Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

Agents:

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

PHILADELPHIA—Joy, Cox & Co. 5th and Chesnut 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 remmit the same as soon as possible, so that we can meet our engagements also.

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

THE New York State election will take place on Tuesday next.

COL. WILLIAM B. MANN has resigned his commission.

THIRTY-NINE MILLIONS of the 7-30 Treasury notes have been issued.

SOME 2,400 workmen are employed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

OUR exports of breadstuffs and provisions, this year, will reach in value, $200,000,000.

IS Cotton or Breadstuffs, King?

THE importation of foreign arms at New York, since 1st of August, amounts in value to $395,700.

EBEN LAFE, one of the persons captured on the prize-vessel, the Enchantress, has been acquitted at Philadelphia of the charge of piracy.

THE Louisville *Journal* truly says, that the discharge of our duty at the present time involves the discharge of cannon and small arms.

MAJOR JOHN E. WYNKOOP holds that position in Col. Wynkoop's Cavalry Regiment, having been transferred from what was known as Young's Kentucky Cavalry.

IT is stated that the combined fleet which England, and France, and Spain propose to send against Mexico will carry 2,000 guns, of which Spain will furnish 600.

THE charge for a telegraphic despatch of fifteen words, from St. Louis to San Francisco, is $5 95, and 48 cents for each additional word.

ON Tuesday next, 5th instant, annual elections will be held in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

ISABELLA HINKLEY the *prima donna*, has married Signor Susini, *primo basso*. This union of accomplished professors of the divine art, will in all likelihood, lead to the production of new and pleasing little airs.

CHARLES E. K. KORTRIGHT, Esq., British Consul at Philadelphia, was married on Wednesday last, to Martha Ellen Richardson.—Lord Lyons, a host of foreign notabies, and the fashion of Philadelphia were present.

CRAIG'S mill, at Twelfth and Washington streets, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Army goods were made in it.—Loss, $100,000. Two hundred operatives are thrown out of employment.

TEMPERANCE societies have been organized in Gen. Banks' division of the army.—The General is an active member of a lodge of Good Templars in Massachusetts, and warmly encourages the reform movement.

GEN. DICK WILLIAMS, late of Texas, says that since the commencement of the rebellion, a thousand Union men have been hung in Texas. Arkansas and Tennessee for no other crime than that they were loyal to the Government of their fathers.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.—Subscribers to the new National Loan have greatly increased within the last few days. The probable success of the new Naval Expedition and general prospects of speedy success create an entire confidence in the Government.

BY telegraph we are daily in communication with California. Some vitality in our country after all. We have not quite yet gone to the "demnition bow wows" as our good English friends across the water would have "themselves," all the world, and the rest of mankind believe."

WHAT the Kansas Brigade has done so far in this war, will be found narrated in a speech of Gen. Lane at Leavenworth, and published on our First Page. A poetic history of "Ye Tymes hys Correspondente," will be found on our Fourth Page. It is written in quaint style, and is quite humorous.

A REBEL recently taken prisoner by our men, was surprised to hear that there were Breckinridge Democrats in the ranks of the Union army. He says the impression in the South is, that the Breckinridge Democrats of the North are favorable to the Southern cause. Very likely. When we read the *Standard* of this Borough, we are in doubt ourselves.

THE Governor has under contemplation, the idea of consolidating the skeleton regiments now in camp in this State, and sending them immediately, to the seat of war. When that is done we will have in the field twenty-six thousand more than our quota of the five hundred thousand called for by the President.

IOWA has re-elected Gov. Kirkwood and Chief Justice Lowe (Republicans) with a Republican to take Col. Curtis's place in Congress, (House.) The Legislature is understood to be also Republican. Minnesota has re-elected Gov. Ramsey (Republican) and gone Republican generally by a large majority.

NORTH CAROLINA MOVING.—The *Tribune* has a letter from a North Carolina correspondent, in which he furnishes an interesting account of a Union Convention in Hyde County, in that State, together with the statement of grievances and declaration of independence, whereas they free themselves from the odious thraldom of the Rebels calling themselves the "Confederate States."

