Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

Agents:
NEW YORK—T. 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 large 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.

Particular Notice.

MEMORIAL OF PATRIOTISM.

We will be happy to receive the names of any persons who served in the three months' service belonging to companies outside of the County of Schuylkill, through themselves or their friends, giving the letter of the company, the captain's name, and the number of Regiment, and name of Colonel commanding.—Also the names of those who have entered the regular service of the country.

We also desire the names of all the citizens of the County who have entered the three years' service in companies outside of Schuylkill County, either for the volunteer or regular service, giving the letter of company, number of regiment, and the name of the Colonel commanding, so that all the names may appear in "The Memorial of the Patriotism of Schuylkill County," which we are now compiling.

☞ Will the citizens of the different towns furnish us with a correct list of the subscriptions made by citizens for the benefit of volunteers' families in their respective localities.

WANTED.—An active and intelligent canvasser. Apply at this office.

WHEN Gen. Fremont issued his Proclamation giving freedom to the slave, the pro-slavery Democracy set up a howl, which they are not yet done with; yet the Government is about to adopt the very same principle.—It proves that Fremont was right.

NORTH CAROLINA is being benefited by this war in one respect. Her Coal and Iron wealth is being developed to an unprecedented extent. Coal mining is going on actively, while iron furnaces in considerable numbers, are being erected.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.—C. Little, Esq., of this Borough, is Agent of this, the oldest Insurance Company in the State. The principal office is in Philadelphia. Capital, $500,000. Assets, Jan., 1861, $1,254,719 81. Merchandise, furniture, buildings, etc., are insured at current rates of premium.

THE Breckinridge papers of the North are railing at the Administration for appointing Hinton Helper Consul to Buenos Ayres. Mr. Helper's crime is, that he compiled a book showing that slavery was an evil to the country, and a great drawback on Southern prosperity. But these Breckinridge chaps as the Lebanon *Courier* truly says, can't tolerate any one who has said a word in disparagement of their beloved institution—an institution which has embroiled this country in civil war.

TERRIBLE.—The *Standard* does not think much of the military sagacity of Gen. Scott. As Acker performed prodigies of valor in his unsuccessful efforts in this war, to get into the army, of course he is a competent judge. Poor Gen. Scott, of what benefit is your reputation even in foreign countries, when the *Standard* pronounces you a military humbug? In the language of Wooshy-Boshy (a thrilling romance on the Fourth Page of to-day's JOURNAL.) "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"

"THE WORLD DOES MOVE."—Papers like the Harrisburg *Union* and *Standard* of this Borough, are woefully behind the spirit which animates the Democracy of New York, or are such ardent admirers of the rebel Breckinridge, that they will not see beyond the interests which cluster around the lash of the slave driver's whip. For their edification we will inform them that Edwin Croswell, Esq., the long time editor of *The Albany* (N. Y.) *Argus*, who, for a quarter of a century, was the ruling Chief of the Albany Regency when that potent body was composed of such men as Van Buren, Marcy, Wright, Flagg, and Dix, has written a letter to Col. John Cochrane, fully approving of the ideas of the Colonel upon the questions of Slavery and the War. In the postscript to his letter, Mr Croswell declares that Mr. Daniel S. Dickinson fully concurs with him in opinion on this vital question. By and by, our shrewd cotemporaries will be left quite alone, hugging the cherished idea that the War should be conducted with a tender regard for the interests of the men now endeavoring to destroy the Government. Truly, "the world does move," if some journals remain stationary.

IN BAD TASTE.

It is with sincere regret that we observe that Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., of the Louisville *Journal*, after partaking of the hospitalities so freely accorded him in Washington, for his Union course, has had the bad taste to say the least, to attack the Secretary of War personally, through the columns of the *Journal*, for a speech delivered at the dinner given to Mr. Prentice. If there were any sentiments in the Secretary's remarks, that grated harshly upon the ear of Mr. Prentice, the time and occasion for reply, were at that dinner. If he neglected to avail himself of the opportunity, pen and lips should have been silent on the offensive matter, after he passed the door of the dining room. We are alike surprised and grieved at the course of Mr. Prentice in this matter. His usual good taste and judgment were absent when he consented to philippize against Mr. Cameron.

This circumstance is conclusive, that the Government should from the first, have tolerated no neutrality in either Kentucky or Missouri. Like Maryland they should have been made to understand that decision for or against the Government, must be immediate. Their neutrality, especially the position of Kentucky, has always been a source of embarrassment to the Government. The citizens of the North make great sacrifices in this war and there is no reason why the people of the Border States should not bear their portion of the burden. It will hardly in the future be a source of pride to Kentucky to remember that her soil was defended in this crisis, from invasion, by troops from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States. We say unqualifiedly, that Kentucky *must* come into the measures of the Government, for the preservation of the country, and Mr. Prentice (we honor him for what he has done in the Union cause) might as well understand that at once. The Government asserts, and is powerful enough to enforce its authority, in Kentucky as in Pennsylvania.

THE message of Jefferson Davis to the rebel Congress, is published. He makes an elaborate effort to create the false impression that the schemes of the conspirators have been crowned with a great degree of success, and that the South is maintaining, with comparative ease, the terrible burdens imposed upon her. His message reads more like the argument of an ingenious lawyer, defending a great criminal than the message of a statesman; and he has so grossly perverted facts, and laid down so many false doctrines, that his special pleading can deceive no intelligent reader.

LEADERS OF THE DEMOCRACY, WHO FAVOR EMANCIPATION AS A MILITARY NECESSITY.

The number of prominent Democrats, who favor emancipation as a military necessity, is quite formidable. The frankness with which they enunciate their sentiments, is proof of their earnestness. The fact is, that on this question they take a leading position which threatens to leave the weak and timid of all parties, far in the background. If the Administration should fail to come up to the requirements of the people on this question, it will disappoint the country, and fall from the enviable general popularity it now enjoys.

Annexed are the names of a few prominent leaders of the Democracy, who advocate emancipation as a military necessity. Of the lesser lights who hold similar opinions, we could multiply names by the hundred:

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New York.
Hon. FRANK THOMAS, ex-Governor of Maryland.
Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, ex-Member of Congress from New York; now Colonel of a Regiment in the Federal service.
EDWIN CROSWELL, Esq., late of the Albany (N. Y.) *Argus*, and official editor of the Democratic party, for upwards of twenty-five years.
MR. SICKLES of New York, Brigadier-General in the Federal service.
Gen. BUTLER of Massachusetts.

Will the *Standard* publish these facts? Unquestionably. They are so refreshing, especially to that truth loving exponent of the principles of the Democratic party. Wonder if it won't be an insult after awhile, to call a man an Acker Democrat?

Letter from the 96th (Col. Cake) Regiment.

Annexed is a copy of a private letter, which we are permitted to publish:

HEAD QUARTERS 96th REGT., P. V., CAMP WILDER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

MY DEAR DAUGHTERS:—After a fatiguing day's ride to and fro of about twenty miles to witness the grand review of over 60,000 men by Gen. McClellan, the President, and the Secretary of War, I write this. It took place just beyond Munson's Hill, at Bailey's Cross Roads. It was a grand sight, but a very hard day's work.

