr., a minor under the age of fourteen years, were defendants, will be sold by Public vendue or auction,

On Friday, October 18th, 1861,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Pottsville, all those certain six tracts or pieces of land in the warrantee names of Nicholas Nachbar, Jane Cochran, Yost Metz, Mary Metz, Rachel Jennings, and Blaney Cochran, situate and lying partly in Blythe Township, partly in Mahanoy (formerly Rush) Township, and partly in Schuylkill Township, County of Schuylkill, State of Pennsylvania, known together as the BIG CREEK TRACT of the VALLEY FURNACE LANDS, and described together as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone, the north-west corner of the Nicholas Nachbar tract; thence by lands of John Swartz and Mathias Keley, north eighty-two and a half degrees east, four hundred and eighteen and five-tenths perches to a stone; thence by the Mathias Keley tract, north one and a quarter degrees east, eight perches to a stone; thence by the William Hassell and Francis Menges tracts, south eighty-three degrees east, two hundred and fifty-three and five-tenths perches to a stone; thence by the Francis Menges tract, north forty-eight degrees east, one hundred and twelve perches to a stone; thence by the Shoemaker and F. B. Nichols tract, south two and a quarter degrees west, three hundred and ninety-three perches to a white pine; thence by the F. B. Nichols tract, north eighty-seven and a half degrees east, [illegible] hundred and eighty-six perches to a stone; thence by the Peter Lediz, now Silliman tract, south sixty-two and a half degrees west, eight perches to a stone; thence by the same, south sixteen and three quarter degrees west, two hundred and thirty-five and five-tenths perches to a stone; thence by the Jacob Bushey tract, now Russel and Patterson, south sixty-six and three quarter degrees west, ninety-nine perches to a stone; thence by the John Seltzer tract, north twenty-two and a half degrees west, one hundred and four perches to a stone; thence by the Daniel Foltz and William Haller tracts, south seventy-seven and three-quarter degrees west, one hundred and seventy-nine perches to a stone; thence by the William Haller and Roush, Long, and Seltzer tracts, south seventy-eight and three-quarter degrees west, two hundred and seven and five-tenths perches to a stone; thence by the Hubley, late Oblinger tract, north eighteen and a half degrees west, forty-eight perches to a stone; thence by the same, south seventy-one degrees west, eighty-nine perches to a stone; thence by the same, north twenty and a quarter degrees west, one hundred and ninety perches to a stone; thence by the Daniel Kercher tract, west sixty-eight and six-tenths perches to a stone; thence by the Catharine Larger tract, now Schuylkill Navigation Company, and John McCanles tract, north two degrees east, three hundred and seven perches to a stone; thence by the George Miller tract, north eighty degrees east, two hundred and sixty-five and five-tenths perches to the place of beginning; containing five thousand and eight hundred and twenty-four acres and thirty-eight perches, strict measure.

To be sold by JOHN P. HOBART, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, Sept. 19, '61 38-4t

RECRUITS FOR REGULAR ARMY.

WANTED, for the 5th Regiment of U. S. Artillery, ABLE-BODIED, UNMARRIED MEN. Board, Clothing and Medical attendance FREE. Pay—$11 per month. For further particulars apply to J. R. RAWLES, 1st Lieut., 5th Artillery, North-East House, Centre street, Pottsville.
July 20, '61 29-tf

NINETY-TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED! FOR ONE COMPANY U. S. 6TH Regiment of CAVALRY. Term of enlistment, 5 years. They will be uniformed immediately.

The organization of this Cavalry Regiment will be larger than any other, and it will be made THE CRACK REGIMENT OF THE ARMY!

The pay varies from $13 to $21 per month, according to the rank and capacity of the soldier. In addition to pay, an abundance of good and comfortable CLOTHING, FOOD, QUARTERS, and MEDICAL ATTENDANCE will be furnished free of charge, together with his HORSE AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Men joining this Corps may rely upon receiving every care and attention. Mechanics will have frequent opportunities of working at their trades, when they will receive $15 per month additional pay. By the late army orders, soldiers possessing the requisite capacity will be promoted from the ranks to commissioned officers.

RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON.
LIEUT. TUCKER, Recruiting Officer.
September 14th, 1861. 37—

THE 13th REGIMENT INFANTRY, U. S. A.

PAY, $13 per month,—Non-Commissioned officers accordingly.

A new Recruiting Office has been opened at Centre, two doors from Market street, for the 13th Regiment Infantry, U. S. A., and persons desirous of enlisting will do well to call and obtain information before enlisting in any other Regiment.

The following officers will be appointed from the ranks, and furnish extra inducements to young men of good character to enlist in the "Regulars," in preference to the "Volunteer" service:

3 Sergeant Majors,
3 Quarter Master Sergeants,
3 Commissary Sergeants,
24 1st Sergeants,
96 Other Sergeants,
193 Corporals.

Promotions of the most deserving of the soldiers to the rank of Commissioned Officers, furnish still greater inducements to enlist in this Regiment.

Remember the place, Centre, two doors from Market street. $2 Bounty will be paid to any citizen or soldier for bringing an accepted Recruit.

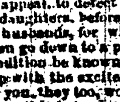
FRANK P. MUHLENBERG, 1st Lieut. 13th U. S. Infantry, and Recruiting Officer.
Pottsville, September 14, '61 37-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARMERS!
MAKE you own Phosphates. The subscriber has for sale pure ingredients to make Phosphates, which will cost 19 per cent. less, and will prove to be 25 per cent. better, than any Phosphates purchased already made. Try it. B. BANNAN.

TO OWNERS OF MINES.
THE undersigned, having been engaged for upwards of 28 years as Miner and Superintendent of Mines, the major part of which time he resided in Schuylkill County, offers his services as Inspector of Mines. Office West Market street above 11th.
WILLIAM MILES.
Refers to D. R. Nice, M. G. Hetzel and Wm. Milnes, Jr., Pottsville; and James Neill, 228 Dock street, Philadelphia.
Pottsville, June 1, '61 22-3m*

TREES, FOR CASH OR TRADE.
DAVID J. GRISCOM, Evergreen Nursery, Woodbury, New Jersey, offers the largest and finest stock of Peach, Apple, Pear, And other Fruit Trees and Small Fruits, that he has ever grown, and will dispose of them, together with his extensive assortment of Evergreens, Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Vines, Roots, &c., at *greatly reduced rates*. Send for a catalogue.
September 14, '61 37-4t



Arch Street Carpet Warehouse! OLDEN & RICKNER,
832 ARCH Street, 2 doors below 9th, south side, PHILADELPHIA, are now receiving their FALL SUPPLY of English and American Carpetings, comprising all the new and most desirable styles of Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three Ply, Ingrain and Venitians. These goods have been purchased for CASH, at reduced rates, and we intend offering them at least 10 per cent. lower than any other house in the trade. We have a splendid stock of low priced CARPETINGS, of all descriptions. Also, a full assortment of Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, Druggets, &c. Parties who are about supplying themselves with Carpets are requested to examine, as such inducements will be offered as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.
We buy and sell exclusively for cash.
Philadelphia, September 14, '61 37-1m

OFFICIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the General Election within this Commonwealth," passed the second day of July, 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give public notice of such election to be held, and to make known in such notice what officers are to be elected:—Therefore, I, JOHN P. HOBART, High Sheriff of the County of Schuylkill, do make known by this advertisement to the electors of said county of Schuylkill, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in the said county, on TUESDAY, the eighth day of October next, at the several places thereof, as follows, to wit:

The electors of the borough of Orwigsburg will hold their elections at the building formerly occupied as a Court House in said borough.

The electors of West Brunswig township will hold their elections at the public house of Michael Moser, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Port Clinton will hold their elections at the house of Henry Boyer, in said borough.

The electors of East Brunswig township will hold their elections at the house of Joshua Boyer, in the town of McKeansburg.

The electors of Pinegrove township will hold their elections at the house of Daniel S. Robinson, in the borough of Pinegrove; and the electors of the borough of Pinegrove will hold their elections at the same house.

The electors of Wayne township will hold their elections at the house of George Wiltman, in the town of Friedensburg.

The electors of Washington township will hold their general election at the public house of Isaac Balder, in said township.