AT a grand dinner given in Washington to Prince Napoleon and his suite, an eminent American naval commader, born in a Slave State, was seated next to a French naval officer who attended the Prince. The conversation between these two gentlemen turned upon the Southern blockade. The French officer said that it would before long be broken. "By what power?" asked the American. "By the English, of course," was the answer; "they can't live without cotton." "Very good," replied the American, "but, I tell you what, the consequences of such an interference will make a figure in history. As soon as it happens a million of men will march South from the loyal States, each carrying two muskets—one for himself, and one for a negro. Whether this proceeding will help the English to cotton, too, Monsieur, can judge as well as I."

A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—A very singular coincidence occurred at Lexington, during the stay of the Garrisonth Ohio, which, we are sadly than anything else, it serves to illustrate the degeneracy of some of Kentucky's sobriquet. Anxious to pay all possible respect to the memory of the "Great Commoner" whose name Ohio yet guards as zealously as his own Kentucky, Col Steedman marched his regiment out to the tomb of Henry Clay. They formed silently around the grave, and at the very moment that these loyal troops from another State, on their way to defend Kentucky from invasion, reverently presented arms at the tomb of Kentucky's greatest statesman, the degenerate son, James B. Clay, was brought into the railroad depot, a prisoner in the hands of other loyal troops, arrested on the charge of treason! Can all the annals of this unnatural rebellion present a more unnatural coincidence?—*Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.*

Our citizens will remember that the James B. Clay above referred to, was brought here about four years since, to make a Democratic speech, and that he did make such a wretched, apology of a speech that everybody was disgusted with him. The incident is of no special importance except as an illustration of the character of the men who in former years stumped this County for the Democracy, to deceive the people.

FREEDOM IN SPAIN.—Even Spain, a country that clings tenaciously to a belief in the absolute power of a master over his slave, decides that a slave cannot touch its soil without becoming free, even without the consent of his former master. Marshal O'Donnel, Minister of War and the Colonies, addresses a letter to the Captain-General of Porto Rico, on the subject, which is thus worded:

"I have laid before the Queen the letter which your Excellency's predecessor addressed to the ministry of war and the colonies, dated the 27th of October, 1858, accompanying it, by way of proof, with the documents of examination, relative to the slave Raffico, who sold himself at the Havannah, after having resided for several years in the Peninsula, on which matter he solicited an explicit declaration relative to the royal order of the 29th of March, 1836, regulating the condition to which slaves from the Antilles are subjected on coming into Spain. In conformity with the decision of the council of state, and in virtue of the above-mentioned decree, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to declare that slaves coming from that island and from Cuba into Spain with their masters must consider themselves emancipated, without the consent of their owners being indispensable; that the freedom granted to the said slaves, in virtue of the decision of the 29th of March, 1836, is not revocable, and that they acquire, by their arrival in the mother country, without any other act being necessary to confirm it, the quality of freemen, even should they return to a country where slavery is authorized by the laws. O'DONNELL."

DISAFFECTION IN THE NORTH.—The Hon John C. Breckinridge, who has just arrived here informs us that he had reliable information from some of his friends residing in Berks county, Pennsylvania, that a large number of the citizens of that county are in heart his friends, and that if he managed properly he could raise a regiment to march into his command—that the fact of their late ticket formed for county officers being nearly all his friends, is strong proof that such a regiment might be raised.—*Richmond Inquirer.*

Yes, Mr. Ancona is a special friend of the traitor Breckinridge, and the editor of the rebel organ in this Borough, the *Standard*, is another special friend of John C. Breckinridge. What the editor of that paper would do if he had the opportunity, we can well judge from the tone of his paper weekly.—When we recognize the fact that Breckinridge Democrats commenced this war, it is not difficult to class those who still defend the traitor, and endeavor by every means in their power to throw impediments in the way of the Government in its efforts to crush Rebellion. They are ripe for "treason, stratagem and spoils," and are only restrained from overt acts by public opinion, or fear of incarceration in Fort Lafayette. A man is not the less despicable or dangerous, because in heart he is a sneaking traitor.

