Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1861.

Agents:
NEW YORK—O. H. Frost, Room No. 2, 110 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.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1861.

Do not neglect to read Dickinson's speech. It is from a sound Democrat, one who for years was the idol of the South, and is yet of that portion of it, not led astray from their loyalty to the Government.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN AND UNION.—Let every man who can raise fifty dollars, subscribe to the Patriotic Loan, and every person entitled to a vote, vote the Union ticket. "That's the ticket."

CHARACTERISTIC.—The *Standard* glories over the resuscitation of the Easton *Sentinel*, a sheet which by its secession proclivities, had made itself obnoxious to the community in which it was published. There is an old saying, applicable in this case, that "birds of feather flock together."

ITEM FOR THE "STANDARD" MAN TO READ.—"The U. S. Grand Jury at Trenton has presented the Newark Evening Journal, Warren Journal, Hunterdon Democrat, New Brunswick Times, Plainfield Gazette, and Hackettstown Gazette, for treasonable publications, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and endeavoring to injure the government." Look out, Acker. It is true that you are insignificant; but yet capable of working much mischief among the ignorant and the confiding, by your falsehoods. The other Breckinridge organs of this Borough, would also do well to make a mem. of the above.

OUR VOLUNTEERS AND THE APPROACHING ELECTION.—Governor Curtin has issued a proclamation in regard to the facilities which are to be extended to the volunteers of our State to exercise the right of suffrage in their respective camps. He recites the provisions of the statute, which has been in force ever since the war of 1812, for the purpose of preventing the defenders of our country from losing their political privileges as citizens.—They are to vote on the day of the general election in the same manner, as far as practicable, as if they had remained at home, the officers of their companies to act as judges and inspectors, and the returns to be transmitted to the prothonotaries of their respective counties.

PENNSYLVANIA ENLISTMENTS.—Governor Curtin has very properly determined to prevent enlistment of Pennsylvanians in regiments of other States, which has been carried on by wholesale in Philadelphia, and, to a certain degree, in other parts of the State.—The decision is heartily approved by Secretary Cameron, who went to Harrisburg on Saturday. Our citizens hereafter entering the Federal service will do so as Pennsylvanians, and will receive the benefit of the State legislation referring to the volunteers. It is probable that fifteen or twenty thousand citizens of this State have been induced to enlist in regiments of other States. These men cannot be recognized, under the State law, as Pennsylvania volunteers. The mischief had grown to such a magnitude, that it was time to arrest it, and we rejoice to hear that Governor Curtin has determined to put an absolute stop to it.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.—Up to this time $21,500 have been subscribed in this County to the Loan. This is not up to the mark we would have our County reach, and would therefore urge those having money to invest, to subscribe. It is at once a safe, profitable investment. Why hesitate? It is folly. The Government is well satisfied at the manner in which the Loan is taken; other places are doing splendidly, and Schuylkill should not be behind. There is many a dollar in gold and silver in this County in old stockings, saving boxes, etc., now producing nothing, which handed to the Government, would assist in bringing this war to a speedy conclusion, and bring the donor a handsome interest annually. Do not let the money lie idle longer, producing nothing; but hand it over like a patriot. Mr. Shippen at the Miners' Bank, will take charge of it, and give you the necessary acknowledgement.

WAR ITEMS.

THE ball which has lain in Gen. Kelley's shoulder since the battle of Philippi, has been extracted.

THE War Department has authorized a cavalry company to be raised in Oregon.

THE greatest activity prevails in Missouri in military circles.

GEN. SIGEL is at St. Louis, completing the organization of his brigade.

THE surrender of Col. Mulligan and his command at Lexington, Mo., is announced. It was caused by the want of water.

AN order has been issued preventing all civilians and officers and privates not on duty, from visiting the outposts of the army.

ON Sunday last Major A. C. Lewis, of the 46th Pennsylvania regiment, was shot dead at Darnestown, Md., by a private named Lanahan. It was wilful murder.

GENERAL McCULLOCH and his rebel force of 4000 disaffected Arkansas and Texas troops are reported as having left Missouri going South.

GEN. FREMONT has telegraphed to the War Department that he is about starting from St. Louis with a heavy force, to take the field against the rebels.

GEN. PRENTISS having taken command of the United States forces in northern Missouri, and started west of Brookfield, has been cut off by the rebels, and is in great danger.

THE telegraph brings us a report of some resolutions passed at a meeting of the officers of a volunteer regiment at Ironton, Mo., sustaining Fremont, and denouncing any attempt to remove him.

SOME nine hundred barrels of flour *per diem* are used up in Washington for the army. Of fresh bread alone there are one hundred and fifty thousand loaves consumed.

UP to Friday last eighty-eight prisoners had been committed to Fort Lafayette, New York harbor. Of these, nine have been discharged at various times, leaving seventy-eight still incarcerated.

THE propriety of serving out tobacco with soldiers rations is under consideration. Gen. McClellan is said to favor it, as a means of increasing the comfort and cheerfulness of the troops.

B. C. WARD, parson of the Congregational Church at Geneseo, Illinois, publishes a card in the Chicago papers inviting clergymen of all denominations to join him in raising a company to fight during the war.

GEN. HINTZELMAN, who was wounded in the arm at the battle of Bull Run, has nearly recovered from the injury. He will be assigned the command of a division in Virginia.

THE City Marshal of Louisville has been appointed Provost Marshal of that city. United States troops have occupied Harrodsburg and Muldraugh's hill. John C. Breckinridge and William Preston are said to have escaped through the Union lines.

ON Saturday afternoon, the barn of John Burch, located near Ball's cross roads, was burned by the confederate troops. While it was in flames a large secession force appeared at Upton's hill, a mile and a half distant.

THE Mayor of Wheeling has received from citizens of San Francisco the sum of $584, contributed in sums of $1 to $100, for the aid and comfort of the First Virginia Regiment now reorganizing in Ohio county for "loyal resistance to usurped authority."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN will undoubtedly have a special interest in the conflict now going on in Kentucky between the Unionists and Secessionists in the vicinity of "Rolling Forks," near Muldrow's Hill, as he was born in that neighborhood.

AFTER the surrender of Colonel Mulligan's command at Lexington, they were released on parole, to be sent to Illinois. The rebels captured a quarter of a million of dollars in specie, which the Missouri banks had entrusted to Mulligan. They surrounded his fortifications completely, even getting between him and the river, so that neither reinforcements nor water could possibly reach him. The surrender took place on Friday.

THE U. S. Steamer Monticello, which has been at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for the past two weeks, repairing the heavy damages received at Hatteras inlet, has left for Fortress Monroe, where she goes to again join the blockading fleet. She has received a valuable acquisition in the shape of a rifled gun. Her armament now consists of one 10 inch pivot gun, one rifled Parrott, 30 pounder, and three 32 pounders.

Great Speech of Daniel S. Dickinson, on Party Tickets and Peace Men.

A Noble and Brave Effort in the Cause of the Union.

More Ignoble Party Wiped Out.

We have printed several noble and patriotic speeches of Daniel S. Dickinson, for years the very front of uncompromising Democracy in the State of New York; but the following conclusion of a speech which he delivered at a Union War gathering in New York on Friday evening of last week, is even better than any other.

The number of persons at the meeting was immense. The poet Duganne called the meeting to order and Chas. H. Marshall was elected President. A very large number of the principal men of the city were chosen Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and a series of resolutions was passed of the most cordially warlike character. They declare that peace is not possible now, and that every American citizen should proffer his treasure and his blood, if necessary, to carry on the war until the flag of the Republic floats over the Rio Grande. Short but enthusiastic and inspiring speeches were made by the President, Hon. Chas. S. Spencer, Dr. R. B. Bradford, and Joe Hoxie.