The electors of Porter township will hold their elections at the house of George Reiner, in said township.

The electors of Hegins township will hold their elections at the house of William Shedel, in said township.

The electors of Hubley township will hold their elections at the house of Jacob Umberty, in said township.

The electors of Upper Mahantongo township will hold their elections at the house of John W. Hepler, in said township.

The electors of Eldred township will hold their elections at the house of John Waid, in said township.

The electors of Barry township will hold their elections at the house of Francis Dengler, in said township.

The electors of West Penn township will hold their elections at the house of Wm. J. Smith, in said township.

The electors of Union township will hold their elections at the house of John Fenstermacher, in said township.

The electors of Rush township will hold their elections at the house of Israel Lindner, in said township.

The electors of Mahanoy township will hold their elections at the house of Henry Snyder, in said [illegible]

The electors of the East Ward of the borough of Minersville, will hold their elections at the house of Benjamin C. Christ.

The electors of the West Ward of the borough of Minersville will hold their elections at the house of [illegible] Mohan.

The electors of Schuylkill township will hold their elections at the house of Hannah Bensinger, in said township.

The electors of Reilly township will hold their elections at the house of Edward Connelly, in said township.

The electors of the East Ward of the borough of Ashland will hold their elections at the house of Michael Horan, in said borough.

The electors of the West Ward of the borough of Ashland will hold their elections at the house of Peter Keller, in said borough.

The electors of New Castle township will hold their elections at the house now occupied by Levi Leher, in the town of New Castle.

The electors of Branch township will hold their elections at the house of Cornelius Coleman, in the town of Llewellyn.

The electors of the borough of Port Carbon will hold their elections at the Port Carbon House, in said borough.

The electors of Norwegian township will hold their elections at Beer Park, in said township, at the house now occupied by C. F. Waeker.

The electors of the borough of Cressona, will hold their elections at the house of Peter Berger, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Middleport will hold their elections at the house of Harrison Derrick, in said borough.

The electors of Blythe township will hold their elections at the house of Thomas Beddall, in said township.

The electors of Tremont township will hold their elections at the house of Webber & Mock, in the town of Tremont.

The electors of the South Ward of the borough of Pottsville, will hold their elections at the house of Matz & Drumheller.

The electors of the North West Ward in said borough will hold their elections at the house of John G. Bast, in said ward.

The electors of the North East Ward in said borough will hold their elections at the house of Patrick Curry, in said ward.

The electors of the Middle Ward in said borough will hold their elections at the house of John McBarron, in said ward.

The electors of the South East Ward in said borough will hold their elections at the American House, in said ward.

The electors of the West Ward in said borough will hold their elections at the house of M. B. Bell in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Palo Alto will hold their elections at the house of Mrs. Daniel Devine, in said borough.

The electors of Foster township will hold their elections at the house of Charles Hornberger, in said township.

The electors of Cass township will hold their elections at the house of Reuben Bower, in said township.

The electors of the northern district of Cass township will hold their elections at the house of Mrs. Patrick O'Conner, in said township.

The electors of Butler township will hold their elections at the house now occupied by John Witman, in said township.

The electors of Frailey township will hold their elections at the house of David Louison, in the town of Donaldson, in said township.

The electors of South Manheim township will hold their elections at the public house now occupied by Andrew Reber.

The qualified voters of that part of North Manheim township, who formerly voted in the South Ward, in the borough of Pottsville, and all that territory on the east side of the river Schuylkill, and within the present election line, the authority line of the borough of Pottsville, and the old line of the township of Manheim, whose electors have hitherto voted in the Norwegian election district, shall hold their elections at the public house of Mrs. George Grim, in said township.

The qualified voters in that part of North Manheim township, who formerly voted in the borough of Orwigsburg, shall hold their elections at the house of Israel Koller at Landingville.

The qualified voters of North Manheim township, not embraced in the foregoing, shall hold their elections at the house now kept by John T. Mayer, in said township.

The electors of the North Ward of the borough of St. Clair will hold their elections at the public house of Jonathan Johnson, in said ward.

The electors of the South Ward of the borough of St. Clair, will hold their elections at the public house of Joseph Betz, in said ward.