TO THE MINERS' JOURNAL, *et al.*—We see it stated in several very respectable papers—the *Miners' Journal*, the Philadelphia *Press*, and others, that the Democrats, which nominated the Breckinridge "Secret Caucus," put it an infernal lie—*under a mistake.* They did no such thing. They carried a part of their ticket, but we beat them on Prothonotary and Register and Recorder and Director. The brave soldiers did the business! Hurrah for glorious little Carbon!—*Mauch Chunk Gazette.*

"Hurrah for glorious little Carbon!" we cry also, with all our heart. We make the correction with great pleasure. And this suggests the fact that "the Breckenshers" as you term them, claim a gain this year on last of 44,000 in thirteen counties, which facts prove to be fallacious. In Alleghany, Chester, and other counties the democratic party has been swallowed up by the Union organization. At the approaching session of the Legislature this fact will become tangible, for the Union party will elect all the officers of the House of Representatives, where the democrats have been claiming a majority.—This party will have a force there so sweeping as to laugh at all the efforts of democratic partisans. The return of the people to party organizations is in fact, slow, although the frothy journals of the Breckinridge Democracy would have their readers believe that they gained an overwhelming victory at the late election. It is just no such thing.

SECRET TRAITORS.—Much excitement has prevailed in Marion county, Ohio, in consequence of the arrest and examination before a U. S. Commissioner, of several persons, belonging to a secret society called "Knights of the Golden Circle." This society is composed exclusively of Breckinridge Democrats. The existence of the order is admitted, and the man who introduced it into Marion county, (Mr. Hodder, the editor of the Democratic paper,) is a *protege* of Vallandigham's and Medary's. It was claimed for the defence that the Order was organized merely for the purpose of protecting Democrats from mob violence during the war.

The prosecution, however, introduced evidence tending to show that there was a second oath taken by members, as follows:

"And I further promise and swear, in the presence of Almighty God, and the members of the Golden Circle, that I will not rest or sleep until Abraham Lincoln, now President, shall be removed out of the Presidential chair, and I will wade in blood up to my knees, as soon as Jefferson Davis sees proper to march with his army to take the City of Washington and the White House, to do the same. So help me God, and keep me steadfast to do the same."

The Commissioners, upon the testimony, has held to bail the parties whose examination has taken place.

Have we any K. G. C's in this latitude? We hope not, although we believe the editor of the *Standard* would pride himself on being such a knight. He had better however, keep out of the game, for he is so important a personage, that if he should be taken, his king would be "mated."

THE FINANCES OF THE WAR.—The expenses to the Government so far, of the war, are heavy, and will continue so for some time yet; but it must be remembered that we are still engaged in organizing and equipping a large army and navy. In the army hundreds of thousands of men are to be clothed, armed and equipped, and provided with means of transportation, while vessels are to be built and purchased for the navy, and the heaviest cannon cast daily. This expenditure, before next Spring, will in a great measure, cease, and our only expenses will be to clothe, feed and pay the men in service. It must be remembered that we started in this war comparatively illy prepared, and considered that we will emerge from it, one of the most powerful nations on earth, in point of munitions of war. Above all we are spending money in a holy cause.

The Hon. James Dixon, in an eloquent and patriotic speech, delivered at the Union meeting in Hartford, dwelt upon the ability of the country to sustain the expenses of the war, and upon the security which the national loan offered as an investment. On this point he said:—"Look at England. You say our expenses are large, and so they are. Some estimate them at one million of dollars a day. But what were the expenses of England during her war with Napoleon? From 1803 to 1816, with less than eighteen million inhabitants, her expenses were one million, three hundred thousand dollars a day for a period of thirteen years. For one hundred days previous to the battle of Waterloo her expenses were five millions of dollars a day. Of this vast sum a large proportion was expended on the continent of Europe—while our entire expenditure is at home. If for thirteen years England could expend one million, three hundred thousand dollars a day abroad, cannot we do it for one or two years if necessary—every dollar meanwhile remaining at home? Interest, therefore, no less than patriotism, requires us to subscribe for the loan."

DR. RUSSELL'S last letter alludes to the great Naval Expedition, and says that the U. S. Government is determined to open a cotton port.

Troops are hurrying to the field from all the States. Pennsylvania will send eight more regiments during the coming week, and New York expects to send off a regiment a day, for thirty days, from the first instant—So speeds the good work.

THE great Southern Naval Expedition sailed on Tuesday morning last, from Fortress Monroe, the Flag-ship Wabash leading, and the Cahawba bringing up the rear. The line of vessels is said to have made a magnificent appearance. The news of its operations will now be looked for with intense anxiety.