Lt. Col. Frick, Major Martin, Chaplain Colt, of our Staff, with Capt. Darling of Washington, for guide, started on horseback about 9½ o'clock, A. M., crossed the Long Bridge, dodging the crowd—trotting, galloping, racing, so we went. Past entrenched works, encampments, fortifications, over hill, through dale—"till skirting "the field" and long lines of cavalry to a knoll on the right between the cavalry and artillery, we took our position where a house had been burned. Field-glasses were put into use, and farther than we could see were lines and masses of infantry, with colors flying, and Bands playing, with ambulances and cartridges, and all things ready for actual combat. In our rear toward Munson's Hill, were posted carriages, pedestrians, a miscellaneous crowd, ("more than 20,000 of which had passed the Long Bridge.") Cigar cases were passed—old acquaintances recognized in the jam—general small-talk prevailed, until from the extreme left we heard buzzing from thousands of stout-hearted men; and the belching of cannon "by parks"—about 100—just at our right and too near for the nerves of one or two of the horses; then the above named dignitaries were seen accompanied by a numerous mounted guard, at a hard gallop passing along the lines, saluting and being saluted as they passed. McClellan rode a splendid dark bay. The President and Gen. Cameron both rode well. After they had passed our position, we trotted to the rear of the extreme left, and had a glorious sight of the columns marching in review. I can give you no adequate conception of the appearance of the field, on which so many armed men in full equipment and in perfect order and in exact discipline were marching. It seemed to me like the march of FREEDOM for the upholding of the Union. I am told that this will probably be the last general review for the Fall.

Pursuing our way by wood roads and cross cuts, we stopped at the Arlington House, and had a fair view of the city. A stroll through the house evinces Gen. Lee's folly in quitting the nation, whence all his own and his family greatness and glory. A canter put us over the Long Bridge, in advance of the returning crowd, at about 4 o'clock P. M. So much of Virginia as we saw, gives full evidence at present, of the ways of war, in woods felled fences dilapidated, houses, some in perfect repair, others dismantled, according to the loyalty of their recent occupants. The constant recurrence of camps told where the masses of men we saw at the review were quartered, and the tents were to be seen on every hand far and near. My ride has given me the first approximate idea of the size of the "Army of the Potomac." You must see in order to have any adequate conception of it. What we saw, is not I suppose, the half of the force on that side of the river. We were within a few miles of the enemy's lines, and at two points, on our ride, *were said* to be within a mile and a half of their pickets. We caught no horses nor contrabands, and came safely with our own to camp, where an extra string of sausage constituted our luncheon. As to the army on this side of the Potomac, I can only say, that it is about equally large. There are twenty-four batteries (144 guns) within ¾ of a mile of my camp-stool. The forts we saw to-day, on the other side, must be impregnable. Munson's Hill is a grand natural basis for heavy work, having immense range, and it is fully occupied.

Night before last our camp was made jubilant by the reception and distribution of 1000 black overcoats, well made, and of apparently good material. The coated men look quite genteely—in *black*. The darker the better, so far as the enemy's sharp shooters are concerned.

Content and good order characterize our regiment. We are getting settled. Our stay here is as to time, and our future destination, are to us all unknown.

Your affectionate father.

CLIPPINGS.

Grain Crop of Ohio.

The total wheat crop of Ohio for the past year is 23,640,356 bushels, an increase of 10,291,512 over the previous year. The corn crop for the same time is 91,588,704 bushels, an increase of 22,291,361 over the previous year.

Russell in a New Character.

A Washington correspondent of the *Herald*, speaking of the review, says: "While the columns were passing in review, an officer rode up to General McDowell, the senior officer of the day, and informed him that liquors were being freely sold by a person from his carriage on the ground, against all orders. The General authorized the officer to have the offender arrested. The officer complaining took a squad of men with him, and started in pursuit of the alleged vender of intoxicating drinks, and soon halted in front of a carriage containing a basket of champagne, the contents of which were being freely dispensed by the proprietor thereof. The officer made inquiry as to the name of the owner, and was informed that the proprietor of the team and champagne was Russell. 'What Russell?' asked the officer. 'Russell of the London *Times*.' 'Are you selling this article?' inquired the officer, pointing to the champagne. 'Selling the devil. Do you think I keep a grog shop?' responded Russell. By this time the officer began to smell a rat, and quietly drove away, finding out very soon after that it was another person who was violating orders by selling liquor on the ground. Said person was accordingly arrested and placed in the guard-house."

"Sick" of Each Other.

The readers of the letter addressed by Dr. J. R. Buist, Surgeon of a South Carolina regiment serving in Western Virginia, to his kinsman who was found dead in Fort Walker, at Hilton Head, could not have failed to be struck by the following frank admission:

"Well, at the end of seven days' marching and starvation, we got back to Valley Mountain, the whole affair having proved a failure—in the opinion of our brigade, chiefly from the old fogyism and want of pluck among the Virginians. *Never, were men more sick of Virginia and Virginians than we are.*"

When we consider what Virginia and Virginians have brought on themselves by espousing the cause of South Carolina, we think there is something ungrateful in these taunts and murmurs emanating from South Carolinians. If we could meet with an equally frank letter from some citizens of the Old Dominion, we think it not unlikely that the writer would reciprocate this compliment by confessing for himself and compatriots that "never were men more sick of South Carolina and South Carolinians than we are."—*Nat. Intel.*

The Expedition to Mexico.

The Journal *des Débats* gives the following summary of the convention, which has been signed by England, France and Spain, relative to the expedition against Mexico:

"The convention is, it is said, composed of five or six articles at the utmost. The first stipulates the common action of the three Powers. The succeeding ones regulate the mode of intervention. The three Powers are to send an equal naval force. Two-thirds of the land forces are to be furnished by the Spanish army of the Antilles.

"The united forces will occupy Vera Cruz, and all the points of the coast which they deem advisable. This done, they will address their complaints to the constituted authorities of Mexico. If the Government yields the claim, the chiefs of the expeditionary corps will submit the convention for the ratification of their Governments, maintaining the occupation until the final settlement.

"The occupation will take place in the name of the three Powers, whatever may be the amount of the occupying force. At the commencement they will endeavor to impose a suspension of arms upon the belligerent parties in Mexico.

"The three Powers undertake not to occupy permanently any part of the territory, and to obtain no exclusive advantage from Mexico. They engage to leave Mexico entirely free to choose its own form of government. England has given up a condition which she wished to insert in the treaty—namely, that the three nations should pledge themselves not to accept the throne of Mexico for any of the princes of their reigning families. If the monarchical form prevails, the three Powers pledge themselves not to use their intervention to the profit of any prince in particular."