The electors in the borough of Auburn will hold their elections at the house of Daniel Sorrell, in said borough.

The electors of the South Ward in the borough of Schuylkill Haven, will hold their elections at the public house of Alfred G. Yeager, in said borough.

The electors of the East Ward in said borough will hold their elections at the public house of Reuben Shock.

The electors of the West Ward in said borough, will hold their elections at the public house of John C. Stanton.

The electors of the North Ward will hold their elections at the public house of Samuel Butz.

The electors of East Norwegian township will hold their elections at the house lately occupied by Griffith T. Jones, in said township, including the electors residing within the following described boundaries, formerly a part of New Castle township, and now annexed to East Norwegian township, to wit: Beginning at the north east corner of the borough of St. Clair; thence in a continuation of the northern line of said borough and by the other part of the said township of New Castle, north 65¼ degrees east 170 perches to the line of Blythe township; thence along it south 49 degrees east 404 perches to the northeast corner of East Norwegian township, thence along it south 64 degrees west 257 perches to the eastern line of the borough of St. Clair, and along it north 24¼ degrees west 396 perches to the place of beginning.

The electors of the North Ward of the borough of Tamaqua will hold their elections at the public house of Michael Beard, in said ward.

The electors of the South Ward of the borough of Tamaqua shall hold their elections at the Union Hotel, now kept by Lewis Raabler, in said ward.

The electors in the East Ward in the borough of Tamaqua, and those residing North of the Sharp Mountain, in the township of West Penn, and also including those residing within the following described boundaries, formerly a part of West Penn township, and now annexed to the borough of Tamaqua, viz: Beginning at a stone in Union Street, in said borough; thence including the same north 70 degrees east 28 perches to a post; thence north 17 degrees west 28 perches to a post; thence by a thirty feet alley, south 70 degrees west 28 perches to a post; thence by a 50 feet street south 17 degrees east 28 perches to the place of beginning, shall hold their elections at the house of John Shirvey, in said ward.

The electors of Frailey township will hold their elections at the store of Abbott & Davies, in said township.

At which time and place are to be elected by the Freemen of the County of Schuylkill, to wit:

One person for PRESIDENT JUDGE of the 21st Judicial District of the State of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for ASSOCIATE JUDGES of the several Courts of Schuylkill County.

One person to represent the County of Schuylkill in the SENATE of Pennsylvania.

Three persons to represent the County of Schuylkill in the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of SHERIFF of the County of Schuylkill.

One person to fill the office of TREASURER for the County of Schuylkill.

One person to fill the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER for the County of Schuylkill.

One person to fill the office of DIRECTOR OF THE POOR of the County of Schuylkill.

One person to fill the office of AUDITOR of the County of Schuylkill.

The general election to be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the second day of July, A. D., 1839, notice is hereby given:

"That the Inspectors and Judges, chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the districts to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday in October, in each and every year, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the Board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of said Assessors respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election and such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said Inspectors or either of them shall, from time to time, require.

"That no person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days preceding such election, and within two years, paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who had previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid tax as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months; provided that the white freemen citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in this State one year, and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners as aforesaid, unless, first, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his own oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failing to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof; or second, if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in his district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or the word 'age' if he shall be admitted to vote on account of his age, and in either case, the reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be permitted to vote in the township, ward or district, in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up or attempt to block the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months. And if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district, township, in which the said offence was committed and not entitled to a vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation, challenge, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

The judges are to make their returns for the county of Schuylkill, at the Court House, in Pottsville, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of October, A. D. 1861, at 12 o'clock, M. of said day.

Given under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, and dated September 14th, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-one, and eighty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

God save the Commonwealth!

Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, Sept. 14, 1861. [37-] JOHN P. HOBART, Sheriff.