GEN. STONE's report of the battle at Ball's Bluff, is published. From it we cannot glean where the responsibility rests for so disastrous a repulse. Our men fought valiently, but against heavy odds, and against hope, with their retreat cut off for want of adequate transportation. It was a lamentable affair, and we hope never to be called upon to record such another in connection with our troops.

THE best commentary on the economical manner in which Gov. Curtin has expended money on account of troops sent into the field is the fact that while Pennsylvania has furnished many thousands of men more than Massachusetts, yet the former State has spent in round numbers, four hundred thousand dollars less than the latter. This is indeed, creditable.

DURING the Mexican War, much feeling was excited by the attempt to supercede distinguished men, and the persons who made the attempt, were subsequently ignored. A lesson may be gleaned from this, of service if learned, to those who are desirous of ignoring Fremont, Lane, etc., at this time, when they are doing good service for the Union in the West.

LETTER FROM THE 46TH REGIMENT.

Annexed is an extract of a letter to the Senior Editor of this paper, dated

CAMP HAMILTON, NEAR FORTRESS MONROE, October 29th, 1861.

THE JOURNAL paid us its weekly visit today, and we were sorry to note another fearful freshmp explosion, by which an energetic and useful operator lost his life.

I was amused at reading this morning in the *New York Herald*, a glowing description of the sailing of the Great Naval Expedition on last *Saturday*,—which in reality, did not commence moving out from Hampton Roads until last evening, and did not entirely get off until this morning. It is a most goodly armada, numbering over one hundred vessels, and containing a large body of infantry, fully provided with cavalry and artillery. It was a fine spectacle, especially at night, when all the vessels were lighted up, giving the Roads the appearance of an American Venice.

Our Regiment is improving quite rapidly, being second to none, and superior to all others in Camp Hamilton, excepting only the 20th New York, which has been 5 or 6 months in service. The men are in excellent health, and seem contented and happy. Instead of going into wooden sheds for the winter, they will have the round Sibley tent, and provided with stoves. On last Saturday afternoon General Wool had a grand review of all the troops in Camp Hamilton, and our Regiment was highly complimented for its neat and soldierly appearance. There will be a muster for pay at the end of this month, and the soldiers will soon have an opportunity of sending money to their friends at home.

THE ARMY.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* gives the following as the number of troops each loyal State has in the field:

	Infantry.	*Cav.*	*Art.*	*Total.*
Connecticut,	4,188	100	—	4,288
Illinois,	41,000	8,000	—	49,000
Indiana,	30,000	2,000	500	32,500
Iowa,	16,100	3,500	—	19,700
Kansas,	4,000	1,000	200	5,200
Massachusetts,	29,000	—	350	29,350
Maine,	8,000	1,200	—	9,200
Michigan,	18,734	5,500	300	24,534
Minnesota,	3,000	—	—	3,000
New York,	85,000	5,000	500	90,500
New Jersey,	9,000	—	—	9,000
New Hampshire,	5,000	—	200	5,200
Ohio,	67,000	3,500	500	71,000
*Pennsylvania,	51,000	4,000	500	55,500
Rhode Island,	2,628	—	750	3,378
Vermont,	5,000	100	—	5,100
Wisconsin,	10,000	1,200	1,100	12,300
Total,	384,700	35,500	5,300	425,500

In addition to the above, there are the State and Government troops in Kentucky and Missouri, which may be estimated as follows:

	Government.	*State.*
Missouri,	10,000	25,000
Kentucky,	8,000	20,000
Total,	18,000	45,000

There are also five thousand volunteers raised in California, five thousand in Maryland, one thousand six hundred in Delaware and two thousand in the District of Columbia, besides ten thousand regulars, added together, will show the Union land forces to number *five hundred and twenty thousand men.*

[*In a subsequent publication, the *Telegraph* shows from official records, that Pennsylvania's forces are underestimated. The State has actually in the field, 82,817, which with 17 regiments and 6 companies, numbering 18,253, now preparing to enter the service, will by the 1st of December, 1861, make Pennsylvania's contribution to the war, exclusive of the 20,275 three months men, mustered out of service in July last, 101,070, or *twenty-six thousand men* more than the quota of men called for from Pennsylvania, by the last proclamation of the President.]

WAR ITEMS.

COL. JOSHUA T. OWEN, of the 24 regiment, succeeds Col. Baker in command of the brigade.

