SCHUYLKILL COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS—Official.

VOLUNTEER VOTE.	PRES'T JUDGE. George H. McCamb.	ASSOCIATE JUDGES. C. W. Hughes.	James Sullivan.	SENATE. George Boyer.	George Rahn.	Benjamin Heilner.	ASSEMBLY. Henry L. Carr.	Bernard Reilly.	Franklin C. Smith.	William A. Hamm.	Lewis C. Dougherty.	Adam Wolf.	Jacob Ryan.	Joshua S. Keller.	SHERIFF. James W. Bower.	John Reuch.	TREAS'R. Samuel H. Madden.	Joseph Richards.	COMMIS. Daniel Schwartz.	Robert Wall.	DIRECTOR. Thomas J. Irvin.	AUDITOR. John Kehler.	Silas Hughes.
45TH REGIMENT, P. V.																							
Company A,	18	22	15	18	22	22	12	20	19	1	18	20	19	4	24	28	17	23	19	21	18	22	18
" B,	25	3	28	28	3	3	24	3	28	28	28	3	3	3	28	3	28	3	28	3	16	3	27
" C,	27	28	27	8	8	3	27	24	24	24	7	7	7	7	25	6	24	7	24	6	23	8	24
" D,	29		29	29			29		29	29	29				29		29		29		29		29
" E,	23	10	27	27	6	6	22	11	29	30	28	5	3	4	33		27	6	26	7	26	7	26
" F,	22		22	22			22		22	22	22				22		22		22		22		22
" G,	29	2	31	31			27	1	31	31	31				31		31		31		31		31
" H,	39		39	39			39		39	39	39				39		39		38		39		39
" I,	40	1	40	40	1	1	37	1	39	36	38	2	1	1	40	1	40	1	40	1	40	1	40
" K,	22	10	21	24	10	10	22	11	21	20	21	14	12	12	24	10	24	10	23	11	23	11	23
25TH REGIMENT.																							
Company B,	13	4	10	13	5	2	15	2	14	14	12	2	2	2	16	1	15	2	15	1	10	2	10
" E,	5		5	5			5		5	5	5				5		5		2	3	5		5
" I,	1	4	2	1	5	4	6		1	1	5	5	5	1	1	5	1	5		6	1	5	1
" H,	1	3	3	3			4		4	4	4				4		4		4		4		4
COL. WYNKOOP'S REGIMENT, Company A,	38	9	42	42	4	4	2	45	40	40	40	4	4	4	44	4	39	8	41	4	40	4	39
31ST REGIMENT, P. V.,		2			2	2		2				2	2	2		2		2		2		2	
50TH REGIMENT. Company A,	34	6	34	33	6	6	34	6	34	32	32	7	5	5	37	4	34	6	34	4	34	6	34
" C,	42		42	42			41		42	42	42				42		42		41		41		42
COL. ZIEGLE'S REGIMENT. Capt. Bennett's Co.,	22	11	25	25	6	6	16	13	25	30	32	6	6	6	30	5	24	13	24	10	25	7	26
28TH REGIMENT. Company E.,	2		1	1				2	1	1	1				2				1		1		
Total,	412	114	445	446	78	74	362	142	447	439	452	77	69	51	466	67	446	82	443	79	428	78	440
Total Vote in County,	5110	6659	5464	5371	6407	6323	5130	6546	5500	5246	5560	6277	6384	5991	5555	6228	5430	6332	5545	6201	5307	6373	5491
	5522	6773	5909	5817	6485	6397	5492	6688	5947	5785	6112	6354	6453	6042	6021	6295	5876	6414	5987	6289	5735	6451	5841
		5522			5909	5909		5492			6042	6112	6112			6021		5876		5987		5735	
Majorities,		1251			576	488		1196			70	242	341			274		538		293		716	

Majorities, W. C. Guldin, in 48th Regiment, Co. A., for Assembly, 33; Wm. Hulsey, in 48th Regiment, Co. I., for Senator, 2.

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861.

Agents:
New York—O. H. Frost, Room No. 2, 110 Broadway.
Philadelphia—Joy, Coe & 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 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.

Much interesting matter is crowded out of this week's *Journal*.