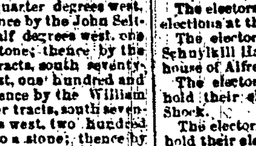
MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

S. S. CORBIN, MANUFACTURER and Wholesale Dealer in Bonnets, Bonnet Frames, Flowers, Feathers, Straw and Millinery Goods in general. No. 218 *Arch St., above Second, Philadelphia.*
April 24 '61 216-ly

BALED HAY AND GRAIN.
THE Subscriber, dealing in the above articles, would furnish to consumers or dealers, on reasonable terms. JOS. M'K. POTTS, Agent.
Pottstown, September 11, '61 37-4t*



"THE UNION." Arch Str., ab. 3d, Philadelphia.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.
This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the city, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public. Terms, $1 50 per day.
September 14, '61 37-ly

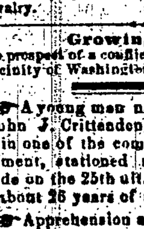
GLEN-ECHO MILLS, Germantown, Pa.
McCALLUM & CO., Manufacturers Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Carpetings, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c. Warehouse, No. 509 Chestnut Street, opposite the State House, Philadelphia.
April 24, '61 216-ly

JAMES ELFRETH, S. E. Cor. Ninth & Filbert Streets,
Philadelphia, dealer in **Carpetings.** Also, Floor Oil Cloths, of the best makes. Fresh Canton Mattings, English Cocoa Mattings, Elegant Brussels, Three Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Mats, Rugs, &c., &c.
All goods sold at low prices for Cash. Carpets cut to match carefully baled, and sent to any part of the Country. S. E. Cor. Ninth & Filbert Sts. (Filbert is the first street above Market.)
Jan. 5, '61 1-ly

E. A. BEATTY HAS JUST RECEIVED—
Cox's Gelatin, Fresh Tomatoes, Sugar Cured Hams, superior quality, Tongues, Fresh Prunes, Chow Chow, Pickellily, Worcestershire Sauce, Walnut and Mushroom Ketsup Pine Apple Cheese, &c.
Pottsville, January 23, '61. 4-

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE. SUPERIOR MALT VINEGAR warranted to compete with any in the market. Grocers, Liquor Dealers and Hotel Keepers, will do well to give the subscriber a call. It is put up in well bound wooden barrels for transportation.
Manufactured and constantly on hand by GEO. LAUER, Pottsville, Pa.
March 2, '61 9-ly

Fancy Furs! Fancy Furs! JOHN FAREIRA, 718 ARCH Street, between 7th and 8th Streets, (late of 818 Market St.,) **Philadelphia,**
Importer and Manufacturer of, and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies', Misses' and Children's Wear. Having now manufactured and in store my usual large and beautiful assortment of all the various styles and qualities of FURS, adapted to the coming Fall and Winter Seasons, I would respectfully invite an examination of my stock and prices from those intending to purchase, as I am enabled to offer them very desirable inducements.
All my Furs have been purchased for cash, and made by experienced and competent hands, and the present monetary troubles render it necessary that I should dispose of my goods at very small advances on cost.
I am satisfied that it will be to the interests of those wholesale purchasing to give me a call.
Recollect the name, number and street—John Fareira, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
September 7, '61 36-5m



The Patriotic Loan.

PURSUANT to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book will be opened on the (WEDNESDAY) 18th day of September, at the Miners' Bank, Pottsville, for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes, to be issued under the act of July 17, 1861. These notes will be issued in sums of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars each, dated 19th August, 1861, payable three years after date to the order of the subscriber, in gold or silver, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; such interest being at the rate of two cents for each day on every hundred dollars. For the convenience of the holder, each note will have coupons attached expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which coupons may be detached and presented for payment separately from the notes.

Subscriptions for such Treasury Notes will be received during fifteen days from the day of opening the book as aforesaid. No subscription for less than fifty dollars nor for any fraction of that sum can be received. Subscriptions of fifty dollars or one hundred dollars must be paid in lawful coin of the United States at the time of subscribing. Subscriptions of more than one hundred dollars may be paid at once; or, if preferred, one-tenth at the time of subscribing and one-tenth of the whole amount on every twentieth day thereafter until the whole shall be paid. No payment of less than fifty dollars can be accepted, that being the smallest sum for which Treasury notes can be issued.