After alluding to local matters, Mr. Dickinson said:

If the City of New York was on fire and that destructive element was raging furiously, and the engines were rattling to meet it in fierce battle, and the cry of danger was heard on every side, would you stop to inquire whether it was the house of Republican or Democrat that was in flames? Would you inquire, while all the Department and all the citizens were rushing to the scene, to what political party they belonged? Would not you all rush to the rescue to stay the destroying element? [Loud Cheers.] If a great pestilence was brooding over the land and the people were gathered together to stop the destruction that threatened to drown us all in one common sepulchre together; would we then undertake to graft political parties upon it and try to preserve political organizations? If gaunt famine was upon us would we then attempt to graft political opinions and parties upon that? No! We should all act together, and pray that this great calamity which threatens us might pass away. But we are threatened with an evil tenfold more dangerous than pestilence, or famine, or fire. The Government of Washington is threatened with destruction. A great army is in the field against it, and a mighty Rebellion, with all the elements of war, is threatening its destruction; and yet right in the midst of this all, we see scurvy politicians attempting to work this out in their accursed party machinery and partizan corruption. But an indignant country will point at them the finger of scorn, and will scourge them from the Temple of Liberty with a scourge of thorns. [Tremendous applause.] This is a time when patriotic hearts must all beat together. They must rise above the miserable considerations of party, and act together. He who attempts, under any name or any designation or any pretense whatsoever to engraft parties upon it, is an enemy to his country, and little better than a traitor.—This rebellion has already gained in its proportions from the aid, comfort, and encouragement it has found in a treacherous and miscreant press. It has found sympathizers here who attempt to aid it under one name or another. The President and his Administration stand politically opposed to me and I to them; but I would as soon sunder my right arm as throw a single obstacle in the way of that Administration in putting down this rebellion. [Vehement applause.] No; if I had a hundred lives I would throw them all into the scale to help the Administration prosecute this war, and cast down this rebellion upon the pavements of perdition. What great Government yet in the history of the world ever undertook to nurse and tamper with a rebellion that it had the power to crush? This is a question not between Governments, but between a Government of 35,000,000 of people, in thirty-four States, and a few ambitious, reckless, and wicked individuals. It has not the poor merit of being a sectional controversy. The Southern people curse it in every lineament—the loyal Southern people—and raise their hands in supplication to Heaven, and their hearts are now palpitating with the hope that the loyal States may put down this rebellion in their midst. [A Voice—"We will do it."] Do it! Why it is just as capable of being done as it is for your police force to put down a riot in New York City. You have had riots here before. You may have them again. And nobody under the Democratic name, or the Republican name, or the American name, I trust, will say to the police force, "When you go out, put down the rebellion, stop the riot, but, as you advance, pray make liberal propositions for peace." It was never heard of. It is a device of Satan and Treachery combined. If we are supporters of this administration politically, it is entitled to our aid by every consideration that can influence men. If we are opponents of the administration, we are not opponents of the Government; but we must rally around with both hands, in order to help the Administration the more because we are not its supporter. If we are its political opponents, it is so much the more our duty to show our fidelity to our Government, to show our zeal in the cause of good government, to show our determination to put down the Rebellion, to take hold and work alongside with the Administration to stay up the hands, not of our modern Moses, but of our modern Abraham, in the order that the children of Amalek may not prevail against him. [Applause.] It is not only the duty, but it is the privilege of every citizen, of every party, of every age and of both sexes, to take hold of this matter and exercise the strongest vigilance in attempting to put down this Rebellion. But we are told that war is dangerous! Didn't we know it before? [Laughter.] But the Rebellion must be put down all the more—more readily, more thoroughly, and more energetically. A menagerie of wild beasts would be dangerous, let loose in your city. It would be dangerous to shoot them, but it would be still more dangerous to let them run at large. You might do mischief in shooting the animals; you might injure some one, but you must not allow them to go on in their career of destruction for all time. War is a dangerous and terrible thing, and particularly a civil war inaugurated under such ferocious circumstances as this. But it must be taken hold of all the more thoroughly, and he who attempts to palter with it is doubly guilty, for the very reason that it is dangerous. It is a rebellion that demands the whole energy of the American people, and it should have it, in the name of the Government, by the memories of the fathers of the Revolution, by all the great memories that cluster around our history, by the hope of a free government on earth, by the great principles of Liberty which have been achieved for us, and which have gone on conquering and to conquer until they have wrung envy and admiration from the whole civilized world. Time to negotiate with a rebellion! Where was that infamous and treasonable idea hatched? He who tampers with it is ten times more mischievous than all the armies of Beauregard, Davis, the Johnstons, and Price, and all the rebellion put together.

We can meet them upon the battlefield. We can show them that among loyal citizens, although their records may be thousand their hearts are one. [Applause.] And so it will be, except for that miscreant Peace party. [Applause and hisses.] That party that attempted to cry peace, peace, when there is no peace, and they know it. [Applause.] That party that stimulates rebellion; that party that apologizes for and encourages rebellion, and keeps it on foot. Had it not been for the treacherous press in the loyal States; had it not been for treacherous and treasonable individuals in the loyal States, this rebellion, in all human probability, would have been put down before this. But it has been encouraged by the hope that it was to have aid, comfort, and assistance in the loyal States. It has had every reason for supposing so. But when it sees its aids going down to Fort Lafayette and Fort McHenry to take lodgings, it will then entertain a different kind of idea. I know there are some who are opposed to war, although they do not take sides with the Rebels, and are for maintaining the Union. Indeed the Peace party in this State is getting rather into that position just now. It reminds me of the words of a doggerel poet in a fable of the beasts and birds in terrible conflict. He says:

"The prudent bat joined neither cause,
Among so many teeth and claws,
Until in battle's thickest beat
He thought he saw one side would beat;
And then he joined the strongest part,
And fought with all his might and heart.
At length it turned the other way,
And back he flew to win the day." [Laughter.]

Now the peace party are going to occupy just that position. They are going to fly back and forth. When they think there is a prospect for this rebellion, then they will be great big peace men and talk large. When they see that the rebellion is about to be crushed, as they will see, if they look on, [great applause] then they will sing small. [Laughter.] They will tell you that the President has violated the Constitution. Their President, Mr. Confederate President Davis, has not; has he? Oh, no; Abraham Lincoln has violated the Constitution in the attempt to dispose of and put down this infernal rebellion. He has committed, in the eyes of this peace party, an unpardonable sin, because he has not hunted up a musty precedent for everything he has done. Those in arms against the Constitution, who with fire and sword range through the country

"Far and wide,
Where many a chiding mother and new-born baby died,"

they may go on their errand of destruction, in their perjury, their arson, their treason, their murder, and there are no words of condemnation for them; but the President of the United States, in attempting to defend our citadel, in rallying around the standard of his country's Constitution, they tell you has not gone exactly according to the Constitution. They tell you he has laid his hand upon the liberty of the press, and interfered with that, and they are distressed upon the subject because they are gentlemen of principle, not to say interest [Laughter]—they are distressed that in this great free Government, the President of the United States should not permit an incendiary, treasonable press to distil its venom through every channel of society. They tell you that he suspended the *habeas corpus*, and therein he has violated the great and cardinal principle of American liberty, and there he is condemned. But they never find condemnation for the treacherous miscreants who are attempting to destroy the Government. I will tell you where President Lincoln could have done good service not only in suspending the *habeas corpus*, not only in laying his hand upon a traitorous press, not only in arresting individuals and sending them to Fort Lafayette or Fort McHenry, but in suspending some of the parties to this treason. [Prolonged applause and waving of hats. A Voice—"It is not too late yet." Renewed applause.] No; it is "better late than never." The President has done just what he had a right to do—precisely; what I commend him for and stand by him for. [Applause.] He had a perfect right to do it. It was his duty, and if he had not discharged it he would have deserved impeachment, to seize every treacherous spy, every wretch spotted and leprous, who was attempting to sap and mine his country's Constitution, and betray his Government. Printed treason has no immunity over spoken treason or written treason. The press has a right in ordinary times to discuss freely all the measures of the Government; and that is what we mean by the liberty of the Press. It is something beyond a mere parrot-cry. Those who have been raising a parrot-cry of "liberty of the press" when they mean the destruction of the Government, should be served as parrots—they should be put in cages. [Applause and Laughter.]