Gen. Scott sailed for Europe on Saturday last.

Hon. Wm. A. Crabb, of Philadelphia, for many years in the Legislature, is dead.

Mr. Fremont says that he will soon answer all the charges against him.

The State will pay 27 cents a pair for all good knit woolen socks delivered in Harrisburg.

The gun voted to the Government by the State Teachers' Association, has been ordered at the Phœnixville Works.

The amount of silver now finding its way to San Francisco from Nevada, is estimated by well informed bankers at six millions per annum.

Good for Heintzelman.—Gen. Heintzelman in command of a division on the Potomac, last week declined to search for in his camps, or surrender fugitive slaves, on the ground that he is no "nigger catcher."

Upon the reception of the official dispatches of the Naval expedition, at Washington, Secretary Welles issued an order congratulating the country upon the success of the naval arm, and directing a national salute to be fired from each Navy-yard in the country.

The President and Cabinet are preparing their respective messages for the coming session of Congress. It is intimated that more troops will be called for, to render this a short and economical war, and that the subject of our foreign relations will especially be scanned with the keenest avidity.

The official advices from Europe, received at Washington, this week, show a strengthening of the belief in the restoration of the Union, and increased confidence that the administration will be able to re-establish its authority, and especially gratifying in these respects is the news from England.

"The Louisville Journal."—To encourage the patriotic conductor, Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., T. R. Banhan, Esq., of this Borough, will receive at his office, subscriptions to the Louisville *Journal*. The price of the weekly is, $2 per annum; in clubs, $1 50. Clubs for the *Journal* have been started in almost every important town in Pennsylvania.

Semi-annual dividends have lately been declared as follows: Banks of Phœnixville, Montgomery County, Lebanon Valley, Allentown, and the Reading Savings Bank, each 3 per cent; Banks of Pottstown and Chester Valley, each 3½; Lebanon, Lancaster County, Octoraro, Delaware County, Union, and Farmers' Bank of Reading, each 4 per cent., and the Bank of Chester County 5 per cent.

The revolution in Maryland is complete.—The Union majority is 30,000. The Senate stands 13 Union and 8 secession, and the House 68 Union and 6 secession; 7 of the Senators hold over. Gov. Hicks will immediately call a special session to undo the rebel legislation of last spring. The seats of the members under arrest for treason will be declared vacant, and new elections ordered.

"Historical Sketch of the Synod of New Jersey."—We are indebted to Ravaud K. Rogers, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Bound Brook, N. J., and Moderator of the Synod, for a copy of the sermon which he preached at the opening of the Synod in this Borough, on the 15th ultimo, and which contains so much interesting information, that it was published at the request of the Synod. At the time of the delivery our readers will remember that we published from it, some statistics of the Presbyteries within the limits of the Synod.

The Ladies at Oakfords'.—Our citizens are informed that in Messrs. Charles Oakford & Sons' magnificent establishment, under The Continental, Philadelphia, there are among other special departments, those for the sale of Ladies' Shoes, (in which the finest French article can always be found,) Children's Hats and Ladies' Furs. All these departments are now daily thronged with fair customers, and the *low price* at which this popular house is now selling is at present one of the most interesting topics of conversation.

A Bad Successor.—Benjamin Stack has been appointed U. S. Senator from Oregon, in place of the late Colonel Baker. He is a native of Connecticut, and in politics, a peace Democrat. The country suffers a severe loss in the Senate, in the death of Col. Baker. In lieu of a zealous Union man firm in the belief of the right of this Government to conquer an honorable peace, it is to have that unreliable, unpatriotic thing called, "a peace Democrat." It is lamentable.

JOSHUA IN A NEW PART.

That man would be bold who questioned the scintillant genius of Joshua S. Keller, Esq., of Orwigsburg, County of Schuylkill, Pennsylvania. We do not. Far be it from our thoughts to be guilty of the rash act.—While we cannot avoid the belief that a fair share of eccentricity characterises the otherwise perfect mental proportions of Joshua, yet with the rest of the world, we bow in admiration at the transcendant brilliancy of Joshua's histrionic efforts on the aforesaid world's stage.