The *Patrie* says:

"The convention will be notified to the Cabinet at Washington, which will be invited to join the intervening Powers. It will be left optional to the Government of President Lincoln to send such number of ships and troops as he may deem advisable under the circumstances."

A Paris letter in the London *Times*, under date of Nov. 4, says:

"The French Government is sending a demi-brigade of infantry, with a battery of rifled cannon, to Mexico. The troops embark on board the Montezuma—not a bad name for a vessel employed in a Mexican expedition; and General Prim, who commands the Spanish contingent, an equally happy denomination. The French Admiral, Jurien de la Gravière, hoists his flag on board the Massena."

A Page of South Carolina's History.

The Charleston *Mercury* threatens that the proud city by the sea shall be "laid in ashes," rather than it shall fall into the hands of the cursed "Hessians," and tells us that black flags are hoisted, indicating that no quarter will be taken from the "invaders." We may form some idea of what they are likely to do from what they did on the occasion of an invasion of another sort of Hessians about a hundred years ago. An officer of distinction in the British service, giving an account of the operations of His Majesty's army in South Carolina, says:

"We arrived before Charleston on the 11th (July, 1779), in the evening. The enemy sent next morning to know what terms we would grant. Four hours were allowed them to surrender prisoners of war, or take the oaths of allegiance to His Majesty, and be protected in their persons and properties, and return to the class of peaceful citizens. But an express having arrived in the meantime from General Lincoln, with an account of his approach, and that a reinforcement would be in town that day, the enemy grew more confident, and began to talk in higher terms; however, they proposed a neutrality for the province until the war between Great Britain and America was determined."

The following is the proposition made by Cols. Smith and McIntosh in the Privy Council, at a conference at Charleston, May 12, 1779: "That Carolina should remain in a state of neutrality during the war, and the question whether Carolina should remain an independent State or be subject to Great Britain, be determined by the fate of war."

The proposition on the part of South Carolina is made the subject of the following bitter comments in Gaines' Mercury of July 12, 1779: "This proposition shows in a clear point of view with what ease the people of Carolina can throw off and break their most solemn engagement with the Continental Congress and France, on the approach of real danger, or whenever they think it will suit their private views. *Such is the much boasted virtue and honor of the inhabitants of South Carolina!*"

A Thrilling Prophecy—How Fearfully and Rapidly it is Being Fulfilled!

In last February Alabama seceded. That brave old man, Senator Clemens, who had, until then, breasted all the storms of wild fanaticism, and clung to the flag of our Union, yielded to the popular clamor, and unsheathed his sword in a cause he hated, and one he knew could not succeed. He wrote the following to a friend: "We are out; we have bid adieu to the Stars and Stripes, and abandoned the high privilege of calling ourselves American citizens. I am not ashamed to confess that I could not restrain my tears when the old banner, which I have followed through so many dangers, was torn down and the flag of Alabama was raised in its place. I cannot restrain them now when I am writing; but the deed is done—a new era has dawned, and all that I can promise is that no effort shall be spared on my part to prevent it from becoming an era of disgrace. If we are not involved in a war we soon will be. *There is no hope of peace: and he is but little better than a madman who dreams of long exemption from invasion.* I shall meet it, when it comes as a soldier should, and fight it through as long as a hope remains. *When everything is lost, as I fear it may be,* unless wiser counsels should prevail than those which have heretofore directed us, I shall drag my body to the nearest battlefield, and lay down a life which has lost its value."

How swiftly has his prediction been verified. Ere the echo of his voice, pleading to the fanatics to "stop!" had died away, the cry ran out to arms! A State then prosperous is now bankrupt; all the horrors of war is upon them, business ruined, and in addition to the restless nights they pass for fear of a servile insurrection, *they will wake some morning and hear the roar of Federal cannon at Mobile.* The battle field will be near to the home of Senator Clemens, and unless some unseen hand shields him, his prophecy will be fulfilled *to the letter!*

WAR ITEMS.

THE rebel authorities have consented that clothing shall be sent to the U. S. prisoners of war at the south.

COL. ZIEGLER'S Pennsylvania regiment has been disbanded, and the men transferred to other regiments.

THE news of the burning of Warsaw, Mo., is confirmed. The chief part of the town is destroyed.

IT is said that all of Gen. Fremont's officers are to be paid, and that the money has even now gone forward.

DESERTERS from the rebels are growing more numerous at Fort Monroe and on the Potomac. Marylanders, particularly, are flocking home.

COM. WILKES was on Monday honored with a public reception in Faneuil Hall, Boston, when speeches were made and private congratulations showered upon him.

ADDITIONAL troops have arrived at Fortress Monroe from the north, and formidable preparations are being made there for active operations.

THE Richmond papers acknowledge that the small pox, typhoid fever, and black measles are making frightful havoc among the Rebel troops in Kentucky.

IT is understood that a citizen of Pennsylvania has obtained a contract to furnish the Government with 60,000 stands of arms.

A. T. STEWART, Esq., of New York, has contributed the liberal sum of $500 to the fund for the loyalists of North Carolina.

THE panic caused by the success of our fleet at Beaufort has not yet abated, and the people of the seaboard cities are deserting their homes as rapidly as rats leave a sinking ship.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* says the rebel Congress has passed a bill for the removal of the Capital from Richmond to Nashville, and Congress will soon assemble there.

THE privateer Beauregard has been captured by the gunboat G. W. Anderson, of Boston, while lying at Key West. She had on board a crew of twenty-seven men, and one long pivot gun.

There are certain indications on the surface to warrant the assertion that the "stone fleet" is destined for Charleston harbor, and once these vessels are sunk, that old and well known port of entry the world over, will, as such, have ceased to exist.

THE people of Memphis are very much alarmed at the prospect of a formidable expedition being sent down the Mississippi river, and the *Appeal* declares that "every man in the country should be prepared for the emergency."

IT is stated, on what appears to be good authority, that the rebels have at Manassas several thoroughly armed and equipped companies of negroes, and that throughout the South they are pressed into the service of the rebellion in great numbers.

A large portion of the Union prisoners at Richmond are to be sent to Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Salisbury, N. C. The first party for the former place was to leave last Friday; it included 150 privates and 20 commissioned officers.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* predicts that the next battle on the Potomac will be in the vicinity of Occoquan and Dumfries. It expects a combined movement from Alexandria, the Potomac and the Lower Counties of Maryland. At Manassas 60,000 or 70,000 troops are massed.

THE people of Richmond were excited last week by bad news from Western Virginia, a country from which they have rarely received any agreeable intelligence.—Gen. Floyd had fallen back toward the rebel capital in confusion, pressed by the Yankees, whom our advices show to have been under command of Gen. Benham.

THE 7th regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Col. Wynkoop, has been ordered to Kentucky. They are encamped at Harrisburg, and will leave in a few days for their destination. The regiment is full, completely equipped, and will be armed with the improved carbine and sabre.

THE Louisville *Journal* says that the killed in the late skirmish at McCoy's Mills, is St. George Croghan, the son of the late Colonel George Croghan, and a grand nephew of General George R. Clark. He has some relatives and many acquaintances in Kentucky.