But it is one thing to discuss the principles of a Government, and another thing to sap and mine and betray and destroy the Government. A press has no more right to destroy the Government than I have. It has no more right to cavil and send forth missiles than I have. It is the same, except that it is more mischievous in proportion to its power of dissemination. And when a press attempts to undermine the Government, to apologize for and moderate and aid rebellion, that press is guilty of treason, and it is the duty of the Executive of the United States, acting as Commander in Chief for himself and for others, to put it down. [Applause.]—Some one has sent me up a note, in which he says, "What about the Abolitionists and Anti-Slavery Society?" I will tell you, my friend: Don't get fooled like an old weathercock, and think the wind is blowing north-east because it blew there last January. [Great laughter.] If you will read our country's history, you will find what I said about that when it was a question, and when it is a question again I will tell you what I say about it. But to follow the advice of the Savior of men, "Let the dead bury their dead." [Renewed laughter.] We have a live question to deal with to-day; let us not disinter any dead ones. The citadel of our country is in flames. Our archives are endangered.—We are crying mightily for the North to rally around us, and it matters not to me whether the conflagration was kindled by Abolitionists or Democrats. [Applause.] The question is how to put out the fire—not how it originated. We may raise a committee to inquire into the cause of it, afterwards; it will be time enough then.—The Abolitionists were apparently a harmless concern, if they had not been aided by seven other spirits more wicked than themselves. [Great laughter and applause.] I never held a principle in common with them, and you know I never did. But I am not going to turn my face away from a great rebellion, even if I knew they stimulated it, when I am called upon to meet it. I have nothing to do with it. But I am not going back to that question. When it is a live question, it is a live issue of the day. I will discuss it with any one to his heart's content; but now my business is with the rebellion. My business is with those who are in arms against the Government, and not with almanacs published in 1848 or 1850. [A Voice—"What of Fremont's Proclamation?"] Read it for yourself. I meddle not with any of these little questions, these side-bar issues. They are simply unfortunate ripples in the current that is moving on to sweep this rebellion from the face of the earth. My errand is to urge my fellow citizens to put down this rebellion, and to put it down so that it will stay there; and then we will attend to all those political questions, real, personal, and mixed [laughter] about the ancient Democracy, and spurious Democracy, Republicanism, Americanism, Abolitionism, and all other isms.

But in the first place let us put down this rebellion. If we have power, and not trust it with Heaven's protection of power. My war cry is, and I will give it to you: "Peace, prosperity, protection to loyalty everywhere, North and South; death and destruction to traitors everywhere." [Applause.] There is a great and impassable gulf between fidelity and treason, as wide and deep as that which separated the rich man from Lazarus.—The time will soon come when there will be no passing over from one side to the other. [Applause.] You, gentlemen, who are quivering in your shoes, now you are—you, peace men, fly from the Sodom and Gomorrah of treason while you have a chance. Fly! The storm of popular indignation is a good deal nearer than you imagine, and the fire and brimstone that will be most upon you are not far in the distance. They are coming up with you. Don't stand there faltering. The day of peace propositions is over. It is treason now. You are marked out for an object of scorn. You can no longer be in favor of the Union with a dagger in your hand aimed at its vitals. You can no longer be in favor of prosecuting the war and throwing questions and objections in the face of the Administration, hedged with every difficulty. If you mean to aid the Government, along with you and shoulder your musket. If you don't, shoulder your musket and go into the opposition ranks. Start off; we will give you a good riddance, and pay you out to the Rogue's March. You can no longer be upon both sides, in favor of your country and against it, in favor of the Union and against it, in favor of prosecuting the war and against the Administration in every demonstration that they can make. No; the great ball is opened; choose your partner, and take your position on the floor, and we will see whether you can keep step to the music of the Union or not. [Applause.] Who wants to make proposals of peace? I don't know of any body but the defunct Albany Regency of this State. I think these two bodies, the Confederate Government and the Albany Regency, ought to come together and hold a free conference, and make propositions of peace to each other. [Laughter.] And then, as the Regency might have the most labor, I think the balance ought to be paid in Confederate bonds. [Renewed laughter.] And as two cheats make an even bargain, it will be well settled. The attention of the American people is aroused by a great necessity. The Administration have seen that great necessity, and are acting upon it. They see that they have been clothed with war power, and they are exerting the war power. For one, I intend to support them to the best of my ability in the exertion of that war power to its extreme limit. [Applause.] Make peace with a rebellion! What would private right, what would private property, what would political rights in an enlarged or smaller sense be worth, pray tell me? Let either this Government be overthrown, or we attempt to make terms with this rebellion by liberal propositions of peace, and there is an end of free Government on this continent, and of free Government throughout the world. Let rebellion once succeed in dividing us North and South, and it will continue to succeed, and we shall go on from one step to another, till this mighty fabric of wisdom shall crumble—State against State, section against section, neighborhood against neighborhood, man against man. Robbery, murder, arson, treason, and every crime known in the catalogue of depravity will be as common as household words, and your most wealthy individual will hold his property by a tenure more feeble than the robber holds his prey. Every one who desires his money will take it if he is the strongest. Robbery and crime in all its phases will override the land. All your institutions will be broken down and scattered to the four winds of heaven; foxes will look out of your windows, and robbery and riot will run up and down unrestrained. I have seen this thing from the beginning; I have seen this accursed serpent from the time it was first hatched; I have seen it when it was a lisping infant in its cradle; and I hope to live to see it crushed into the very earth. [Tremendous cheering, long continued, and again and again renewed.] And you who aid it on in any form or in any manner, direct or indirect, remote or immediate, are as guilty as he who is in arms against the Government. [Cheers.] You are a peace man in a loyal State, and are encouraging one of the most wicked, one of the most causeless, one of the most damnable rebellions that ever existed among men. Apologizing for it when you see your soldiers marching forward to the defense of the National capital; you have seen them buried in their bloody graves; you have seen them murdered and stricken down, and still you apologize for them and are opposed to war! Yes, I am opposed to war, so much so that I would, if possible, bring out the red artillery of Heaven to crush this rebellion. [Great cheering.] Yonder is the mother whose son went a few days since and was slain in the battle-field. Peace man, look at her, while the blood of her son is dripping from your fingers' end!! Why was her son slain? Because you were encouraging rebellion and treason. But yesterday a young bride was called upon to wreathe a widow's wreath with her bridal wreath. And you were the cause. Why? Because you were holding out aid and encouragement to this accursed rebellion. Your hands are stained with the blood of her husband. Look at that little group of children there, surrounding a widowed mother; at these she looks, and at these she trembles, and the little children fall back lest the murderer of the father shall be the murderer of the children also. Raise your hands to Heaven and aid on the rebellion further if you can, infamous wretch. I care not for a political organization; I care not who acts in this matter, or who refuses to act; that man who goes with the stoutest heart and strongest arm, whatever may be his political designation, is my brother of to-day. [Cheers.] Whether he acted with me before, or ever will again, I care not, if he acts in this great emergency. When the ship of the Constitution is assailed, when the red lightnings are streaming down her masts, or when she creaks and groans in every joint; when she is threatened on one hand by a foreign enemy who annoys, and on the other by domestic traitors, when she is at her wits end; then let us go forward; take a strong hand hold of the helm, and while the sails are parting let every man do his duty. The bow of promise arches itself in the distance, telling us that there is no danger, to speed us on our errand of mercy. God speed her on her errand; go on! she is safe! go on! go on! the battle is ended!—[Cheers.] And he who has fought with me, and has finished his course and has kept the faith, has done better duty than all the miserable political organizations in existence. And it were better that they were swept off into the Red Sea, like the locusts of Egypt, than that one hair of this Government should be hurt. Let all honest men band themselves together to hunt out this monster rebellion. Let them come with the true generosity of true American hearts. It is a great crisis in our country. And if this country is destroyed, if it goes down in blood and tears, it is the last of free government on earth. Great Britain, the most limited and constitutional of monarchies, although she has not had the manhood to come out and face us directly, has, by—(at the allusion to the course of Great Britain a few hisses were heard, followed by cries "Put him out!"—Oh, no; let the serpents hiss. I say that the people of Great Britain and her press are attempting, out of pure envy, to annoy this great Republic. But she will God, when the spirit of the American people is aroused, if that shall come to be the question, they will cut the last anchored line from her moorings. [Cheers.] I trust that a better spirit will prevail. And whenever she adopts a proper course toward this country, does it manfully, does it thoroughly, I am prepared to acknowledge the obligation we shall owe her. But when I see her attempting to give every back-door aid and comfort to this rebellion, I intend to arraign her before the judgment of the civilized world. This is marking a great crisis in human affairs. Old political books are closed; regencies, administrations, parties, are swept, as it were, from existence. The time of emancipation has come—the great act of emancipation has passed—not the emancipation of the black man, but the emancipation of white men. The great masses are brought together. Our institutions are in the crucible, and are to be tried in a furnace seven times heated. Gold is wont to be heated. But truth is mighty, and will prevail. It will ultimately triumph, and this rebellion will not only be put down, but it will be hunted from the abodes of civilization. Look at what this great free Government has done with all the embarrassments that have surrounded it. There is no power since the days of imperial Rome, nor even it, with all the embarrassments this has experienced, that could throw forward such a mighty volunteer force to defend its Government. And it will go on increasing in energy, in stamina, and in power, until not only foreign traitors, but traitors in arms and traitors in heart, will all be put down, and will all receive their legitimate and appropriate rewards. I look forward to the moment when I shall see the good old stars and stripes waving upon every State Capitol, [cheers,] upon every fortress, [cheers,] upon every American vessel, [cheers,] and every American citizen shall acknowledge with pride the great name of this free, populous, unrestricted, unfettered nation. [Cheers.] To secure that end, rebellion must not be nursed, rebellion must not be fostered, rebellion must not be appeased; rebellion must not be purchased. Rebellion must have hemp, instead of cotton. [Cheers.] For it is more my fear lest traitors should not be suspended, than that the *habeas corpus* should not be suspended. [Cheers.] There is but just one way to deal with it, one way to treat it, one way known among men by which it can be disposed of, and that is to meet force by force, power by power, rebellion with authority of law to crush it down. Our Constitution must yield to that, or that must yield to the Constitution.—There is no equality between them; there can be no comparison instituted. One is government and one is rebellion, and they must struggle it out. And let him that is with rebellion, go and take his place with them; and let him that is for the Government, go and maintain it, and, if necessary, die in the last ditch. He who attempts to appease rebellion either misunderstands himself, or misunderstands the functions, and power, and dignity of Government. Set the battle in array; let the lines be ranged; and who is not for the Government let him take his place against. Whether it is by whispering treason or proclaiming it on the housetops; whether it is by offering secret aid to an enemy, or bearing of arms against, and attempting to destroy the Government. But, after my great campaigning, I have exhausted myself if not you. [Cries of "Go on," "Go on."] I ask you, in this great free State where three-fourths of the revenues are collected, where is the great emporium of the New World, I ask you in the name of Freedom, and of government, and of law, to look this question squarely in the face, to bring home to the judgment-seat of an indignant people who dares to apologize for or wink at this rebellion, who demands to destroy this great citadel of liberty. I ask you to arraign him as a traitor. I care not whether he does it as a politician or a spy; whether by ranging himself openly against the Government, or by attempting to array a party to annoy—to annoy—the administration of the General Government. The question of the election which is pending will take care of itself. This great popular movement—why, the only danger is that it won't have opposition enough to steady its course; that there won't be enough opposition to reckon in the column of "scattering." That will take care of itself. It only comes in aid of this great and mighty movement which stirs the popular foundations down to the very centre and rises up as high as human imagination can go, and extends on either hand to the remotest ramifications of the nation. I feel deeply on this question of the Constitution and the Union, and I am for seeing this rebellion put down because I know and I feel that we know that we owe all that we are to this great and good Government. [Cheers.] And I see and I know, and you know with me, that if this Government is put down, if this Government is destroyed, free Government, free institutions, will be destroyed with it. It were better that this whole generation should be swept from the face of the earth—for in a few years we shall all be laid in the dust—if our great and free institutions shall be preserved. To the old men I say, furnish the wisdom of your counsel. To woman, I say, lend your gentle auxiliary prayers, and stay up the hands of your brothers, husbands, and fathers. To the young men we say, in the words of Hamlet, "List, list! oh list! if ever thou didst thy dear country love," yes; come forward; swell up this great army of freedom, and march forward until this rebellion is put down; until the Constitution triumphs; until the Stars and Stripes are planted; and then let one great hurrah go up that will shake every monarchy in Europe and make even this great country tremble to its popular foundations. [Enthusiastic and long continued cheering.]