THE Hampoid Regiment, at Doylestown, has been numbered the 104th of the Pennsylvania line.

DR. JAS. P. MCILVAIN of Milton, has received the appointment of Surgeon in the army.

INFORMATION received from secession sources places the rebel loss at Ball's Bluff very high.

The track of the Orange and Alexandria railroad has been torn up from Fairfax station to Alexandria.

THE Ball's Bluff affair is to be submitted to a thorough investigation by the constituted military authorities.

It is reported that Col. William B. Mann, of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, has resigned his commission.

THE rebel accounts of their loss at Edwards's Ferry place it at 300 killed and wounded.

THE Pittsburgh *Chronicle* publishes a list of eighty-three companies of volunteers enlisted for three years in Allegheny county, all now in service.

THE U. S. steamer Albatross has lost two men by drowning in an unsuccessful attempt to land a party south of Beaufort to cut out a privateer.

TWENTY sergeants have been promoted to the first lieutenants for meritorious services. Among them is one who served under General Lyon in all his battles.

Since the battle of Ball's Bluff the rebels have hurried up re-enforcements and concentrated a large force at Leesburg.

GENERAL FREMONT has not yet been removed, and several Senators and Governors are in Washington urging his retention.

THE War Department has ordered the commander of the U. S. steamer Keystone State under arrest for coming north without orders.

GENERAL MCCALL has been exonerated from the charge of having retreated from Drainsville after the battle of Ball's Bluff began.

THE Confederates have fallen back upon Centreville, without leaving even a guard to protect Fairfax Court House.

Two recent deserters from the Confederates state that the Rebels at Yorktown are suffering greatly from want and sickness.

FROM the south, via Kentucky, we learn that Breckinridge, Preston and Humphry Marshall have arrived at Richmond, Va., and been handsomely received.

THE U. S. sloop-of-war Dale has captured a schooner, laden with rice, while endeavoring to run the blockade of Savannah for Cuba.

IT is decided by the Government to push 60,000 Eastern troops into the West—one half through Kentucky, and the other down the Mississippi.

EDWARD D. MUHLENBERG, of Reading, has been appointed a First Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment, U. S. Artillery.

WITHIN the last few days about twelve hundred volunteers have arrived in Harrisburg from north-western parts of the State.

THE Theodora, sailing under the Rebel flag, has appeared at Cardenas, with Messrs. Slidell and Mason on board, on their way to England and France.

THE express express between Washington and Ball More commenced running on Monday, with fifteen hours. The distance being only forty miles, this is more than a wagon per mile.

THE U. S. steamer Massachusetts has captured on the Texas coast two vessels laden with arms and munitions of war. One of these prizes had on board 4000 Enfield rifles.

THE rebel steamer George Page continues to cruise about on the Potomac, and has driven Sickles' brigade back from the river by throwing shells into the camp.

GEN. STONEMAN, chief of the cavalry of the army on the Potomac, will probably be made a Major General, the number of his forces requiring an officer of that grade. If this be so there must be over 10,000 cavalry.

MICHIGAN's quota of 500,000 men would be 19,500. Troops have left or are now ready to leave the State to the number of 24,884! There is no more patriotic State in the Union.

MR. H. ROCKAFELLOW, of Philadelphia, the young man who lost an arm at Bull Run, and was captured and taken to Richmond, has been appointed by General Cameron to a $1,200 clerkship in the War Department.

News received direct from Richmond states that on Friday the people all turned out to witness the arrival of five hundred and twenty-nine Union prisoners, captured at Ball's Bluff.

It is said, on good authority, that Gen. McClellan had resolved upon a movement upon Leesburg, in which he has been most unfortunately defeated by the injudicious advance of Gen. Stone.

A SCOUTING PARTY, in force, from Gen. Hancock's division, when near Fairfax Court House, on Tuesday, met, surrounded, and captured, a large scouting party of rebels.

IT is understood that no further attempt to cross the river opposite Leesburg will be made just at present, as the enemy, taking advantage of our first attempt, is now too well posted for a successful onslaught to be made.

GEN. NEGLEY'S brigade of Pennsylvanians having reached Kentucky, the Louisville *Democrat* says of it: "This brigade is composed of some of the finest looking men we have seen anywhere, all large, healthy, able-bodied men, in excellent health and fine spirits."