Certificates will be granted in duplicate to subscribers for the amounts so paid, the original of which the subscriber will transmit by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury, when Treasury Notes, as aforesaid, will be issued thereon to such subscriber or his order, carrying interest as expressed in such certificate; but in cases where only a part of the amount subscribed is paid at the time of subscribing, Treasury Notes will be issued only for the payments made subsequently to the first, which will remain until the whole amount subscribed by such person shall be paid, when Treasury Notes will be issued for such first payment also. On payment of each deferred instalment, the subscriber will pay, in addition thereto, a sum equal to the interest accrued thereon from the 19th August to the date of payment, and on final payment like interest on the amount paid on subscription, which payments of interest will be reimbursed to the subscriber in the payment of the first coupon.

The Treasury Notes issued upon such certificates by the Treasury will be sent to the subscribers by mail, or such other mode as may be indicated by them when they transmit their original certificates. The duplicate certificate may be retained by them for their own security.

JOHN SHIPPEN, *Agent.*

Prof. O. J. WOOD'S Restorative Cordial AND BLOOD RENOVATOR!

IS PRECISELY what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to the attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted as to *act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature*, and *hence soothe the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. As a sure preventive and cure of

Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases so fearfully fatal called Female Weaknesses and Irregularities.

There is Nothing its Equal.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidney, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs.

It will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevents all attacks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked.

Travelers should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

Ladies not accustomed to much out-door exercise should always use it.

Mothers should use it, for it is a perfect relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety.

There is no mistake about it.

THE CORDIAL IS ALL THAT WE CLAIM FOR IT!!!

Mothers, Try It!

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline, not only of your daughters, before it be too late, but also of your sons and husbands, for while the former from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they too would travel in the same downward path, until it be too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never-failing affection will unerringly point you to PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.
July 20, '61 29-ly

Postscript.

Saturday, September 21, 1861.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

Important from Missouri—Reported Fight at Lexington—Rebel Loss 4,000—Federal Loss 800—Large Federal Reinforcements on the route—Gen. Fremont's Orders—No Bombardment—The Enemy Stands at Fortress Monroe—Condition of the Rebels on Munson's Hill—Reports from the Enemy's Camp—Jeff. Davis, Beauregard, and Johnston Actively at Work—The Rebel Force but 100,000—Beauregard has no Idea of Attacking Washington—He Fears an Attack upon his Army—Several Rebel Regiments Gone to Western Virginia—The Issue of Treasury Notes—England's Friendliness for the Rebels.

The great news of the day is that from Missouri, which, though not so full and satisfactory, and clearly somewhat exaggerated, is yet of the most invigorating nature. It seems that on Monday last, Gen. Price approached our intrenchments at Lexington to give battle. Desirous of achieving an easy victory, he sent to Col. Mulligan a formal summons to surrender, but received a defiance couched in terms more forcible than elegant. An attack in force was immediately made on our intrenchments, the advance of the rebel infantry being covered by a terrible fire of artillery from convenient heights in the vicinity. But all to no purpose, for our men drove the Rebels back, with great loss, and sustained every assault throughout the day with desperate valor. Night put an end to the strife, but with the next day the attack was renewed, and the Rebels manifested a disposition to hold their ground, and reduce the place by bombardment. Re-inforcements were, however, converging from the north-west, south-west and east, for Col. Mulligan, and in all probability our next advices will report the dispersion, if not the total rout of Price's army.—The accounts of the casualties in this battle are probably exaggerated, but the number of killed and wounded must be large. It is stated that 4,000 of the rebels and 800 of our troops were lost. Lexington is an important point for the rebels to obtain, and every effort will be made on their part to gain a foothold there, since it has direct water communication, in opposite directions, with St. Louis and Eastern Kansas, both of which are objects of attack. The town of Lexington itself is the capital of Lafayette County, and contains a population of about 5,000. It is situated on the right bank of the Missouri River, 120 miles west of Jefferson City, and on the direct road for emigrants overland to Santa Fe. Prior to the great California emigration it had not much importance, except as a sort of trading place for the caravans to Santa Fe, but of late years it has furnished a market for grain, cattle, and horses, and a large business is done in supplying coal to the river steamers. The heights on which the town is built command the river, and to a considerable extent the back country as well. In the hands of the rebels it would enable them to injure the river navigation, and might thus cause us much inconvenience. The movement of Price, and the reported rapid advance of McCulloch from the southwest, together with the appearance of a large body of armed savages on the western borders of Kansas, would seem to indicate a harassing campaign by the rebels.