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

It is not often, in the compass of a single document, that we find so many telling and original hits at the upholders of Slavery as are contained in the calm and unpretending address delivered by Mr. Weston at Washington on the 14th inst., and published to-day in our columns. Their most common and plausible fallacies, some of which have hitherto been accepted almost without question by the popular mind, are taken up, examined, dissected, exposed, and put down with a cool and decisive array of facts and logic which leaves nothing to be said in reply.

Admitting the magnitude of the evil of Slavery as it now exists in this country, Mr. Weston denies that either its proportions or its nature are such that we have no resource but to fold our hands and await the solution of the problem by the mysterious action of Divine Providence—a pious resignation, he pointedly remarks, most frequently taught by those who never teach or practice it on any other subject. The evil is not and has not been an increasing one *relatively to the means of relief from it*. The question of the feasibility of emancipation is to be considered not in relation to the absolute number and value of the slaves, but to their relative number and value as compared to the number and wealth of the entire nation. Now, it appears from the successive census of the United States that the 600,000 slaves who existed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution were of far greater relative importance, numerically and pecuniarily, than the 4,000,000 at present in existence. The relative increase of the whites has been enormously greater than that of the blacks, and at no period has it been so great as in the decade between 1850 and 1860. At this moment the slaves constitute only about one-eighth of our population. In the British colonies, where the blacks form four-fifths of the population, they have been freed with perfect safety to the community, and an experience of nearly thirty years has shown that the whites, even where the relative numbers of the race are so immensely disproportioned, have nothing to fear from emancipation. In this country, therefore, all apprehensions on the subject may be dismissed as idle and cowardly. It cannot be dangerous, argues Mr. Weston, to free a class numbering only one-eighth of the population, and composed of a race peculiarly remarkable for mildness and docility, and for the readiness with which it submits to control.

It is alleged, however, that the blacks, if emancipated, would increase so rapidly as to overwhelm with their numbers the white race at no distant period, and thus Africanize the Southern State. Those who make this assertion are also in the habit of asserting, as an argument against emancipation, that the blacks cannot thrive except in slavery, and that in a state of freedom their numbers invariably diminish. Without undertaking to reconcile the contradictions of these theorists, it may be assumed as an established fact that if the increase of the black element in this country be an evil, in no way can it so easily be checked as by emancipation, for it is perfectly certain that the free blacks in the United States do not multiply in the same ratio as the slaves. So little is known of the recondite causes which affect the progress of population, that no entirely satisfactory solution can be given of this phenomenon. The common explanation that the slow increase or positive decrease of the free blacks is owing to their miserable condition, will not answer. In the first place, their condition is far better than it is commonly supposed to be by those who really know nothing about them, and, bad as it may be, is not nearly so bad as that of many populations, in the old world who vigorously increase and multiply. And in the second place, it is one of the best established facts of social science that the most miserable classes of a population sometimes increase most rapidly, while classes enjoying every physical comfort rapidly decay. The experience of centuries has shown that in Europe children swarm in the huts of the fisherman and the peasant, where their presence is often a burden, while many an opulent patrician house has perished for want of heirs.

But there is one very obvious reason why the slaves increase faster than the free blacks, which is thus plainly stated by Mr. Weston: "There are no maids and no widows among slaves. From the time that the capacity to bear children begins with their women to the time when it ends, it is in full activity, and as if the natural passion stimulating that function (unrestrained as it is in the case of the slave by moral or prudential considerations) was not sufficient for the avarice of masters, who see an increase of their wealth in an increase of their human stock, it is further stimulated by rewards. From here to the Gulf of Mexico, this country is one vast breeding ground for negroes, and made so by Slavery and by nothing else." It follows from this, then, that the most certain way of preventing the Africanization of the South is to emancipate the slaves. Beyond all question, the negro will not multiply so rapidly in freedom as in slavery. And at the same time, the fact that he increases faster in bondage than out of it is no more a reason for keeping him in that condition than the parallel fact that the white man multiplies more rapidly in poverty than in opulence would be a reason for making all white men paupers.

It is not, however, to the slow operation of the laws of population that we must look as the only possible remedy for whatever inconveniences might result from emancipation.—Mr. Weston shows by a striking array of facts and figures that the colonization of the slaves either in Africa, in the West Indies, or in some part of our own continent, is not only practicable, but comparatively easy, if set about with vigor and determination. The voluntary emigration, with little or no Government assistance, from the British Islands in the ten years ending in 1856, amounted to 2,800,000 persons. And these emigrants went not merely across the Atlantic, but many of them to the remotest regions of the earth—to South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia. A proportionate emigration from this country in the next ten years, on precisely the same scale as that from Great Britain, would rid us entirely of our slave population, and might be carried out, with our immense maritime resources, at much less expense and trouble than the exodus which has peopled the antipodes with the English race.