GOVERNOR CURTIN states officially that Pennsylvania has now in the field 75,000 volunteers, of whom 50,000 are in the army of the Potomac, 3,000 are in Kentucky, and 20,000 in camp in various parts of the State waiting orders.

THE order to Gen. Fremont to surrender his command to Gen. Hunter was sent by a special messenger on Saturday, and was to be delivered to him unless he was actually in the face of the enemy, or preparing to give battle to the Rebels.

IT is hinted that the Southern Expedition is not to confine its operations to a single point, but is to strike with force and rapidity at various parts along the Rebel coast, in a manner to carry consternation to the very heart of the Rebel army.

A NUMBER of Kentuckians, famed for their rifle practice, have, in conjunction with Col. Philip White, of Philadelphia, tendered their services to the Government to act in the capacity of a corps of sharpshooters, and proposed with our army in Virginia, Kentucky, or such other point as the President might deem advisable.

LIEUT. COL. PALFREY, commanding the Massachusetts 20th Regiment, has made an official report to Gov. Andrew, in which the loss of this gallant regiment at Ball's Bluff is shown to be about 50 per cent. The officers engaged numbered 22: officers safe, 9; killed, 1; wounded, 9; missing, 3. Rank and file engaged, 518; killed, wounded, and missing, 117.

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A letter from the Staff of U. S. steamer Richmond, giving an account of the devilment done at the month of the Mississippi, furnishes some important facts. The rebel fleet consisted of five large steamers, all armed with rifled cannon, and the steam ram Manassas. The latter was in the van, and in the darkness of the night ran against the Richmond, and knocked a hole in her. The men were then twelve in quarters, and the ram being comfortably peppered with shot passed away. A line of fire ships, stretching clear across the river, then floated down, and the United States fleet retreated out of the river, and in doing so all grounded on the bar, except the Preble. The rebel fleet of armed steamers then came down, and taking position fired away at our vessels, until the officers of the Vincennes abandoned her, leaving a slow match to blow up her magazine, which ship by Captain Pope. The Niagara had previously gone to Fort Pickens for rifled cannon, which have since been received by our ships.

WASHINGTON letters present some details of the number of killed, wounded and missing, in the late battle at Edwards's Ferry:

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Missing.*	*Total.*
Company A,	2	4	12	18
Company C,	1	0	61	62
Company E,	1	8	13	22
Company H,	1	4	11	16
Company K,	5	4	33	42
Total,	10	20	130	160

CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Company A,	5	0	36	50
Company C,	2	3	26	41
Company D,	1	5	22	28
Company G,	0	6	15	21
Company H,	2	3	37	42
Company L,	5	4	26	35
Company N,	3	—	42	45
Company P,	1	3	21	25
Total,	19	42	229	290

FIFTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Company A,	—	4	21	25
Company B,	—	5	26	31
Company C,	—	6	27	33
Company D,	2	1	29	32
Company E,	2	—	25	27
Company F,	2	4	27	33
Company G,	3	15	18	36
Company H,	5	21	—	24
Company I,	0	3	51	53
Company K,	0	5	22	27
Total,	14	63	233	310

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in describing the late battle at Wildcat, Ky., under date of Oct. 25, says:

"The loss of the enemy is not yet known, but it was very severe. Our men buried 54 rebels whose bodies they found on the field, and picked up some of their wounded. The people beyond Wildcat say that Zollicoffer admits a loss of 90 killed. Our own loss was that day 2 Indianians killed in a skirmish and 4 more in battle, and 31 wounded. The attacking force consisted of Mississippians, Georgians and Tennessees. They were well armed and equipped, and advanced with great firmness. When they were repulsed they threw away knapsacks, blankets, &c., in great quantities. They were generally armed with flint-lock muskets, and percussion locks, with buck shot guns and navy revolvers for cavalry. A considerable quantity of muskets, shot-guns, and pistols were found on the battle field and several swords were found. It is said that a rebel colonel and a captain were killed."