The case of Gen. Fremont remains without decision. A just deliberation will precede any action of the Cabinet, and the privilege of a personal hearing will be accorded to the distinguished commander before any final judgment shall be rendered.

Gen. Wool has sent to Washington for instructions touching the course to be pursued with contraband slaves, two thousand of whom are now at Fortress Monroe. He is ordered to send to Washington all whom he can spare, the men to be set to work on entrenchments, the women to be employed in the camp kitchens, and paid for their services.

A deserter from the rebel army on Thursday came to our lines near Washington, and brought some information concerning affairs on the other side. Beauregard and Johnston were at Munson's Hill on Tuesday. It is believed by the men there that the entire force under these generals does not exceed 100,000. According to the soldier referred to, Beauregard does not think of attacking Washington, but on the other hand fears an attack from the National army. Some regiments have recently been sent into Western Virginia to aid the rebels there.

By order of the Secretary of War, the Military Department of Ohio is hereafter to consist of Ohio, Indiana, and so much of Kentucky as lies within fifteen miles of Cincinnati, and Brig.-Gen. Mitchell is to have command of it. So much of Virginia as lies west of the Blue Ridge Mountains is to be made a separate command, to be called the Department of Western Virginia, and to be placed under Brig.-Gen. Rosencrans.

The War Department has issued an order to carry into effect the act of Congress whereby soldiers will be enabled to assign a portion of their pay for the benefit of their families.

A letter from on board the United States frigate Roanoke, states that she was to sail on Wednesday morning in company with a number of other vessels for an important point on the Southern coast. It is of course impossible to name definitely the place of destination of this expedition; it is certain, however, that it is to do a great work and to have a startling effect upon the rebellion. Several important changes in the offices of the Atlantic and Gulf squadrons just made known, would seem to hint at brisk and serious work for our Navy.

Deserters from the Rebel Army in Virginia come into Fortress Monroe in great numbers, risking their lives for the sake of escaping from a hated bondage. They unite in declaring that the condition of the Rebel forces at Sewall's Point, Norfolk, and other places in that section is deplorable, hunger pinching them and sickness cutting them off. Hundreds of them are said to be waiting with anxious desire the coming of the National force to free them from their disheartening position.

Four millions of demand Treasury Notes have been issued.

Positive information from England proves beyond a doubt that if our army on the Potomac should experience a reverse, the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the British Minister would be a speedy fact.

General Pope.

General Pope has arrested Gen. Hurlbut and Colonel Williams for drunkenness and misconduct. Pope would have a general court-martial to try Hurlbut for the drunken delay and blundering of Hurlbut and Williams. Gen. Pope has also arrested Lieut. Col. Blair, of the Kansas troops, for mutinous conduct in threatening to withdraw his command at Shelbina. If Col. Williams persisted in fighting when attacked at that place by Green. Colonel Frank Blair, in a letter published in the Republican at St. Louis, says that he never asked the favor of an appointment or contract of General Fremont which was not granted; and that their difficulties are not of a private nature, but relate to the charges made against Gen. Fremont for his conduct of the campaign.

The National Fast Day.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation recommending the people of Pennsylvania to observe truly the national fast on Thursday next, the 26th instant, pursuant to the proclamation of President Lincoln.

The National Loan.

Chicago Sept. 19.—The subscription to the National loan to-day amounted to $113,000; of which amount $100,000 were subscribed by Solomon Sturgis, who armed and equipped McClellan's body guard.

Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Wm. Sipes, editor of the Harrisburg *Sentinel*, has been authorized by the War Department to raise a regiment of cavalry.

Growing Fainter.

The prospect of a conflict of any kind, in the immediate vicinity of Washington, grows fainter every day.

A young man named Coleman, a grandson of John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and a private in one of the companies of the First Florida Regiment, stationed near Pensacola, committed suicide on the 25th ult., by cutting his throat. He was about 25 years of age.