☞ As the autumn advances, oysters begin to flourish.

☞ Hon. Owen Lovejoy has accepted a place on General Fremont's staff.

☞ Col. Mulligan, who commanded at Lexington, Mo., is an Irish lawyer, from Chicago.

☞ Ross Winans having taken the oath of allegiance, has been released from imprisonment.

☞ Nothing has been heard of the Arctic expedition which sailed, about a year ago, under Captain Hayes, since last fall.

☞ The widow of Tom Spring, the renowned pugilist is now an inmate of a London workhouse.

☞ The Ellsworth Zouaves, of Chicago, paraded on Wednesday last, and had forty men in the ranks.

☞ Ohio has authorized 56 regiments, 23 of which are in active service in Western Virginia and Missouri.

☞ During the present week, the cargoes of seven vessels, valued at near a million of dollars, and consisting altogether of liquors, have been seized by the collectors of New York.

☞ J. S. Potter, agent for factories at Seneca Falls, Guilford and Laconia, Mass., has received a contract for a million pair woolen socks for army use.

☞ The Treasury Department has determined to increase the force of the revenue service, and accordingly has contracted for five new steamers and the old vessels will be sold or otherwise disposed of.

☞ Dispatches were lately sent from London directly to the Russian port of Taganrog, on the Sea of Azof, a distance of two thousand five hundred miles, without the loss of a perceptible portion of time, as was found by comparing the chronometers of both offices.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, September 28, 1861.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 20,727 03—by Canal 26,836 17—for the week 47,664 against 50,760 tons for the corresponding week last year. Less 33,636 tons.

The trade sums up this week and for the season, compared with last year, as follows:

	1860.		1861.		Inc. & Dec.
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
P. & R. R. R.	41,796	1,481,687	20,727	1,178,802	312,880
Schuyl. Canal	36,906	1,011,790	26,837	818,114	193,676
L. Val. R. R.	15,760	560,271	15,412	553,589	6,689
Lehigh Canal	23,512	782,639	29,365	687,398	94,241
Scranton N'th	16,579	668,221	15,540	684,618	16,397
Do. North	3,687	165,952	4,985	178,671	12,889
Pa. Coal Co.,	26,101	806,317	20,736	456,737	649,680
Del. & H. Co.,	14,833	327,230	25,878	485,326	158,096
Wyoming So.		227,734		136,683	656,751
Do. North		29,262		30,136	8,865
Broad Top	3,048	138,271	7,877	186,737	48,466
Shamokin	5,123	126,694	5,713	144,657	17,962
Treverton	1,844	65,066	1,760	34,324	634,081
Sh. Mt., H. T.	2,404	65,636	1,313	56,012	612,025
Lykens Val'y	2,355	80,371	1,822	87,249	6,878
	212,507	8,205,060	176,878	5,714,381	
	176,878	5,714,381			
	35,229	491,709			

Loss for the week from all the Regions 35,229, of which 33,636 tons are from Schuylkill County.

The crisis has arrived in our trade, which we anticipated several years ago, and which we begged and implored our Carrying Companies to avert, by charging lower rates and placing us more on an equality with the other regions, but so little were our suggestions heeded, that for the last two or three years, we have ceased conferring with any of the officers of the Companies.—In that event, there is scarcely any hope for the trade of Schuylkill County under existing circumstances. The County has sent, so far, this year, [illegible] of which 312,000 is by the Railroad, and it is made to dwindle down to less than one half [illegible]. The New York Coal Companies are opening large additional Coal Yards in that City, and selling large amounts of Coal for retailing. This Coal is sold at rates which it is utterly impossible for our Operators to compete with, owing to the present low rates at which Coal is sold by our Operators. Heretofore Schuylkill Coal has always commanded a higher price in the New York market over that furnished by the New York Companies, and it does yet to a limited extent among the wealthy who are not compelled to economise, but the masses, in the present prostration of business, buy that which is offered at the cheapest rates, and in this manner the demand for Schuylkill Coal has been curtailed while the supply exceeds the demand, and all the loss, and more too, has to be borne by Schuylkill County. This state of affairs not only operates against our supply of Coal, but it affects the New York dealers in Schuylkill Coal, by taking away profits, and lessens their ability to pay for the Coal they purchase. This of course destroys confidence, as well as limits the supply, and has been the means of causing all the Carrying Companies in this Region, to exact cash for tolls on Coal transported as it passes, refusing drafts as heretofore, thus bringing every thing down to a cash basis. This state of affairs is also causing so much depression to Colliery property, that the supply cannot be materially increased hereafter without the reinvestment of a large amount of capital, which will take years to build up the trade again, even if there is a demand for Coal.

There must be a radical change in the Schuylkill County Coal Trade, and the sooner those interested set to work in bringing about the necessary reforms, the better. If we had only sustained our fair proportion of the loss in trade, it would have been attributed to other causes—but to have sustained more than the whole loss so far this year from all the Regions, points out most unmistakably that we are suffering under most grievous evils somewhere.

The first and most sensible move would be for both the Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Navigation Companies to reduce their present capitals down to the cash value of their stocks and bonds, and cease their efforts to pay a dividend on $24,000,000 and $11,000,000. Let their doubled up capitals come down to their cash values at once, and the trade could afford to pay on a capital of $14,000,000 and $5,500,000 which would be a fair valuation.

The suggestion that the Companies should take the Coal from our Operators who have not the capital to sell their own Coal, at a fair rate, and dispose of it at Philadelphia—or take all the Coal for transhipment at that port, at a fair price, and dispose of it, meets the approbation of many of our Operators. Our Coal will no longer bear one and two middle profits between the producer here and the dealer or seller in the cities and towns abroad, and this system must be discontinued as speedily as possible, or the trade from this County is utterly ruined.

The Delaware & Hudson Coal and Nav. Company, we learn, is buying large quantities of Coal and have nearly doubled their business this year, so far. As far as we can learn, they do not expect to make much profit on the sale of Coal, but it increases the trade on their Canal very materially, and they thus derive the benefit indirectly. We learn, however, that they are now curtailing their business to some extent by working only five days in the week.

The Coal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.

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

Schuylkill Red Ash,	$3 45@3 55
Do. White Ash, Egg and Stove,	3 30@3 40
Do. Lump and Broken,	3 25@3 35
Locust Mt.—Lump and Broken,	3 35@3 45
Egg and Stove,	3 40@3 45
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

NEW YORK, September 25.—A better demand prevails for domestic but prices are without much variation. The arrivals are large, and the stock is accumulating. We quote at $1@$5 ℔ ton for small and large size. Foreign continues dull and prices are irregular.—*Tribune.*

BOSTON, September 25.—Considerable Pictou and Sydney arriving, but the bulk of the receipts go to fill previous contracts. A few cargoes have been sold at $4 ℔ ton, cash. English Cannel is steady at $9@$9 50 ℔ ton. In Anthracite, steady retail sales at $5 50 ℔ ton.—*Courier.*

Freights From Elizabethport.

To Boston,	75 @ 85	Derby,	85
Newburyport,	75 @ 85	New London,	65
Portland,	75 @ 85	Bridgeport,	60
Providence,	60	Albany,	60
Fall River,	60	Troy,	60
Newport,	60	Hudson,	55
Taunton,	75	Poughkeepsie,	50
Pawtucket,	75	Yonkers,	40
Norwich,	65	New Haven,	55
New York,	35	Hartford,	90

Coal Freights from Philadelphia.