A correspondent of the same journal, writing from Louisville, Ky., under date of the following, relates among the rebels. It is bitterly hostile to the movement against Kentucky, which is a gross violation of the so-called States-Rights principles of the Secessionists. He says:

"The invasion of Kentucky gave the party of Governor Brown of Georgia a fresh start. The Ultraists had the honesty to say that if Kentucky had the right to choose for herself, and should have been respected whatever choice she may have made; that if misled it was for time and time only, and that they would bring her back. These doctrines were powerful ones, whispered in every ear of the South. The influence reached the Potomac army and infected it. The Georgia troops positively refused to invade Kentucky. They had gone, they said, at the call of Virginia; they were ready to go at the call of Sovereign Kentucky, but not to subjugate the men who, in opposition to the Abolitionists, (as they call all the North,) they had called Southern. They had come to help us out, and they call her, a sister State—one those of the North as free States. The South Carolina soldiers swore they would lay down their arms first, and other demonstrations were made by other troops so alarming that Davis has been forced, in his proclamation, to offer an excuse for his ill-advised invasion of Kentucky; and how lame and impotent is the conclusion to which his logic brings him!"

THE Richmond *Whig* publishes editorially an analysis of the rebel finances, which is somewhat remarkable.—The expenses of the Confederate government are not down at three hundred millions. To meet this, there are ten millions of the eight per cent. confederate bonds—all that could be issued out of fifteen millions; there is the produce loan, which, as the events of the last few months prove, except two financial enthusiasts know to be a failure; there is a direct tax, which "may" yield fifteen millions; and a loan of twenty millions of treasury notes, the issue of a part of which has already gone into the hands of speculation. At the very best, there is a deficiency of one hundred and seventy-five millions to be provided, and no visible means for doing this. The inquiry is therefore very naturally addressed to Mr. Memminger, what he proposes to do.

We have a circular issued on the 19th instant, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the rebel government at Richmond. Mr. Memminger, to the consideration, he is pointed to receive subscriptions to the produce loan, in which it is evidently a cry for relief from the cotton planters. It would appear that the cotton planters are oppressed as they are by the blockade, have appealed to the government either to purchase the entire cotton crop of the year, or to make an advance upon its hypothecated value. To both of these propositions Mr. Memminger declines to accede, remarking at the same time that "they demand that a new government, yet struggling for existence, should perform what old established governments, under like that which no government, however long established, has yet succeeded in effecting," and the experiment, he says, is proposed, moreover, to a government engaged in a gigantic war, whose expenditures, in addition of all the munitions and workshops that have been collected during forty-five years of peace, whose fleets have been built up at the public expense of both north and south; who, with all these on hand, we compelled to spend nearly ten millions per week to carry on the war; and "can we," says Mr. Memminger, "expect to succeed with half that sum, when half that war shall have ended?" He reminds the planters, further, that it is not their notes and bonds, nor their produce, which the government requires, but money, which is essential to its existence. He declares that the government is paying their liability, and thus damaging the credit of the government, is too dangerous a one to be tried for the furtherance of any interest or relief whatever. He very plainly tells the planters that they must seek relief elsewhere. Let the planters, he says, divert their labor from field, 82,817, which with 17 regiments and 6 companies, numbering 18,253, now preparing to enter the service, will by the 1st of December, 1861, make Pennsylvania's contribution to the war, exclusive of the 20,275 three months men, mustered out of service in July last, 101,070, or *twenty-six thousand men* more than the quota of men called for from Pennsylvania, by the last proclamation of the President.]

WAR ITEMS.

COL. JOSHUA T. OWEN, of the 24 regiment, succeeds Col. Baker in command of the brigade.

THE Hampoid Regiment, at Doylestown, has been numbered the 104th of the Pennsylvania line.

DR. JAS. P. MCILVAIN of Milton, has received the appointment of Surgeon in the army.

INFORMATION received from secession sources places the rebel loss at Ball's Bluff very high.

The track of the Orange and Alexandria railroad has been torn up from Fairfax station to Alexandria.

THE Ball's Bluff affair is to be submitted to a thorough investigation by the constituted military authorities.

It is reported that Col. William B. Mann, of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, has resigned his commission.

THE rebel accounts of their loss at Edwards's Ferry place it at 300 killed and wounded.

THE Pittsburgh *Chronicle* publishes a list of eighty-three companies of volunteers enlisted for three years in Allegheny county, all now in service.

THE U. S. steamer Albatross has lost two men by drowning in an unsuccessful attempt to land a party south of Beaufort to cut out a privateer.