Joshua has gained no modicum of praise for his very able and popular treatise on the art of ditching; his zeal in the loyal cause has been unquestioned, except by his nearest neighbors; the dignity with which he assumed the responsibility of becoming a candidate for Assembly at the late election, on the Democratic ticket, and his Pickwickian style of announcing to his friends the news of his supposed success, are matters of history for posterity to read, wonder and admire.

But Joshua on Tuesday last, eclipsed even himself. If before that day we had admired the genius of the great ditcher, what language can express the feelings we experienced on Tuesday when we observed the immortal Joshua wave in air his bill in equity, and paralyze for a time the action of the Board of Return Judges, which had assembled to count and record the vote of the volunteer soldiery from this County, now in the service of their country? Joshua fairly revelled in the satisfaction which he experienced for the nonce. Joshua's acumen had done the business, so Joshua reasoned, and the Board adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M., at Joshua's behest, until the question raised by Joshua whether the vote of citizen soldiers in camp, is Constitutional, could be disposed of by telegraph, and by the Supreme Court, then in session in Pittsburgh. In what manner Joshua conducted himself at the success to that stage, of his effort to have the volunteer vote thrown out, it is not necessary to state. Nor will we dwell, for the subject is unpleasant, on the muttered curses which reached our ears from judges who had many miles to travel that day, before they could reach home. If shrewd Joshua had heard them, he might have deemed them personally uncomplimentary.

However, before the hour of reassembling, Joshua, much to the chagrin of the legal gentlemen who assisted the peripatetic philosopher in his new part, withdrew his bill, and the proceedings fell. And with them fell, politically, never to rise again, "Joshua S. Keller, Esq., of Orwigsburg, County of Schuylkill, author of a popular treatise on Ditching; a lukewarm friend of Republican institutions, and late candidate for Assembly, on the Democratic ticket." In the future he will be remembered kindly and gratefully, without a doubt, by the Democrats from this County, in the National armies, whom he tried to disfranchise. Joshua, farewell! Keller, adieu! *Requiescat in pace.*

The Loyal Women of America.—An appeal to loyal women to help take care of our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors, is issued from the Treasury Building Washington. It concludes as follows:

The experience of the Commission has so well acquainted it with the earnest desire of the women of the North to be allowed to work in the national cause, that it is deemed unnecessary to do more than announce that there is a real and immediate occasion for their best exertions, and to indicate convenient arrangements for the end in view.

It is, therefore, suggested that societies be at once formed in every neighborhood where they are not already established, and that existing societies of suitable organization, as Dorcas Societies, Sewing Societies, Reading Clubs, and Sociables, devote themselves, for a time, to the sacred service of their country; that energetic and responsible committees be appointed to call from house to house and store to store, to obtain contributions in materials suitable to be made up, or money for the purchase of such materials; that collections be made in churches and schools and factories and shops for the same purpose; that contribution boxes be placed in post offices, newspaper offices, railroad and telegraph offices, public houses, schools and ferry boats, and in all other suitable places, labelled "For our sick and wounded;" and that all loyal women meet at such convenient time and place as may be agreed upon in each neighborhood or social circle, to work upon the materials which shall be so procured.

Every woman in the country can, at the least, knit a pair of woolen stockings; or, if not, can purchase them. In each town let there be concert on this subject, taking care that three or four sizes are provided. Fix upon a place for receiving, and a date when a package shall be transmitted, and send it as soon as possible to the most convenient of the depots of the Commission.

A LIST—DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES MOST WANTED.

Blankets for single beds;
Quilts, of cheap material, about seven feet long by fifty inches wide;
Knit Woolen Socks.
Woolen or Canton Flannel Bed-Gowns, Wrappers, Undershirts, and Drawers;
Small Hair and Feather Pillows and Cushions for Wounded Limbs;
Slippers.
Delicacies for the sick—such as farina, arrow-root, corn-starch, corn, condensed milk, and nicely dried fruit—can be advantageously distributed by the Commission. Jellies should be carefully prepared to avoid fermentation, and most securely packed. Many articles of clothing have been injured, in packages heretofore sent the Commission, by the breaking of jars and bottles. Over every vessel containing jelly, strew white sugar to the depth of half an inch, and paste stout paper (not brandified) over the mouth. Jellies sent in alpine bottles are in the best condition, and there is no difficulty in removing the contents for use. Every bottle, &c., containing jelly should be labelled. Aromatic spirits and waters; light easy chairs for convalescents; nicely made splints for wounded limbs; checquer and backgammon boards, and like articles for the amusement of wounded men; books, for desultory reading, and magazines, especially if illustrated, will be useful.