ONE of the confidential dispatches, taken at Hilton Head, urged the rebel authorities there to be on the lookout for British vessels laden with arms and munitions of war, and mentioned the interesting fact that the signal flag of a very large expected steamer would be "a blue flag, with the Isle of Man arms, three human legs in the centre in white."

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* states that Gen. Reynold's command is divided for service in other quarters of the country. Several Ohio regiments are on their way from Cheat Mountain to Kentucky. Others are expected soon to march for Gen. Kelley's headquarters at Romney, in connection with the forces there to commence a forward movement in concert with an expected advance of the army of the Potomac.

FROM the column of Gen. Dix, which advanced into Accomac and Northampton counties, in Virginia, we continue to have most encouraging accounts. The troops have captured three rebel officers and three cannon, all in good condition. There now appears to be no disloyalty in either county. County meetings are at once to be held for the purpose of bringing that part of Virginia back to her allegiance to the National Government. The light at Cape Charles has been restored, and mail facilities are about to be given.

CAPT. BELL, with a detachment of infantry and cavalry, was on Tuesday, making a reconnoissance between Vienna and Hunter's Hill; he was attacked by the enemy in ambuscade on both sides of the road. A sharp skirmish ensued, and our troops were forced to retire. Word of this affair reaching Gen. Porter he sent large reinforcements to Capt. Bell; but before these could reach him the enemy had attacked him again. Shots were exchanged, and the Rebel commander fell from his horse, which rushed within our lines and was taken. Our loss in killed and missing is considerable, but the full particulars of the affair have not reached us.

THE latest Richmond papers contain a dispatch from New Orleans, dated on the 20th, which shows that the rebels there are in a terrible state of excitement concerning an apprehended attack by the National troops on Columbus, Ky. The doughty Capt. Hollins had gone up the river with his fleet, and had shortly after telegraphed for the steam ram. Beard of to the recent naval affair at the Balize. We may expect soon to have another bombastic dispatch from Hollins, for he cannot remain long without performing some exploit—on paper. A floating battery of 20 guns was at once to go up the river! There were said to be 17,000 troops and 70 cannon. A great meeting had been held at Memphis to enlist sympathy and raise money to repel the expected attack on the place named.

THE Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer*, referring to the late retreat of Floyd from the vicinity of Gauley, says the rebel forces were obliged to throw away or destroy a large portion of their blankets, ammunition, tents, camp equipage, and arms, to get out of the way of Benham's men. It adds that the victory was complete, and although Floyd was not bagged, he was driven ingloriously from Western Virginia. Floyd's force consisted of six Virginia regiments, two Mississippi regiments, and one Georgia regiment, in all about five thousand five hundred men. General Benham had the Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and five hundred men from each of the Thirty-seventh and Forty-fourth Ohio Regiments, in all three thousand two hundred men. The boys returned to camp in high glee, and now demand to be sent to Kentucky or the Potomac, where they can find something to fight.

EXTRACT of a letter, dated,

FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Nov. 23, 1861.

We have had a second visit by Gen. Butler. He came armed with an order to take with him Brig.-General Phelps, now in command at Newport News, who it is understood, will accompany Gen. Butler on his expedition. Gen. Mansfield will succeed Gen. Phelps at Newport News. Gen. Butler is very hopeful of the success of his expedition. I understand that a part of his equipment will be twelve or fifteen rifled guns, from six to forty-two-pounders, with the Sawyer projectiles. The six-pounders are made steel. The novel adjunct of the stone fleet perhaps affords some clue to the destination of the expedition, though guessers should not be too positive. The arrival within the last forty-eight hours of the 76th, 45th, 55th, and 97th Pennsylvania Regiments, together with Harlan's 11th Regiment of Mounted Cavalry from the same State, has caused very stirring times. It is to be presumed that the infantry are to make a temporary stay, while the cavalry and artillery to follow will be permanent additions to this department.

We have this week, through rebel sources, news of an attack by Colonel Brown, the commander at Fort Pickens, upon the Pensacola Navy Yard and the Barracks. It is thought that our forces have achieved another important and brilliant success over the rebels. The positive intelligence we have may be repeated in very few words: Col. Brown, commanding at Fort Pickens, opened fire on Bragg's forces at the Navy Yard, Warrington, and the vicinity, set the Navy Yard on fire several times, and burned the village of Warrington. It is also reported that the Niagara and the Colorado engaged Fort McRae, that the firing was brisk on both sides, and that the vessels were damaged to such a degree that they were forced to haul off. The Rebels confess that their loss during the bombardment from Fort Pickens was heavy, but no further particulars have reached us at the time of writing. There are at present about 1,100 regular United States troops in Fort Pickens; three companies of the Wilson Zouaves are encamped close by. The Rebels have about 7,000 men; they have 150 guns in position against the fort, in their various forts, Navy Yard, and small batteries, of which last there are many. We shall undoubtedly soon have more explicit intelligence to record, and it can hardly fail to be satisfactory, judging from the present aspect of affairs.

☞ The Etna, from Liverpool and Queenstown on the 13th and 14th insts., arrived at New York on Sunday with four days later news. The Mexican Expedition is a topic of much interest just now. It is expected that a secret convention exists between France and Spain in addition to the public stipulations with England. Our Minister to England and one of the Rebel Commissioners have made speeches at London, Mr. Adams at the Lord Mayor's banquet, and Yancey to the Fishmongers. It is understood that M. Fould has accepted the position of French Minister of Finance. He is for vigorous retrenchment. The King of Portugal and one of his brothers died of typhus fever, while a third of the family was seriously ill. The steamer brings the speech of the Spanish Queen at the opening of the Cortes.—She disposes of the Mexican intervention in a few words. Affairs in Austria, Poland, and Turkey continue to look threatening, though no particulars of new outbreaks have been made known.

☞ Messrs. Mann and Yancey, Rebel Commissioners to England, dined with the Fishmongers' Company of London on the 9th inst. Mr. Yancey there made a speech, in response to what is called "a complimentary toast," though to whom or to what the sentiment was complimentary, by whom it was given, or in what words it was put forth, the record does not state. The speech was a good example of oratorical brag. He declared the Southern Confederates to be free-trade martyrs, and charged the North with striving to persecute them into its mistaken ideas.—He boasted that, though debarred from all trade, the Southern States had equipped an army of a quarter of a million of men. He denied that his Government desired foreign intervention. As to the hopes of peace, he had no hope of it while the war continued to be a suppression of rebels. The first dawn of peace would be when the North acknowledged the Confederates as a belligerent power.

☞ The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 20th instant, contains a leader announcing that it is utterly at a loss to conjecture upon what ground the Northern Government will seek to justify the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell upon the deck of a British Steamer. The *Examiner* thinks that when called upon by England to defend the proceedings of his captain, Lincoln may allege that these gentlemen were rebels, who had conspired against the laws of the United States; that they committed treason, and that for this crime he seized them. The *Examiner* announces that this view is consistent with the Yankee theory of the war, and their persistent refusal to recognize the Confederates as belligerents, or to exchange prisoners.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, November 30, 1861.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 31,156 06—by Canal 37,884 17—for the week 69,040 03 tons against 61,794 tons for the corresponding week last year.