Apprehension are entertained by some of a scarcity of fuel in the city of Washington during the coming winter. Fuel will, no doubt, be scarce and dear, unless the Government should, before the close of navigation, bring to the city a large quantity of coal. Virginia has heretofore supplied wood for that market, but that source is cut off.

The government has purchased all the woods for about a quarter of a mile on each side of the Washington Branch Railroad from the Relay House to Washington, and some five hundred men are now engaged in cutting it down. The timber is intended to be used the coming winter for fuel, and will cost about an average of $1 00 per cord.

Capt. H. Z. L'dington, of Uniontown, has recruited a company for Col. Howell's regiment, now stationed at Pittsburg. The Captain's men were enlisted from among the mountaineers of the neighborhood, and are said to be a remarkably fine body of men. There are forty of the men over six feet, six, while one strapping fellow measures seven, feet two inches.

In this diocese on the National Fast Day, Thursday next, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass will be offered in all the Catholic churches of the diocese where there is a resident pastor, at the usual hour for late mass on Sundays. The Collect *Pro Quacunque Tribulatione* is to be added, and where it is possible, High mass will be celebrated. After mass, as is usual on Sundays, the prayer for the authorities is to be read.

A terrible accident happened at the Continental Theatre, Philadelphia, on Saturday night last. Fire was communicated to the light dresses of twelve ballet girls, while in their dressing room, six of whom were so badly burned that they died subsequently at the hospital. The scene is said to have beggared description. The names and ages of the deceased are as follows: Miss McBride, 20; Miss Phillips (Devlin), 17; Miss Hannah Gale, 20; Miss Abson Gale, 18; Mrs. Herman, 27, and Miss Fordner, 20.

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.

Who will suffer from Foul Humors, Sores, or Disease of the Skin, when such certain remedies as McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, and McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment can be so easily obtained. The Cordial will purify the blood thoroughly, and the Liniment will cure any sore. See the advertisement. 38-2t.

The Markets.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS (Wholesale Prices.)

Wheat Flour, extra family, ℔ barrel,	$6 00			
do do extra,	do	5 75		
do do superfine,	do	5 50		
Rye Flour,	do	4 00		
Wheat, prime white,	℔ bushel,	1 15		
do prime red,	do	1 10		
Soap Beans,	do	1 37		
Dried Peaches, pared,	℔ pound,	10		
do do unpared,	do	7		
Dried Apples,	do	6		
Rye,	℔ bushel,	56	Butter, per pound	10@11
Corn,	do	60	Shoulders,	8
Oats,	do	33	Hams,	12½
Potatoes,	do	75	Lard,	10
Timothy Seed,		2 00	Beef, hind quarter ℔	7
Clover Seed,		4 50	do fore quarter ℔	5
Hay, per ton,		14 00@16 00	Plaster, ℔ ton	$6 50
Eggs, dozen,			Salt, per sack,	1 50

POTTSVILLE PRODUCE MARKETS (Retail Prices.)

FLOUR, &c.—Extra Family Flour, $6 50; extra do $6 25; superfine do $6 00 ℔ bbl.; and Rye Flour at $5 75. Buckwheat Flour at $3 00 ℔ Hund. Rye Chop at 90 cts; Corn Meal $1 50 and Middlings 60 cts. ℔ bushel, GRAIN.—Rye sells at $1 00 ℔ bu., Corn 70 do; Oats 50 do.

MEATS.—Beef sells at 9 @ 12 cts. ℔ lb; Mutton 8 @ 12 do; Veal 9 @ 10 do; Pork 10 @ 12 do; Shoulders 7 @ 8 do; Hams 12½ do; Sausages 12, Lard 13 cts. ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS.—Butter sells at 14 cts. ℔ lb., Cheese 10 do.; Eggs 11 cts. ℔ dozen.

SUGARS.—Sugar House 7 cts ℔ lb., Cuba 8 do., Porto Rico 9 @ 10 do., "A" White 11 do., Crushed and Pulverized 12 do.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—Apples $1 00 @ $1 50 ℔ bushel; Potatoes $1 00 do.; Onions 12½ cents ℔ half peck; Sweet Potatoes 12½ @ 25 cents ℔ half peck; Cabbage 3 to 4 cents ℔ head.