All articles should be closely packed in wooden boxes, to be very strongly wrapped twice, and clearly directed. On the top of the contents of each box, under the cover, a list of what it contains should be placed; a duplicate of this list should be sent by mail. Arrangements for free transportation should be made, or freight paid in advance. (The express companies will generally convey food for this purpose at a reduction on the usual rates.) Packages may be directed and sent, as is most economical, from any point, to either of the addresses below.—("For the U. S. Sanitary Commission:")

Care of Samuel and William Welsh, No. 218 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia; Care of F. L. Olmsted, 211 F street, Washington, D. C.

The "Winfield Scott" on which five hundred of the 50th (Col. Christ's) Regiment, were quartered, had a miraculous escape in the late gale. The vessel was much injured, and in danger of sinking, when the Pennsylvanians were set to work at the pumps, and saved the vessel. A great many articles had to be thrown overboard, to lighten the vessel, and by a mistake, 300 guns, knapsacks, and overcoats, belonging to the 50th, were thus lost. Some of the officers of the vessel behaved in a cowardly manner, and are now in confinement.

After landing on the sacred soil of South Carolina, Gen. Sherman issued a proclamation to the people of South Carolina, beseeching them to return to their allegiance, and make South Carolina once more a happy and prosperous State.

Since the Port Royal affair we have come to the conclusion that "the chivalry" can beat the "Yankees" in one thing. They are faster runners. Bull Run "warn's" a circumstance to the recent run on the "sacred soil" of South Carolina.

SOME STATISTICAL FACTS.

As it is a fact now recognized by the civilized world that the animose of the present Rebellion proceeds from those holding slaves in the rebellious States, a few figures will show our readers how few comparatively, are interested directly, in the institution which has brought upon this country, the existing difficulty.

The following Table gives the number of slaveholders, and the white population in the slave States, according to the Census of 1850. Owing to the Rebellion, these statistics, under the Census of 1860, have not yet been promulgated, but it is thought that they will not materially vary as to the number of slaveholders:

States.	Slaveholders in each.	White Pop.
Alabama,	29,295	426,514
Arkansas,	5,998	162,189
District of Columbia,	1,477	37,941
Delaware,	809	71,169
Florida,	3,520	47,203
Georgia,	38,456	521,572
Kentucky,	38,353	761,413
Louisiana,	20,670	255,491
Maryland,	16,040	417,943
Mississippi,	32,114	295,718
Missouri,	19,185	592,004
North Carolina,	28,303	553,028
South Carolina,	25,596	274,563
Tennessee,	33,924	756,836
Texas,	7,747	154,034
Virginia,	55,063	894,800
Total,	347,525	6,222,418

From this if we deduct the slaveholders of the District of Columbia, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Western Virginia we have left 269,629 slaveholders directly interested in this Rebellion, a small proportion of our aggregate white population of about twenty-seven millions.

But if the question of general emancipation is raised, and the border as well as cotton States are included, we have an aggregate in this country of 347,528, or multiplied by 5, the average number of persons in a slaveholder's family, 1,737,640 persons interested directly in the perpetuation of slavery in the United States. If we deduct this number from the aggregate white population of the South, which is 6,222,418, we have 4,484,778 white persons in the South, who do not own a slave, and who would be benefitted if the institution was abolished.

The following Table will show that 255,268 of the 347,525 slaveholders own less than 10 slaves each, while only 77 own over 300 slaves each:

Holders of 1 Slave,		68,820
" 1 Slave and under 5,		105,683
" 5 " " 10,		80,765
" 10 " " 20,		255,268
" 20 " " 30,		54,505
" 30 " " 50,		29,733
" 50 " " 100,		6,196
" 100 " " 200,		187
" 200 " " 300,		55
" 300 " " 500,		9
" 500 " " 1000,		2
" 1000 " " over,		2
Total number of Slaveholders in 1850,		347,525

Here then, is the matter in a nut-shell.—The country is embroiled in war; precious lives must be sacrificed; millions of treasure must be expended, for what? That slavery in which a very small number of the people of this country, are directly interested, shall rule. Does it not seem reasonable that to end this struggle now and forever in this country, that the policy of emancipation should be promulgated? We put the question to every thoughtful man, feeling confident that his common sense will reply in the affirmative.