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.	25,622	1,670,920	31,156	1,445,120	225,800
Schuyl. Canal	26,272	1,293,537	37,884	1,118,370	175,167
L. Val. R. R.	17,397	718,253	16,835	727,218	8 965
Lehigh Canal	29,113	1,059,344	36,471	954,971	104,373
Scranton S'th	16,135	756,918	13,827	757,394	476
Do. North	6,017	228,397	7,214	243,802	15,405
Pa. Coal Co.	14,064	688,802	16,443	823,756	134,944
Del. & H. Co.	15,498	475,448	16,354	716,654	241,206
Wyoming So.		234,261		207,768	26,493
Do North		48,624		47,366	1,258
Broad Top	4,443	172,728	7,276	240,096	67,368
Shamokin	6,197	189,219	5,638	214,156	24,937
Treverton		81,400		43,586	37,814
Sh. Mt., H. T.		91,793		79,23[illegible]	12,565
Lykens Val'y		68,401		70,111	1,710
	170,458	8,077,847	188,138	7,489,600	
		7,489,600	170,458		
		588,247	17,680		

The demand for coal has caused an increased shipment from nearly all the Regions, and this week's shipment considerably exceeds the quantity for the corresponding week last year. The season by the Canals is rapidly drawing to a close. We learn that it is the intention of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to close their Canal about the 11th or 18th of December, whether closed by ice or not. This however, we presume will depend upon the state of the weather. They are determined to have as few boats as possible frozen up on the line, which is attended with great trouble and annoyance to the Company.

The rates of toll and transportation on Coal on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, will be, on and after December 1, 1861, increased as follows, until further notice:

From Mauch Chunk to Elizabethport, per ton $2,10
" " Trenton, 1,64

As far as we can learn, the proposition for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Navigation Companies to take all the Coal for transhipment beyond Philadelphia, does not meet the approbation of our Coal operators. The establishment of exclusive Commission Houses, to receive and sell the Coal at Philadelphia, meets with favor.

The demand for prepared Coal continues good, and our Operators appear to be full of orders.

Freights to the east have again advanced from Philadelphia.

Freights by Canal have also advanced from 5 to 10 cents per ton. The rates from Port Carbon and Pottsville are $1 65 per ton to New York and 70 to Philadelphia, if the boats are detained at New York over four days and at Philadelphia over three days before they are unloaded. If unloaded within that time, 5 cents per ton is deducted from the above rates. From Schuylkill Haven the rates are 5 cents per ton less.

The Coal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.

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	

We have no changes to note in the prices of Coal in the New York markets. The demand for retailing is brisk.

BOSTON Nov. 28.—Nothing of any consequence has been done in Coal since our last. Pictou and Sydney are held firm at $4 75@$5 ⅌ ton, at which prices the last cargo sales were made; and English Cannel is nominally $9@$9 50 ⅌ ton.—Anthracite is in good retail demand at $5@$5 50 ⅌ ton.

Coal Freights from Philadelphia.

To Boston,	$1 75	Portsmouth,	$1 85
Portland,	1 75	Bridgeport,	1 25
Newburyport,	1 65	Derby,	1 35
New Bedford,	1 40	Rhode Island	1 35
Newport,	1 35	Troy,	1 55
New London,	1 35	Albany,	1 50
Norwich,	1 40	New York,	1 20
Hartford,	1 50	Richmond, Va.,	1 20
Pawtucket,	1 70	Alexandria,	1 20
New Haven,	1 25	Washington,	2 50
Newark,	1 20	Fort Monroe,	1 20
Stonington,	1 40	Key West,	4 25
Philadelphia,	1 55	Cuba,	4 25
Taunton,	1 35	Dighton,	1 10
Wareham,	1 18	Dunton,	1 05

84 vessels and 25 boats arrived during the week.

Freights From Elizabethport.

To Boston,	120 @ 125	Derby,	75
Newburyport,	120 @ 125	New London,	70
Portland,	120 @ 125	Bridgeport,	60
Providence,	75	Albany,	55
Fall River,	75	Troy,	50
Newport,	75	Hudson,	50
Taunton,	80	Poughkeepsie,	45
Pawtucket,	85	Yonkers,	45
Norwich,	75	New Haven,	55
New York,	35	Hartford,	1 00

☞ For Coal Trade Advertisements, see First Page.

Schuylkill Coal Trade for 1861.

Quantity of Coal sent by Railroad and Canal for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
From Port Carbon,	8,589 06	9,909 07
Pottsville,	535 12	2,176 00
Schuylkill Haven,	17,352 10	23,638 00
Auburn,	2,409 17	
Port Clinton,	2,269 01	1,160 10
Total for week,	31,156 06	37,883 17
Previously this year,	1,413,964 00	1,080,485 14
Total,	1,445,120 06	1,118,369 11
To same time last year,	1,870,919 19	1,293,537 07
Decrease so far,	425,799 13	175,167 16

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.,	"	45,011 06	1,471,137 00
Mt. Carbon	"	3,239 17	106,318 03
Schuylkill Valley	"	6,651 11	302,900 17
Mill Creek	"	13,017 04	490,098 03
Little Schuylkill	"	3,764 17	165,259 09

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1861.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal Railroad,	52,798 08	142,125 15
Swatara Railroad,	2,631 03	24,518 05

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1861.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	RAILROAD. Week.	RAILROAD. Total.	CANAL. Week.	CANAL. Total.
Lehigh Coal Co.,			12,489	374,906
A. Pardee & Co.,	1,545	117,485	4,099	130,624
Packer & Co.,	2,902	123,805		
Sharpe, L. & Co.,	1,725	71,959	1,442	29,400
Mt. Pleasant,	54	1,448		5,734
Chas. Hampshire,	2,146	83,173	1,406	22,938
Ratcliff & Johnson,	1,039	36,105	550	14,280
Beaver Meadow,		9,201		3,169
Taggart & Son,	1,001	37,720	454	9,675
J. B. McCreary & Co.,	2,015	85,495	1,782	40,757
Dolbin & Co.,	210	2,488		982
Jeddo,	1,740	52,975	1,725	49,455
Fulton Coal,	270	3,575	817	12,953
Harleigh,	1,057	52,559	171	11,245
German Penna.,	672	30,820	1,434	36,829
D. Mummy, &c.,			321	6,435
Buck Mountain,			3,989	85,271
Franklin Coal Co.,			1,160	42,412
Audenried Coal Co.,			1,455	30,020
Harford Coal Co.,			305	22,574
Philad'a Coal Co.,			777	12,316
Minesville,	155	12,360	755	6,964
Other Shippers,		39		
Total,	16,536	727,216	35,471	954,971
			16,836	727,216
Total by R. R. & Canal			52,307	1,682,187
Same time last year,			48,311	1,777,597
Decrease,				95,410

Coal Stocks,
AND OTHER SCHUYLKILL CO. STOCKS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM THOMPSON, BANKER.