TWENTY sergeants have been promoted to the first lieutenants for meritorious services. Among them is one who served under General Lyon in all his battles.

Since the battle of Ball's Bluff the rebels have hurried up re-enforcements and concentrated a large force at Leesburg.

GENERAL FREMONT has not yet been removed, and several Senators and Governors are in Washington urging his retention.

THE War Department has ordered the commander of the U. S. steamer Keystone State under arrest for coming north without orders.

GENERAL MCCALL has been exonerated from the charge of having retreated from Drainsville after the battle of Ball's Bluff began.

THE Confederates have fallen back upon Centreville, without leaving even a guard to protect Fairfax Court House.

Two recent deserters from the Confederates state that the Rebels at Yorktown are suffering greatly from want and sickness.

FROM the south, via Kentucky, we learn that Breckinridge, Preston and Humphry Marshall have arrived at Richmond, Va., and been handsomely received.

THE U. S. sloop-of-war Dale has captured a schooner, laden with rice, while endeavoring to run the blockade of Savannah for Cuba.

IT is decided by the Government to push 60,000 Eastern troops into the West—one half through Kentucky, and the other down the Mississippi.

EDWARD D. MUHLENBERG, of Reading, has been appointed a First Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment, U. S. Artillery.

WITHIN the last few days about twelve hundred volunteers have arrived in Harrisburg from north-western parts of the State.

THE Theodora, sailing under the Rebel flag, has appeared at Cardenas, with Messrs. Slidell and Mason on board, on their way to England and France.

THE express express between Washington and Ball More commenced running on Monday, with fifteen hours. The distance being only forty miles, this is more than a wagon per mile.

THE U. S. steamer Massachusetts has captured on the Texas coast two vessels laden with arms and munitions of war. One of these prizes had on board 4000 Enfield rifles.

THE rebel steamer George Page continues to cruise about on the Potomac, and has driven Sickles' brigade back from the river by throwing shells into the camp.

GEN. STONEMAN, chief of the cavalry of the army on the Potomac, will probably be made a Major General, the number of his forces requiring an officer of that grade. If this be so there must be over 10,000 cavalry.

MICHIGAN'S quota of 500,000 men would be 19,500. Troops have left or are now ready to leave the State to the number of 24,884! There is no more patriotic State in the Union.

MR. H. ROCKAFELLOW, of Philadelphia, the young man who lost an arm at Bull Run, and was captured and taken to Richmond, has been appointed by General Cameron to a $1,200 clerkship in the War Department.

News received direct from Richmond states that on Friday the people all turned out to witness the arrival of five hundred and twenty-nine Union prisoners, captured at Ball's Bluff.

It is said, on good authority, that Gen. McClellan had resolved upon a movement upon Leesburg, in which he has been most unfortunately defeated by the injudicious advance of Gen. Stone.

A SCOUTING PARTY, in force, from Gen. Hancock's division, when near Fairfax Court House, on Tuesday, met, surrounded, and captured, a large scouting party of rebels.

IT is understood that no further attempt to cross the river opposite Leesburg will be made just at present, as the enemy, taking advantage of our first attempt, is now too well posted for a successful onslaught to be made.

GEN. NEGLEY'S brigade of Pennsylvanians having reached Kentucky, the Louisville *Democrat* says of it: "This brigade is composed of some of the finest looking men we have seen anywhere, all large, healthy, able-bodied men, in excellent health and fine spirits."

GOVERNOR CURTIN states officially that Pennsylvania has now in the field 75,000 volunteers, of whom 50,000 are in the army of the Potomac, 3,000 are in Kentucky, and 20,000 in camp in various parts of the State waiting orders.

THE order to Gen. Fremont to surrender his command to Gen. Hunter was sent by a special messenger on Saturday, and was to be delivered to him unless he was actually in the face of the enemy, or preparing to give battle to the Rebels.

IT is hinted that the Southern Expedition is not to confine its operations to a single point, but is to strike with force and rapidity at various parts along the Rebel coast, in a manner to carry consternation to the very heart of the Rebel army.

A NUMBER of Kentuckians, famed for their rifle practice, have, in conjunction with Col. Philip White, of Philadelphia, tendered their services to the Government to act in the capacity of a corps of sharpshooters, and proposed with our army in Virginia, Kentucky, or such other point as