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

51 vessels and 18 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,	5,307 08	5,497 10
Pottsville,	546 12	2,343 07
Schuylkill Haven,	7,373 02	17,729 00
Auburn,	2,675 07	
Port Clinton,	1,734 14	1,267 00
Total for week,	20,727 03	26,836 17
Previously this year,	1,158,075 03	791,177 13
Total,	1,178,802 06	818,114 09
To same time last year,	1,491,408 16	1,011,790 13
Decrease so far,	312,506 10	193,676 13

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.,		29,547 18	1,149,040 18
Mt. Carbon	"	2,425 14	77,153 17
Schuylkill Valley	"	4,414 03	145,237 16
Mill Creek	"	11,820 18	361,306 16
Little Schuylkill	"	2,722 08	134,738 08

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1861.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal Railroad,	11,451 16	103,440 16
Swatara Railroad,	2,060 10	19,901 05

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1861.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	RAILROAD.		CANAL.	
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal Co.,			12,653	234,320
A. Pardee & Co.,	2,108	96,458	4,112	93,973
Parker & Co.,	3,234	77,640		
Sharpe, L. & Co.,	1,811	59,446	843	31,968
Mt. Pleasant,		1,032	327	4,611
Chas. Hampshire,	2,130	66,657	345	20,490
Ratcliff & Johnson,		31,020	319	9,352
Beaver Meadow,		9,191	62	3,169
Taggart & Son,	430	20,503	823	8,290
J. B. McCreary & Co.,	2,471	67,570	596	27,796
Duffin & Co.,	24	541	321	677
Jeddo,	673	41,321	1,703	35,803
Fulton Coal,	49	2,052	261	5,468
Harleigh,	1,333	42,682	167	7,451
German Penna.,	772	20,816	1,067	25,028
D. Mummy, &c.,			172	4,080
Buck Mountain,			2,156	66,782
Franklin Coal Co.,			1,196	31,407
Audenried Coal Co.,			1,403	19,409
Har. Seed Coal Co.,			704	17,716
Philad'a Coal Co.,			163	5,226
Milnesville,	687	7,630	410	2,769
Total,	15,411	363,828	29,365	687,398
			15,411	363,828
Total by R. R. & Canal			44,776	1,071,225
Same time last year,			48,611	1,273,807
Decrease,			4,835	201,582

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

WILLIAM MILES,
INSPECTOR OF MINES. Office West Market street, above 11th.
Refers to R. R. Nick, M. G. Hickman and Wm. Huston, Jr., Pottsville; and James Neill, 229 Dock street, Philadelphia.
Pottsville, September 28, '61 39-1t*

DISCOVERED AT LAST.
A COAL OIL LAMP, without a Chimney. It gives a beautiful light at half the expense of Burning Fluid. To be seen at GEO. BRIGHT'S.
Pottsville, Sept. 28, '61. 39—

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at Schuylkill Haven, Sept. 27, 1861:
[illegible]
Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say advertised. One cent additional will be charged for any of the above letters taken from this office.
Sept. 28, '61 39 ABRAM SAYLOR, P. M.

INDIA RUBBER BALLS.
INDIA Rubber Hat, Parlor and Solid Balls. For Sale by B. BANNAN.

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

SHERIFF'S SALES.

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, [illegible]

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 Machler, Jane Cochran, Yost Metz, Mary Metz, Rachel Jennings, and Sidney 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 Machler tract; thence by lands of John Stuarts and Mathias Kelley, north eighty-two and a half degrees east, four hundred and eighteen and five-tenths perches to a stone; thence by the Mathias Kelley tract, north one and a quarter degrees east, eight perches to a stone; thence by the William Hassell and Francis Morgan tracts, south eighty-three degrees east, two hundred and fifty-two and five-tenths perches to a stone; thence by the Francis Morgan 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, one hundred and eighty-six perches to a stone; thence by the Peter Lydig, now Sillyman 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 Beshey 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, south twenty-two and a half degrees east, one hundred and four perches to a stone; thence by the Daniel Folts 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 Ohlinger tract, south 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, south seventy 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 Berger tract, now Schuylkill Navigation Company, and John McCanless tract, north two degrees east, three hundred and seventeen perches to a stone; thence by the George Miller tract, north one degree east, two hundred and sixty-five and five-tenths perches to the place of beginning; containing Two thousand 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. 13, '61 38-4t

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

TIMOTHY SEED!
FOR SALE, by the bushel or smaller quantity, at the Seed Store of the subscriber. B. BANNAN.

CHOICE INDIA RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS!
LINED WITH FLANNEL—a superior article for officers and soldiers—at very low rates. For sale at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.

THE GENERALS OF THE ARMY.
LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS of Generals Scott, Seigel, Fremont, Anderson, Banks, McClellan, Lyon, &c. &c. Price, 10 cents each. For sale at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.

COAL OIL LAMPS, Shades, Cans, &c., at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S,
34-] Corner Centre and Market streets.

HEYWARD'S GUTTA PERCHA PEN.
GUTTA PERCHA PENS, non-corrosive,—a superior article, highly recommended, for sale at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.

CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS.
BY the dozen, hundred and thousand for sale at the Greenwood Nursery, embracing 15 choice kinds. This is the season for fall planting. B. BANNAN.

CARBON OIL.
A NEW and SUPERIOR article, from Venango county, just received, and for sale by E. A. BEATTY.
Pottsville, May 26, '60 21

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

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,
38] Corner Centre and Market streets.

"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 37-1y

WM. E. BOYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TOBACCO, PIPES, AND CIGARS,
Centre Street, Opposite the Town Hall, POTTSVILLE, PA.
Sept. 21, '61. 38-1y

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

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARIES.
WORCESTER'S New Large Quarto Dictionary.
WORCESTER'S Comprehensive Dictionary, Revised Edition.
WORCESTER'S Primary Dictionary, for school use.
For sale by B. BANNAN.

ELE BOWEN'S NEW BOOK.
THE PHYSICAL HISTORY OF THE CREATION OF THE EARTH AND ITS INHABITANTS, or a vindication of the Cosmogony of the Bible from the assaults of Modern Science, by ELE BOWEN, Esq.
Subscriptions received by B. BANNAN,
March 9, '61 9. Agent for the Publisher.

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.

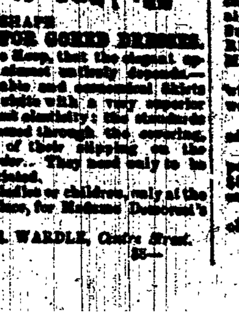
TREES, FOR CASH OR TRADE.
DAVID J. GRISCOM, Evergreen Nursery, Woodbury, New Jersey, offers the largest and finest stock of

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!
OLDDEN & 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 our stock, as a saving can be effected. Do not fail to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.
☞ We buy and sell exclusively for cash.
Philadelphia, September 14, '61 37-3m

Ambrotypes! Ambrotypes!
C. C. DOTY'S
Gift Ambrotype and Ivorytype Gallery,
NOW open at the Arcade Building, corner Centre and Norwegian sts., Pottsville.
Now is Your Chance to get Cheap Pictures.
25 cent Ambrotypes, complete in a case, for 20 cents.
75 " " " " 25 cents.
A present of Jewelry will be given with all pictures for 50 cents and upwards.
Call Early—His Stay is Short.
C. C. DOTY has ten years practice in the business, and has every convenience for making good work. Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed. All pictures put up with double glasses and hermetically sealed. Don't mistake the place, corner Centre and Norwegian street.
N. B.—No connection with any other Gallery in Pottsville.
☞ Two young men wanted to learn the art. Employment given when learned. Inquire in the Gallery.
Pottsville, July 6, '61 27-tf

LADIES'
Trimming,
FURNISHING
AND
Variety Store,
Adjoining Pope'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, flexible, durable and convenient Skirts combine every desirable requisite with a very superior quality of steel, of permanent elasticity; the standards are entirely seamless, being woven through the steel, precluding 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—

MISCELLANEOUS.

John A. Otto.
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of [illegible], Williamsport, Pa.
June 29, '61 21-1y

WILLIAM SERNER,
Manufacturer of all kinds of Earthen Ware and Yellow Ware.
In Second street, near Kaercher's Dye Factory.
ALSO, Flower Pots, Hanging Vases for Flowers, &c. &c.
Pottsville, Dec. 29, '60 52-1y

FARMERS!
MAKE you own Phosphates. The subscriber can sell you the ingredients to make Phosphates, which will cost 25 per cent. less, and will prove to be 25 per cent. better, than any Phosphates already made. Try it. B. BANNAN.

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

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

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

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!—Agents for Forsyth Brothers' Illuminating Oil. For sale by the One and Five Barrels to wholesale and retail dealers, delivered free of expense to Pottsville. Call and see the article, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S,
34-] Corner Centre and Market streets.