WORKING.

The timid may shrink from discussing the question; the incredulous may shrug their shoulders, but the fact nevertheless, is before us, that the boldest and strongest minds in the country are discussing with earnestness, the question not only of emancipating the slaves, but the military necessity of placing arms in their hand to fight for the preservation of the Government. In Washington the other evening, that staunch Democrat, Hon. John Cochrane, Colonel of a regiment, delivered an address to his regiment, in the presence of Secretary Cameron and other distinguished gentlemen. He said we should use every means in our power to subdue the rebellion, and that we should take their cotton, and sell or burn it, as might be best, seize their arms and munitions of war, confiscate their property, and when necessary take their lives; and as their slaves were used as an element of strength against us, we should not hesitate to take them, and, if necessary, to place arms in their hands that they might assist in establishing the rights of a common humanity.

The regiment received every sentence of the vital parts of his speech with enthusiastic clamor. Immediately after the speech of Col. Cochrane there was a tumultuous demand for the Secretary of War. Mr. Cameron came before the regiment and said:

Soldiers: It is too late for me to make you a speech to-night, but I will say that I heartily approve every sentiment uttered by your noble commander. The doctrines which he has laid down I approve as if they were my own words. They are my sentiments—sentiment which will not only lead you to victory, but which will in the end reconstruct this our glorious Federal Constitution. It is idle to to talk about treating with these Rebels upon their own terms. We must meet them as our enemies, treat them as enemies, and punish them as enemies, until they shall learn to behave themselves. *Every means which God has placed in our hands it is our duty to use for the purpose of protecting ourselves.* I am glad of the opportunity to say here, what I have already, and elsewhere, in these few words, that *I approve the doctrines this evening enunciated by Colonel Cochrane.* (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

There is no misunderstanding the sentiments of the Secretary of War, and Congress when it comes to endorsement, will be quite as emphatic. The leaven is at work.

The country is literally overrun with counterfeit bank notes. Among the latest noticed is a photograph $5 bill on the *Farmers' Bank* of this Borough. The note has a blurred appearance. Keep a sharp look out also, for counterfeits on the *Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank* of Philadelphia; $5's on the *Allegheny Bank*; $10's altered from 1's on *Bank of Catawaugua*, and $5's on the *Harrisburg Bank*.

The potato crop of Ireland this season, is a failure, and gaunt famine stares her inhabitants in the face. But Ireland will not starve. Once this country, by her liberal contributions, saved the "Green Isle" from such a fate, and she will do it again if necessary.

A letter from a subscriber in Philadelphia, dated Nov. 11, states that his subscription was paid to our Collector. Unfortunately he neglected to sign his name to the letter, and consequently, we do not know the writer.

TRUTH.

If any intelligent workingman in this County should be asked his idea of the different modes of giving "aid and comfort" to the rebels, he would probably answer, taking up arms against the Government; furnishing to the enemy contraband of war; talking, or publishing articles against the Government. The answer would be in effect, correct; and he would unquestionably, agree to the proposition that the man who at this time is not heartily, in favor of supporting the Government in the war with Rebellion, is against it; and the man who is against it, is guilty of treason. The man who at this time does not cast party to the winds, and go in heart and soul, for the Government, is not a truly loyal citizen, and is open to suspicion. Every intelligent man will we think, say this is a correct view of the matter.

Now what does the publisher of the *Standard* have the unparalled effrontery to publish to workingmen in the last number of his paper? How does he insult their intelligence and their patriotism? How does he make himself amenable to the laws? By declaring in effect, and the attempted subterfuge of making the rebels alone responsible for the expression, will avail him nothing, that:

"The known sentiments of President Lincoln on the question of negro slavery would place them (the rebels) on terms of inequality with the free States, and that sooner than submit to such a degradation they would sever the ties which bound them to the Government of the United States."