	PAR.	OFF'D	ASK'D
Railroads:			
Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville	50	17¼	17⅜
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven	50	47½	50
Mount Carbon	50	35	36
Mill Creek	50	00	00
Schuylkill Valley	50		
Lorberry Creek	50	00	00
Swatara	50	0	0
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.	50	60	60¼
New Jersey Central	100	111¾	111½
Canals:			
Schuylkill Navigation	50	3	5
" " preferred	50	11	12
Union Canal	50	¼	
" " preferred	50	¾	1¼
Del. & Hud'n Coal & Transportat'n Co.'s	100	85	86½
Morris Canal Co.,	100	25	26
" " " preferred	100	108½	109
Railroad & Coal Companies:			
Little Schuyl. Nav. R. R. & Coal Co.	50	14	14½
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	50	49	50
Hazleton Coal Co.		38½	39
Buck Mountain Coal Co.	50	00	00
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R. Co.	100	75	75½
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	50	38	40
Beaver Meadows Coal & R. R. Co.	50	60	60½
Lykens Valley Railroad & Coal Co.	20	10	15
Delaware Lack. & Western R. R. Co.	100	00	00
Coal Companies:			
Forest Improvement Co.	25	25	25
Cumberland Coal Co., pref.	50	5	5½
New Creek Coal Co.	10	⅜	½
Miscellaneous:			
Miners' Bank.	50	47	50
Farmers' Bank	50	47	50
Pottsville Gas Co.	50	20	22½
Pottsville Water Co.	25	20	22½

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

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

OLDEST INSURANCE CO. IN THE STATE!
FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA.
PHILADELPHIA—INCORPORATED IN 1794.
Capital, $500,000 00
Assets, January, 1861, $1,254,719 81
Merchandise, Furniture, Buildings, &c., insured at current rates of premium.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, Agent, POTTSVILLE.
Nov. 30, '61. 48-3m

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT IN PRESDIGITATION, AT TOWN HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, December 2, 1861,
MAGIC, VENTRILOQUISM, JUGGLING, KNIFE-THROWING, and the very laughable LIFE-MOVING FIGURES.
Mr. W. H. DONALDSON, the celebrated Wizard of the East, who met with such great success in Reading, will have the honor of appearing before the citizens of Pottsville, on the above occasion, when he will open his MYSTIC TEMPLE OF ENCHANTMENT and BUDGET OF COMICALITIES.
At 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, he will perform the terrific feat of walking on a SINGLE WIRE, from the top of Town Hall to the roof of the house opposite.
Admission to Evening Entertainment—Adults, 15 cts.; children, 10 cts. Doors open at ¾ before 7. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Nov. 30, '61.

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.

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

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.

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, Corner Centre and Market streets.
34-]

THE PATENT Steam Hammered Horse Shoe Nails,
MANUFACTURED by the New London Horse Shoe Nail Co., can be had at GEO. BRIGHT'S HARDWARE STORE.
Blacksmiths would do well to examine these Nails, as they are quite as good as the English Nail, and much cheaper. [Nov. 23, '61.

India Rubber Blankets and Coats FOR SOLDIERS.
PLAIN and Lined India Rubber Blankets, of the best quality; also, India Rubber Coats. Every officer and soldier should possess one of these, to preserve their health. For sale, at low rates, by
Nov. 23, '61.] B. BANNAN.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE
FOR CEMENTING Wood, Leather, Glass, Ivory, China, Marble, Porcelain, Alabaster, Bone and Coral, &c., &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
For sale at Manufacturers' prices, by the dozen or single bottle. B. BANNAN, Wholesale Agent.
Nov. 23, '61.]

HELPER'S IMPENDING CRISIS OF THE SOUTH HAS COME.
A FEW Copies of this Work, which is of peculiar interest at this crisis, for the information it contains, can be obtained at the low rate of 25 cents per copy, at the Book Store of B. BANNAN.
Oct. 26, '61.

McCLELLAN'S ARMIES OF EUROPE.
DESCRIPTIONS in detail of the Military Systems of England, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia, by Major General Geo. B. McClellan. Illustrated with several hundred engravings. Just published.
CECIL DREEME.
A brilliant new Romance, by the late, Theodore Winthrop. For sale by B. BANNAN.
Nov. 9, '61.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY, And Save Money by Preserving Your Boots.
BROWER'S PATENT WATER-PROOF COMPOSITION, for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather. Warranted to make them impervious to water. It softens the leather, makes it pliable, prevents its cracking, and will polish with ordinary Blacking immediately after the application.
This is NO HUMBUG.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by B. BANNAN, Centre street.
Nov. 9, '61.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION AND EVENING CLASSES.
P. M. STRYKER, M. A., Principal of Pottsville Academy, will give private lessons to youth or adults, at their residences or at the Academy, after 4 o'clock, P. M., of each school-day, and at any hour on Saturday, in any of the English or Classical branches of study.
He will also give instruction to *classes* between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M., at the Academy, in Elocution, Belles Lettres, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Book-keeping, &c.
Apply at the residence of the advertiser, in Mahantongo st., fifth door above the Baptist Church.
Pottsville, Oct. 19, '61. 42-tf

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. DeFREHN, Pottsville.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, And Marines, and Widows or other Heirs of those who have died or been killed in the Service. CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.
PENSIONS procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received, or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money, and arrears of pay, obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.
Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER, Washington, D. C.
☞ Persons desiring to transact business, with regard to Bounties, Pensions, &c., with Mr. CHAS. C. TUCKER, at Washington, can have it attended to by calling at the office of the MINERS' JOURNAL, where every information will be given, and the necessary papers can be obtained.
Nov. 9, '61. 45

SNELL & DIEHM'S Combined Coal-Dirt Screen and Slate-Picker.
THE UNDERSIGNED having received Letters Patent, bearing date September 10, 1861, for their COMBINATION COAL-DIRT SCREEN AND SLATE-PICKER, considered by those in the Trade, who have examined its operations, as at once the most simple, effective, labor-saving, and durable machine of the kind yet invented, respectfully inform the public that they are now prepared to manufacture and supply these Machines, at their Manufactory, corner of Railroad and Norwegian streets. This Machine is not liable to get out of order; but if it should, being constructed in sections, it is easily and at slight expense repaired.
We submit the following certificate of its value, from the President of the Connecticut Coal and Iron Company, and from the Mining Superintendent of the Eastwood Colliery:
Certificate.
MESSRS. SNELL & DIEHM—*Gentlemen*: We hereby certify that we have had in use, at the Eastwood Colliery, for a period of over three months, your Patent Screen and Slate-Picker, and recommend it as a great improvement on anything before used, and as an article that no Colliery owner, desiring to properly prepare his Coal for market, can safely dispense with.
Yours respectfully,
WM. H. STARR, President Connecticut Coal and Iron Co.
JAMES LANIGAN, Mining Superintendent.
Eastwood, 18th November, 1861.
Full information in reference to the Machine, will be given, by calling upon or addressing
JASPER SNELL, JOHN R. DIEHM.
Pottsville, November 22, 1861. 47-4t