GLEN-ECHO MILLS,
Germantown, Pa.
McCALLUM & CO., Manufacturers Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Carpetings, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Matting's &c.
Warehouse, No. 509 Chestnut Street, opposite the State House, Philadelphia.
April 24, '61 [16-1y

STEAM HAMMERED HORSE NAILS.—Agents for the sale of Horse Nails that will not break, nor split at the points, perfectly smooth in driving and will clinch better than any other Nail in market. Blacksmiths, call and see them, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S,
34-] Corner Centre and Market streets.

SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS!
WE keep constantly on hand a full assortment of all the School Books in use in the County. Also, School Stationery. Such as Paper, Copy Books, Pens, Ink, Slates, Pencils, &c., of the best quality.
☞ Teachers and Storekeepers supplied at the lowest wholesale prices, at B. BANNAN'S Book and Stationery Store.

E. A. BEATTY
HAS JUST RECEIVED—
Cox's Gelatin, Fresh Tomatoes,
Sugar Cured Hams, superior quality,
Tongues, Fresh Prunes,
Chow Chow, Pickolilly,
Worcestershire Sauce, Walnut and Mushroom Ketsup,
Pine Apple Cheese, &c.
Pottsville, January 28, '61 4-

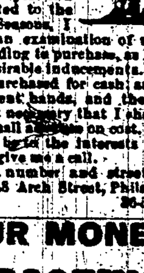
ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.
SUPERIOR MALT VINEGAR warranted to compete with any in the market. Grocers, Liquor Dealers and Hotel Keepers, will do well to give the subscriber a call. It is put up in well bound wooden barrels for transportation.
Manufactured and constantly on hand by GEO. LAUER, Pottsville, Pa.
March 2, '61 9-1y

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!
JOURDAN'S PHOSPHATE is the only article in market at present that will give general satisfaction—and all those who want good crops next summer must not forget to use Jourdan's on their winter grain. It is a permanent manure. Always on hand by the Agents for this County,
STICHTER & THOMPSON,
34-] Corner Centre and Market streets.

A NEW VOLUME.
The North of England Institute of Mining Engineers.
JUST received, the 8th Volume of this important and valuable work on mining, highly illustrated. Complete sets in 8 vols. can also be supplied by BENJ. BANNAN, Importer, Centre Street.

MILITARY MAPS, &C.
MILITARY MAP of the United States and Territories, compiled from Pub. Documents, new edition, 1861. 25 cents.
Lloyd's American Railroad Map, showing all the different Railroads, Stations, &c. Only 25 cents.
Colton's New Map of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and New Jersey. 25 cents.
Military books of all kinds.
The Rebellion Record, edited by Frank Moore, published in weekly No's. Price 10 cents each.
For sale by B. BANNAN,
June 8, '61 23 Centre street.

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 stock at very small advance on cost.
I am satisfied that it will be to the interests of those who design 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

SAVE YOUR MONEY!
CHEAP ROOFING.
For Flat or Steep Roofing.
Fire and Water Proof.
WILL last as long as two or three Tin Roofs, and will cost but little more than Half the Price of good Tin.
Old Tin and Shingle Roofs covered. By the use of this Roofing, Water cisterns can be built on the Roofs to hold water.
☞ THIS ROOF IS WARRANTED. ☜
Apply to B. BANNAN, or JOS. DeFREN, Pottsville.

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 or as directed, 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-third 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.

"LEBANON VALLEY INSTITUTE,"
At Annville, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania.
W. J. BURNSIDE, A. M., Principal.
THE DESIGN OF THE SCHOOL is, to meet, as far as may be, the requirements of a progressive age. The course of study being so arranged and so extended that pupils of any age or degree of advancement may be entered to nearly equal advantage; and embracing in its different departments those Branches of Education most useful or desirable in the different spheres of life. THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT designed mainly to impart a thorough, practical education, which may be turned to account in the transaction of business. THE CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT, embracing the study of the classics—ancient and modern—with a view to cultivate the taste—to refine and elevate the mind, or as a basis to the study of what are called the learned professions. A NORMAL OR TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT, in which an Experience of more than twelve years, in schools of various grades, and in different sections of the Union, will be brought in familiar lectures, illustration and example, to impart a knowledge of the art of teaching.
THE DISCIPLINE is gentle but firm. No unnecessary restraints are instituted for the sake of mere effect—but such as are deemed conducive to the moral or mental welfare of the student will be rigidly enforced. Students from abroad can board (unless otherwise desired) in the family of the principal, and over these a parental control will be exercised during their stay. They will not be allowed to be absent from the Institution at unseasonable hours; to visit taverns or places of amusement without permission or to be absent from their place at any prohibited time, except sickness or permission of parents or guardians.
THE LOCATION is pleasant, healthful, and secluded: in a flourishing little village—surrounded by a picturesque and highly cultivated district; It is twenty miles East of Harrisburg and within view of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, which connects Harrisburg and Reading, and forms a link in the great chain of Railroads between New York and "the West."
THE INSTITUTE is a spacious three-story Brick structure—planned and built expressly for a boarding school. The furniture of the school rooms is nearly new and of the kinds most approved for use and comfort. The students' chambers are large and convenient, and will be occupied generally by two students each.
STUDIES.—Spelling and Reading, Reading and Elocution, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, Composition and Declamation, Book Keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Anatomy and Physiology, Surveying, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Logic, Rhetoric, Moral Science, Latin, Greek, French and Music.
☞ THE YEAR OF SCHOOL (instruction) commences July 29th, and will continue for 10 months—with an intermission of one week between Christmas and New Year.
Students can enter at any time, and they will be charged only from the time of entering.
EXPENSES for Board, Washing, Tuition, Lights, &c., per quarter of 11 weeks, $25. For Tuition alone per quarter, $3 to $10—additional for ancient and modern languages, each $2—for Music $8.
Any further information that may be desired can be obtained by addressing the Principal,
W. J. BURNSIDE,
August 10, '61 32 Annville, Pa.

Postscript.

Saturday, September 28, 1861.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27th.—It was generally rumored through the city that there would be an advance from one of our divisions across the Potomac this morning, for the purpose of driving the rebels out of their entrenchments on Munson's Hill. But up to noon all was quiet.

One of our pickets was severely wounded by a shot from a rebel picket last night. This shows that they have not abandoned the position which has been [illegible] along the Potomac line.

The Government has satisfactory assurance that there will be as many volunteers tendered as will be needed, without resorting to drafting, and has, therefore, refused to sanction the latter system of raising men.

Gen. Lane "Putting it Through."

Gen. Lane has issued a proclamation to the citizens of western Missouri, in which after saying for what purpose he is there, and urging those in arms against the government to disperse and come to him for protection in person and property, he uses the following language: "Should you, however, disregard my advice, the stern visitations of war shall be meted to rebels and their allies. I shall then be convinced that your seeking the protection is a sham; and rest assured, that traitors, when caught, shall receive a traitor's doom. The cup of mercy has been exhausted. Treason, hereafter, will be treated as treason. The butchery of innocent women and children, by the black-hearted traitors who lately burned the bridges on the St. Joseph railroad, has satisfied us that a traitor will perpetrate crimes which devils would shudder to commit. They shall be blotted from existence, and sent to that hell which yawns for their reception."

"The two roads are open to you, people of Western Missouri. Choose ye between them. The one leads you to peace and plenty, the other to destruction."

California.

From California we have later news by pony express and telegraph. Seizures of vessels and cargoes owned in the rebel States multiply at that point. One ship, the Ashland, owned in New Orleans, was commanded by a rebel captain, who treated the northern crew with so much cruelty, that five of them deserted, and the sloop-of-war Wyoming and revenue cutter Joe Lane had been sent to capture her. The required five thousand troops were being rapidly raised in California, and six companies had already been ordered to Los Angeles, where it appears the whole force is to be concentrated.—The reported emigrant massacre was a hoax. Gold has been discovered on one of the tributaries of the Salmon river, in Oregon, and emigrants had gone thither.

The Ballet Girls of the Continental Theatre.

Two more of the poor ballet girls burned so horribly at the Continental Theatre, recently, died in Philadelphia on Thursday evening, making nine victims of that terrible catastrophe. The latest victims were Misses Abbie Carr and Zela Gale. The latter is the last of the Gale sisters. Their afflicted mother is prostrate with grief.