This we term rank treason. No loyal publisher would even intimate that such stuff was true. The platform on which Mr. Lincoln was elected, especially decreed protection to slavery in the States where it existed, and Mr. Lincoln was pledged to even and exact justice to citizens everywhere, in the Union, slaveholders and others; and the rebels were in arms six months before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. It was the culmination of thirty years of preparation, aided by Northern men like the sneak-traitor of the *Standard*.

Again the *Standard* says—

"As to whether there was any just cause for rebellion is a different question altogether. The most of the people of the five States believe there was not, but that belief does not alter the fact that the rebellion was brought about by the elevation of the Black Republican party to power."

Loyal workingmen of Schuylkill County, you who have sons and brothers in the Union army, we put it to you, what do you think of the man who will publish such opinions, teeming with venom and error, for no other purpose than to give aid and comfort to the enemy, and embarass the Government? Is he not a beautiful specimen to talk to you about what is for your good—about where you should stand—about whom you should trust? Truly, such men as the publisher of the *Standard*, have their rights, and if the United States Marshal would aid them in seeking them, they would be found within the walls of Fort Lafayette.

The U. S. steamer Powhatan has arrived at New York for repairs. The Nightingale has arrived at the same port. She has the cargoes of five schooners on board, captured off New Orleans. They include large quantity of powder and 10,000 stand of arms.

Two rebel Rescue went up the Appomattox a few days since, and captured a large schooner. After taking out all the stores, the schooner was set on fire and destroyed. The rebels on shore fired at the Rescue, but she returned the compliment, and the rebels vanished.

The Cortland, N. Y., (Col. Green) regiment has less than seven clergymen. Two of them are captains of companies, four are subordinate officers, and one—a Baptist—appears in the ranks. That regiment is bound to make its mark.

The battle of Belmont is claimed by Gen. Grant as a complete victory. We captured 122 prisoners, the enemy's camp and all his artillery, two of which we brought away; the rest they left for want of transportation. Our loss is three hundred and fifty men. Belmont has been abandoned by the rebels.

Charles Greene, lately a Savannah merchant, and who is charged with having been buying munitions in England for the rebels, was arrested in Detroit a day or two ago, and is now in Fort Warren. His sister, a Mrs. Lowe, was taken into custody at the same time, and was sent to Washington.

The Rolla correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says that an expedition went into Texas county to chastise the rebels, and returned with nine prisoners, 500 head of cattle and 90 horses and mules. Among the prisoners is Spencer Mitchell, McBride's brigade quartermaster.

A portion of General Blenker's command, numbering 2000 infantry and two companies of cavalry, had a torchlight procession at Washington, on Friday night. Their route was from the Capitol to the President's house. They rallied before General McClellan's headquarters and cheered him vociferously. Secretaries Cameron and Seward made speeches. General Blenker responded.

Our advices from Cairo confirm the statement that a division of United States troops had left Paducah, under command of Gen. Smith, and marched by land, a distance of forty miles, to attack Colonel Thompson and six regiments of infantry and two batteries. This expedition was simultaneous with the one to Belmont. Still another expedition left Cairo to attack Bloomfield. They embraced seven regiments. Neither of these has since been heard from.

General Price's rebel army has fallen back eight miles from Carrville, to near the Arkansas line, and is still retreating. The idea being to draw our army in the adjoining State and expose St. Louis to an attack from Columbus. Ten of the body-guard captured and taken to Carrville have returned to Springfield and report Price's army to be 30,000 strong, with 30 pieces of artillery, 12 of which had just been received from Memphis, whence large supplies were arriving.

The U. S. transport steamer Union has been wrecked near Sauta Inlet, N. C., and her captain and 80 men taken prisoners to Fort Macon and Hatteras. When the steamer struck she was lady, store, with four feet of water in the hold; being ripe square on shore she broke in two. She was loaded with horses and provisions. Of the 67 horses all but 15 were killed before going ashore, and the cargo was strewn along the shore. The steamer Winfield Scott is reported to have foundered with two regiments on board.