FRUIT TREES, FOR FALL PLANTING.
THE Subscriber has for sale, at his Nursery, in Pottsville, all kinds of APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINE, and QUINCE Trees, Standards and Dwarfs. Together with a fine assortment of
Ornamental Trees.
Choice Raspberries, White Grape & other Currants. Mammoth Gooseberries, Mammoth Rhubarb Roots. Asparagus Roots.
Grape Vines.
Delaware, 1, 2, 3, & 4 years, early. Diana, 2 & 3 years. Concord, 2 & 3 years. Rebecca, white, 2 & 3 y'rs, early. Union Village, 2 & 3 years. Anna, white, 2 years. Mammoth, white, 2 years. Isabella, 2 & 3 years. Catawba, 2 & 3 years. Clinton, early and a profuse bearer.
Together with many other choice kinds.
Choice Strawberries,
By the dozen, hundred, and thousand, such as Albany Seedling, very fine. Trompe de Grand, a splendid berry. Jenny Lind, good & early. Crimson Cone. Scarlet Magenta, very fine. Large Peabody. May Queen. Prince's Imperial Scarlet. Early Scarlet. Eclipse, &c., &c. Prince's Diadem.
☞ Also a lot of Extra-sized Apple and Cherry Trees, which are in bearing. Also over Flowering and Weeping Cherry Trees.
☞ Trees sold by the hundred, dozen or single, at the lowest rates.
These trees are warranted to be what they are represented, and will be taken out of the ground as they are wanted, an important consideration.
By buying trees of us, persons can rely upon getting the kinds wanted. Trees peddled about are generally the refuse of Nurseries, and by altering labels, they can always furnish just what is wanted. Good trees cannot be peddled and sold at the rates at which we sell them at our Nursery.
All kinds of Green House Plants also furnished, at B. BANNAN'S Nursery, Pottsville, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

HAMS.
GARDINER PHIPPS'S celebrated Hams, just received and for sale by E. A. BEATTY.
Pottsville, January 26, '61. 4

BOSTON BELTING.
The best in the United States, all sizes always for sale at Manufacturer's prices, at the Mill, by B. BANNAN, Agent for the Manufacturers.
☞ Belting made to any thickness at ten or twelve days' notice, at the Factory, as our orders have the preference over all others.

IMPORTANT MILITARY BOOKS.
HARDEE'S RIFLE and LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS.
Scott's Military Tactics.
Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia.
Cooper's Macomb's Tactics.
McClellan's Bayonet Exercises.
For sale at BANNAN'S Bookstore.

PATENT CARPET SWEEPERS.
A most excellent article for sweeping all kinds of Carpets without any dust, and takes up everything clean. A lady who has had one in use says she would not take $10 for the one she has, if she could not replace it. For sale at B. BANNAN'S Book and Variety Store.
☞ Call and see them.

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.

CHEAP WATER AND FIRE PROOF ROOFING!
THE best ROOFING now in use—about half the price of tin, and will outlast at least two or three tin roofs. Put on at short notice, and *Guaranteed* by BANNAN & DeFREHN, Agents for H. M. Warren & Co.
☞ Old tin and other worn out roofs covered also.
REFER TO:—Mattson & Reber, Port Carbon; Theodore Thorn, St. Clair; H. Adams, Ashland; Andrew Mortimer, Cressona; and Wm. Mortimer, Jr., N. L. Loose, Henry Chambers and Henry Webber, Pottsville.

MINERS' SAFETY LAMPS. A Superior Article.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from New Castle, England, a lot of Davy's Safety Working Lamps, made under the inspection of the English Government Agent, of the best quality wire gauze. Also, Gauze Covers made ready for use, for these Lamps. These are the best Safety Lamps ever introduced into this County, and are for sale wholesale and retail at about the cost of inferior Lamps. Also, Wire Gauze by the yard, and Lamp Brushes by the dozen or single. Also, the Clanney Lamp for Bosses and Mine Viewers. This Lamp is covered with a thick Glass, and gives an increased light which is of importance to Mine Viewers. BENJ. BANNAN.
☞ These Lamps can be put into a box filled with explosive gas, and moved rapidly backwards and forwards without any covering, and will not explode.
August 8, '57 32-

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
CHEAP ROOFING!
WARRANTED
WATER AND FIRE PROOF.
CHEAPER than Shingles, and will outlast two or three Tin Roofs, and is put on at about half the price of Tin. It can be put on either Steep or Flat Roofs. Old and leaky Tin or Shingle Roofs covered without removing the Tin or Shingles.
These Roofs are warranted by B. BANNAN and JOSEPH DeFREHN, Carpenter in the Orchard, Pottsville, Who will put them on at short notice. Builders can ascertain the prices of these Roofs, and have them put on at the lowest rates by applying to either of the above named Agents for this kind of Roofing. It is no humbug, but is warranted by responsible persons. This kind of Roofing is rapidly taking the place of other kinds of Roofing in all our cities.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.
THE SCHUYLKILL COUNTY LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY
HAVE on hand at their extensive establishment, on Railroad street, a great quantity of lumber of every kind and description, which they can supply to Operators, Carpenters and builders, at lower rates than it can be bought elsewhere. They are also ready to supply, through the means of their extensive business and labor saving machines, manufactured articles in their line at a saving of 25 per cent. on former cost.
Their large workshops have been in successful operation for the past year, turning out vast quantities of
Doors, Window Frames, Sash, Panel Work, Mouldings, Bed-posts, Blinds, Bannisters, Shutters,
And all kinds of Framed, Paneled and Turned Work, Which they have constantly on hand. They are ready to execute orders at the shortest notice, for any quantity or quality of sawed or manufactured stuff.
Dry and green Hemlock of all kinds, for building purposes. Oak, Maple, Poplar, chair, plank and scantling boards; Cherry, Walnut, Mahogany, &c., for cabinet work; White and Yellow Pine boards for flooring, raw or made to order; White Pine plank, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, 1¼, ¾ and ½ inch panel, always ready; also, plank, beams, rails, scantling, posts, shingles, lath, ceiling lath, pailings, &c., &c.
☞ Bills of sawed stuff and everything in their line on hand or to order, at the shortest notice.
Pottsville, March 29, '62 10-