New York Union Ticket.

The New York papers predict that the Union State ticket will have 150,000 majority, over the Breckinridge ticket, nominated by a miserable set of political and partizan wire-pullers. What majority will our citizens give the Schuylkill County Union ticket?

The Fast Day.

From Washington, New York and other places throughout the loyal region of the Union, we learn that the national fast day was duly observed.

Sick Soldiers.

The number of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Washington is 767.

Latest War Items.

COL. WYNKOOP'S regiment of cavalry has left Camp Cameron, for Chambersburg.

JAMES B. CLAY, at the head of sixteen rebel soldiers, has been captured in Kentucky while on their way to join Zollikoffer. Breckinridge escaped.

MURDERER LANAHAN, sentenced by a drum-head Court Martial to be shot for killing his Major (Lewis,) of the Pennsylvania 46th, cut his throat on Wednesday night.

GENERAL FREMONT has appointed a substitute in his place at St. Louis, while he takes the field actively against the enemy.

FIFTEEN steamers have been chartered at St. Louis to carry Fremont's army up the Missouri river, and at last accounts by mail were taking troops on board.

SECRETARY CAMERON has telegraphed to the Governor of Iowa, emphatically disapproving of drafting, and expressing the determination to rely solely upon the patriotism of the people.

ON the 24th a force of 1000 Ohio troops drove 700 rebels out of Mechanicsville, Va., and 1400 rebels out of Romney, Va., killing 35 men, wounding a large number, and losing but three men killed and ten wounded.

THE U. S. effective force at Lexington was 2200 men against an army of 30,000 of the enemy. Mulligan protested against the surrender, and wished to cut his way through the enemy, but the men being exhausted were unfit for service, though willing to follow him.

GEN. SHERMAN'S expedition to the Southern Coast will sail within three weeks at the furthest. Fifteen or twenty regiments will have the privilege of going to Charleston, as the principal officers in command believe, or to Mobile, or New Orleans, as others conjecture.

A DESERTER from the Rebel army states that they have 60,000 men at Freestone Point, 30,000 between there and Manassas, and a large force along the river to Mathias. The force on the Potomac is said to be 180,000, and the plan of the Rebel Generals is to cross above and below Washington simultaneously, attacking in front and rear.

AT Lewinsville, on Thursday, a detachment of our troops, consisting of 5000 infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and three batteries, made a successful reconnaissance, captured ninety wagon loads of supplies and a rebel officer, and encountered and drove back a force of five regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and six batteries of the rebels, silencing their batteries.

Many volunteer officers have been summoned to appear before the Board of Examiners organized on Wednesday. The stampede of the incapables has begun.—Two Colonels and twenty-five other commissioned officers in Gen. McCall's Division, and several from other divisions have resigned in anticipation of a call before the dreaded Board. It is believed that many will be discharged for incompetency.

ON Tuesday last the United States steamer Fanny ran down to Ocracoke Inlet with a company of troops, and there entirely destroyed the rebel fortifications abandoned some time since. They burned the magazine and sank the cannon. The rebel privateers Coffee and Winslow had visited the inlet to carry off the cannon, but they left on the appearance of the Fanny.

CAPT. [illegible], of Oregon, Company B, Baker's California Regiment, while scouting with five men, fell into an ambuscade of 25 rebels, two or three hundred yards beyond the Chain Bridge lines, and was shot in the temple, falling dead instantly. His companions killed two rebels. On returning with help, the body was found, minus pistols and sword.

HON. WM. M. MEREDITH, Attorney General of our State, has recently decided that in his opinion the act of May 15, 1861, for the relief of the families of the volunteers, did not apply merely to those who enrolled themselves for three months, but that those Pennsylvanians who have enlisted for three years are also entitled to its benefits, when they have enlisted in regularly organized companies, which belong to other States.

AT Blue Mills Landing, on the Mississippi River, on the 17th inst., a desperate fight took place between 600 of the 3d Iowa Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Scott, and 4,000 of the Rebels. After an hour's fighting, Col. Scott retired slowly and in good order. Afterward Col. Smith's command came to his aid, but night fell before the fighting could be resumed; when morning again came the enemy had retired, and there was no one to strive against. In this engagement Lieut. Scott lost 8 killed, 84 wounded, 6 missing.

A DESERTER from the Rebel army, says that Beauregard has 185,000 men under him; that they are well fed, well shod, well clothed, that they are regularly paid, and in excellent health and spirits. On the other hand, a person described as a most intelligent man, just from Manassas, states that the Rebel army is demoralized, that great numbers of them are leaving for their homes in the Gulf States, and that they have not even force enough to defend themselves from our attack, to say nothing of moving on Washington.

FROM Kentucky we have a proclamation from Gen. Robert Anderson calling on the loyal citizens of the State to sustain and fight for the Government. The rebel Gen. Buckner has also issued a proclamation, wherein he makes a lying pretense of aiding the State with his troops so as to sustain the national laws. Private advices from the State speak of the spread of the Union feeling, and say that the approach of Gen. Buckner has aroused the indignation of the people, who are rushing to arms for the purpose of assisting to drive the Rebels from their soil.

A fight took place at Marcellstown, Missouri, on Tuesday morning, between 600 United States troops, under Colonels Montgomery and Johnson, and 400 rebels, in which the latter were completely routed, with a loss of seven killed. One hundred horses and all their tents and supplies were captured. Our troops lost two privates killed and six wounded. Colonel Johnson, while riding at the head of his command, was pierced by nine bullets, and instantly killed. Three bullets took effect in his head, two buckshot in his neck, one bullet in his left shoulder, one in the right thigh, one in the right hand and one in the left. He died while urging his men to fight for the Stars and Stripes.

On the 21st, Gen. Lane's force surprised a large body of Rebels at Papinsville, Mo. After a severe fight the latter were routed. Lane's loss was 17 killed and a number wounded; that of the Rebels was 40 killed, 100 captured. All the enemy's tents, wagons, and supplies were taken. Ben McCulloch, with 15,000 men, was within thirty miles of Fort Scott on the 21st. The report that Gen. Sigel had attacked Price at Lexington is now denied. He has been at St. Louis for several weeks.—We learn from excellent authority that in the siege of Lexington Col. Mulligan had but 2,200 men engaged, while the force of the enemy was 30,000. The siege progressed on Wednesday, the 19th, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued with almost no cessation till 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

☞ Prince Napoleon, with the Sardinian Minister and a portion of his suite, visited the sub-Treasury, assay office, and the rooms of the American Bank Note Engraving Company, New York, last week. He expressed himself much pleased with what he saw, and by his intelligent questions showed that he had a very good knowledge of our fiscal system. He gazed with delight upon the sixteen millions piled up in the sub-treasury, and admitted he had never before seen eighty millions of francs in gold at one time.

☞ 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.

Why 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
Rye,	do	1 00
Dried Peaches, pared,	℔ pound,	
do do unpared,	do	
Dried Apples,		

Rye, ℔ bushel,	50	Butter, per pound	10@11
Corn, do	55	Shoulders,	8
Oats, do	32	Hams,	12
Potatoes, do	75	Lard,	12
Timothy Seed,	2 00	Beef, hind quarter ℔ lb	7
Clover Seed,	4 50	do fore quarter ℔ lb	5
Hay, per ton,	14 00@16 00	Salt, per sack,	1 50
Eggs, dozen,	9		

POTTSVILLE PRODUCE MARKETS (Retail Prices.)

FLOUR, &C.—Extra Family Flour, $6 50; extra do $6 25; superfine do $6 00 ℔ bbl; and Rye Flour $4 ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour at $3 00 ℔ hund. Rye Chop at 90 cts; Corn Meal $1 00 and Middlings 90 cts. ℔ bushel.

GRAIN.—Rye sells at $1 00 ℔ bu.; Corn 70 do; Oats 50 do.

MEATS.—Beef sells at 8 @ 12 cts. ℔ lb. Mutton 8 @ 12 do. Veal 8 @ 10 do; Pork 10 @ 12 do; Shoulders 10 @ 12 do; Hams 12½ do; Sausage, 12; Lard 12 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 do.—"B" 10 do, "A" White 11 do, Crushed and Pulverized 13 do.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—Apples $1 @ $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.