About one thousand government horses are to be distributed throughout Cumberland and Dauphin counties, to be fed and taken care of. They are to be held as a reserve, to be called for if at any time needed. The government stipulates that they shall be fed a peck of oats and fifteen pounds of hay per day, for which forty cents per head is paid. A number of farmers have made arrangements to "fodder" the animals at the above rates.

An ex-Montreal editor, writing to the Montreal *Witness*, states that he was at Richmond during the Bull Run Battle. He says that there were more citizens of Richmond on the battle-field than of any other place in the city. He had heard Beauregard declare his belief that three or four Southerners fell for every Northern soldier. It seemed as if there was scarcely a family in Richmond which had not lost a member.

On Sunday night 600 rebels attacked Guyandotte, Va., on the Ohio river, and got of 150 United States troops stationed there only fifty escaped, the rest being killed or captured. The rebels burned more than half the town, both male and female, fired from their houses on our men. Three steamers were stopped at the town and turned back the morning night, but Tuesday morning they returned to Guyandotte with 400 United States troops from Point Pleasant. Three steamers which passed the town after the skirmish report that not a person could be seen in it.

The following, from the Lisbon (N. Y.) *Argus*, the central democratic organ of New York, is clear:

Let us Have no Feeble War.—A war feebly conducted is fraught with infinite evil, and can result in no good. A war conducted in this way would tend to the public mind, and impart to it qualities that would last after the calamities of the war had passed. Humanity would gain by it. It is due to our enemies, as to ourselves, to hasten the relations of this bloody feud. Why waste a lagging and hesitating war! Who, but contractors, and speculators, and politicians, and secret sympathizers with the enemy, and conspirators against the restoration of the Union and the Constitution!

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, November 16, 1861.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 34,392 13—by Canal 32,332 15—for the week 66,724 18 tons against 69,434 tons for the corresponding week last year. The Railroad is ahead of the Canal this week for the first time in many weeks.

The demand for Stove Coal is unusually brisk, and in fact the demand for all sizes has been good, and 10 cents advance per ton has been secured by the Operators generally. So many Collieries have stopped, which cannot be put in operation again except at considerable outlay, that the supply has been limited, and the stocks in market are light, hence the demand.

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

	1860. WEEK.	1860. TOTAL.	1861. WEEK.	1861. TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
P. & R. R. R.	43,313	1,252,348	34,392	1,276,099	406,219
Schuyl. Canal,	32,321	1,238,956	32,332	1,063,541	185,392
L. Val. R. R.	12,043	641,687	16,050	694,758	9,871
Lehigh Canal	20,722	1,002,124	22,060	868,561	113,300
Scranton Rail	17,420	723,303	12,219	729,325	5,912
Do. North	5,759	216,622	10,001	228,399	11,767
Pa. Coal Co.,	29,809	647,791	16,868	549,622	258,169
Del. & H. Co.,	16,056	442,691	14,684	681,356	238,965
Wyoming So.		331,254		207,768	123,496
Do. North		45,824		4,566	d 1,258
Broad Top	4,552	165,446	2,027	226,790	63,344
Shamokin	5,723	176,987	6,844	203,326	29,337
Tuscarora	1,148	79,673	1,000	42,678	d 36,995
Sh. Mt., H. T.	2,703	88,842	3,219	76,067	d 12,775
Lykens Val.	2,409	65,631	1,750	68,010	2,379
	187,484	7,696,251	183,767	7,113,952	
	183,767	7,113,952			
	3,717	582,299			

We are frequently asked, how can the Southern portion of the Coal Region of Schuylkill County be developed? We answer all these inquiries, by simply stating, that if our carrying companies will put down their rates so as to net the Railroad an average of about $1 15 per ton, which is about 1¼ cents per ton per mile, with the same proportion by Canal, and pledge themselves to keep it at these rates, for the period of ten years, our region would be developed to such an extent that in less than eight years, the trade would be sufficient to fill both the Railroad and Canal to their utmost capacity, thus rendering no increase in the rates of transportation necessary after that period, because the income received at these rates will give ample dividends on the investments.—This is the most effectual and simple method of securing an ample development of the Coal Region of Schuylkill County. If this policy had been pursued years ago, our carrying companies would now be wanting up to their full capacity, and would also be paying handsome annual dividends; but the greediness of stockholders for dividends, and the anxiety of the managers to secure dividends, has almost ruined our region and bankrupted the corporations.

Forney's Philadelphia *U. S. Register*, recommends the lease of the Girard Coal Lands to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, in order to secure the trade by that avenue. In the name of the Bond and Stockholders, we protest against any of the carrying companies engaging in the mining business generally,—it would sink their whole capital in a few years.

A writer in the *U. S. Gazette*, also suggests that in giving the Lease on the Girard Lands, it be stipulated that the Coal should be sent to market *via*: the Schuylkill Canal.

Both these propositions are not only foolish, and show but little knowledge of trade, but are totally impracticable. The miner of Coal must send his product to market by such avenues as his customers require, and cannot be tied down to the use of any particular route merely to benefit a corporation. Let the corporations give the necessary facilities, and they will secure sufficient trade in spite of hampered Leases and prohibited routes.

It is admitted by even some of the Middle interests, that the Schuylkill Coal Trade will not bear the ruinous profits it is compelled to pay to interests before it reaches the consumer there, and compete with other regions. Every thinking man engaged in the trade is aware of this, and therefore, it becomes necessary to suggest remedies. There are two worthy of consideration—one is, to establish exclusive Commission Houses at the Shipping Ports at Philadelphia, prohibited from buying Coal. The other is, for the Philadelphia and Reading and Canal Companies to take all the Coal destined for transhipment at Philadelphia at fair rates, and sell it themselves.—They could soon build up, or cause to be built up, a sufficient fleet of Colliers to carry Coal to any point, and enter directly into competition for contracts abroad to supply large purchases, with the New York Companies.

We hope all those interested will think of these matters, and we will be happy to hear the views of all those interested. It is only by discussion that great evils can be reached and gradually removed.

Yesterday morning, we had the first snow of the season at Pottsville.

☞ Freights have advanced by Canal to $1 55 from Port Carbon to New York and $1 50 from Schuylkill Haven, and 60 cents from Port Carbon and 55 from Schuylkill Haven to Philadelphia.—The tendency is upward still.

The Coal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.

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 40
Egg and Stove,	3 40@3 45
By retail, ton of 2000 lbs.,	4 25@4 50
Lehigh—Lump, Broken and Egg,	3 60
Do.—Stove,	3 60
By retail, 2000 lbs.,	4 50

New York, Nov. 14.—The demand has been limited for Foreign, and prices have declined.—Nothing really new in Anthracite.

Boston, Nov. 14.—Sydney and Pictou Coal are nominally $4 ⅌ ton, cash, with very little doing. Most of the receipts continue to be delivered on contract. Foreign Coal is quiet at $9@$9 50 ⅌ ton. Anthracite has ruled in good retail demand at $5 00@$5 50 ⅌ ton.

Coal Freights from Philadelphia.

To Boston,	$1 60	Portsmouth,	$1 70
Portland,	1 60	Bridgeport,	1 20
Newburyport,	1 70	Derby,	1 20
New Bedford,	1 55	Rhode Island	1 30
Newport,	1 30	Troy,	1 20
New London,	1 20	Albany,	1 20
Norwich,	1 35	New York,	1 05@1 10
Hartford,	1 50	Richmond, Va.,	1 25
Patuxuket,	1 50	Alexandria,	1 10
New Haven,	1 20	Washington,	1 50
Newark,	1 05@1 10	Fort Monroe,	1 30
Stonington,	1 30	Key West,	4 25
Philadelphia,	12	Cuba,	4 25
Taunton,	1 55	Dighton,	1 10
Wareham,	1 18	Dunton,	1 05

117 vessels and 32 boats arrived during the week.

Freights From Elizabethport.

To Boston,	85@90	Derby,	65
Newburyport,	85@90	New London,	60
Portland,	85@90	Bridgeport,	50
Salem,	70	Albany,	55
Mill River,	70	Troy,	60
Newport,	70	Hudson,	60
Taunton,	85	Poughkeepsie,	50
Pawtucket,	75	Yonkers,	45
Providence,	75	New Haven,	50
New York,	35	Hartford,	90

☞ 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 Th