IMPORTANT IF TRUE! And every word is true.
FOR UPWARDS of three years past, I have been engaged in a business which has yielded me at the rate of $3,000 per annum, but being desirous of going to Europe in the course of a few months, for the purpose of there introducing the business, I am willing to teach it to any one who will send me $1. The business is no humbug, but of a highly useful and general character, adapted both to cities and villages, and one that any person of ordinary capacity, young or old, male or female, can acquire with a few hours' practice, and by which they can secure a very handsome income. Several young ladies who have received instructions from me, both in New York State and Pennsylvania, are earning upwards of $20 per week by it, and there is no reason why any one else cannot do the same. Invalids, even, can do well by it, as it is no peddling affair, but a business that is perfectly respectable. Gentlemen and ladies of leisure, who would like to learn the business for their own amusement or pleasure, will find the practice of it a pleasant pastime, and one that they will take great interest in. On receipt of $1, I will send printed instructions by which any person can readily acquire the art, and those instructions will also contain every particular relative to the carrying it on, so that it will be highly profitable. The purchaser of the "printed instructions" will also be authorized to teach it to others; and I have sometimes received as high as $200 for teaching it personally to a single individual. I would state further that $150 or $100 will buy everything that is necessary to commence the business with, and the articles can be got almost anywhere, in city or country, or, if preferred, I can furnish them. Address ALVORD T. PARSONS, No. 36 Liberty St., New York.
Nov. 9, '61. 45-3m

THE HEROES OF PEACE, AND THE HEROES OF WAR.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, New York, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as
Brady's National Photographic Portrait Gallery,
in which is included Portraits of nearly all the prominent men of America, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.
Scenes of the War for the Union, are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form.
ALSO, Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., &c., *ad infinitum*.
Our Instantaneous Stereoscopic Views Are The Greatest Wonder of the Age.
These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of vehicles, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.
We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of STEREOSCOPES, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, and
Photographic Materials
in the United States, and perhaps in the world.
CATALOGUES, containing lists of all our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., will be sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp. E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway, near St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.
Oct. 17, '61. 41-1y

"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 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 drawn upon 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 on any pretext except sickness or permission of parents or guardian.
THE LOCATION is pleasant, healthful, and secluded; in a flourishing little village—surrounded by a picturesque and highly cultivated district. It is twenty miles Eastward 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 kind most approved for use and comfort. The students' rooms are large and convenient, and will be occupied generally by two students each.
STUDIES:—Spelling and Defining, 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 (commenced on July 22d.) will continue for 10 months—with an interruption 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, $35. For Tuition alone per quarter, $3 to $10—additional for ancient and modern languages, each $2—for Music $5.
Any further information that may be desired can be obtained by addressing the Principal,
W. J. BURNSIDE, Annville, Pa.
August 10, '61. 32

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Cheapest Light is the Coal Oil, and you can buy the Lamps at 37 cents, and upwards, at GEO. BRIGHT'S HARDWARE STORE.
Nov. 23, '61.

John A. Otto.
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LUMBER, Williamsport, Pa.
June 29, '61. 26-1y

40 DOZ. COAL OIL LAMPS just received, of every variety, at lowest market prices, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S, Cor. Centre and Market sts.
Nov. 16, '61.

50 BBLS. COAL OIL. Chimneys, oval and round, at lowest market prices, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S, Cor. Centre and Market sts.
Nov. 16, '61.

Diaries and Daily Journals for 1862,
OF all sizes and styles of Bindings. For sale at B. BANNAN'S Book and Stationery Store.
Nov. 23, '61.

PORTABLE WRITING CASES.
ADMIRABLY adapted for Soldiers' or Travelers' use, combining Portfolio, Writing Materials, &c., which roll up in convenient and portable form. For sale at B. BANNAN'S Book and Stationery Store.
Nov. 16, '61.

BAXTER'S VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL.
CONTAINING full instructions for the Recruit, in the schools of the soldier and squad, containing all the necessary instructions. By Lt. Col. DeWitt C. Baxter. Over 100 engravings. Price 25 cents. Will be mailed to any address on receipt of the price.
Nov. 16, '61.] B. BANNAN, Centre st.

WILLIAM MILES,
INSPECTOR OF MINES and EXPLORER OF LANDS. Office, West Market street, above 11th.
Refers to D. E. NICE, M. G. HEILNER and WM. MILNES, Jr., Pottsville; and James Neill, 228 Dock street, Philad'a.
Pottsville, September 28, '61. 39-1y

GLEN-ECHO MILLS, Germantown, Pa.
McCALLUM & CO., Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Carpetings, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.
Warehouse, No. 509 Chestnut Street, opposite the State House, Philadelphia.
April 21, '61 116-1y

TO TAILORS! MILITARY OVER-COATS!
A CHANCE for the industrious, in the making up of ARMY GARMENTS!! The subscriber has plenty of work, and fair pay, for persons who have facilities for making up Over-Coats in quantities. Apply, with samples or recommendations, to GEORGE W. COLLADAY, No. 213 Church Alley, Philad'a.
Nov. 2, '61. 45-4t

IMPROVED COAL SCREENS.
THE UNDERSIGNED are now manufacturing at their establishment in Minersville, the IMPROVED SQUARE IRON COAL SCREENS, of their own invention, and which excel any Screen made, in the preparation of the Coal, and in the lasting of the Screen. A Patent has been applied for.
They invite all Coal Operators to examine their work before purchasing elsewhere. They also do all kinds of repairing, and make all kinds of Screens ordered at reasonable rates. J. & L. LAUBENSTEIN.
Minersville, 30 Oct., '61. 44-3m

BOYS' CLOTHING STORE.
H. PARKER, Centre Street, Pottsville, has just made an addition to his stock of Goods, and has a selected assortment of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, suitable for Boys' Over Coats, Sacks, Roundabouts and Pants, together with a variety of Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers; Silk Neck Ties, Linen Collars, Gloves, Boys' Hats and Caps, and a general assortment of **Boys' Ready-Made Clothing**, of his own manufacture, which he now offers at prices to suit the times.
Nov. 16, '61. 46-3t

Ingersoll's Cheap, Portable Hand Power Presses for Baling HAY, STRAW, COTTON, WOOL, RAGS, Moss, Broom Corn, Hair, Hides, &c.
THESE PRESSES are made for any size or weight of bale required, and delivered on ship-board in New York. Farmers and others wanting such machines are invited to write for Catalogue containing full information.
PRICE OF MACHINES:
No. 1, Press for Hay, &c., weight of bale 150 to 200 lbs. $50 00
No. 2, do. weight of bale 250 to 300 lbs. 75 00
RAGS, BROOM CORN, &c., 85 00
Weight of No. 1 Press, 800 lbs.; No. 2 do., 1200 lbs. Freight to Harrisburg 10 cts. per hundred.
Over 1000 of these machines are now in use, many of which are extensively used for baling Hay, &c., for the Army. Address INGERSOLL & DOUGHERTY, Green Point, N. Y.
Nov. 23, '61. 47-6m*

For Sewing Machines.
JONAS BROOK & BRO'S PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON.
200 and 500 yds. White, Black and Colored.
This Thread being made particularly for Sewing Machines, is very Strong, Smooth and Elastic. Its strength is not impaired by washing, nor by friction of the needle. For Machines, use Brooks' Patent Glace.
For upper thread, and Brooks' Patent Six Cord, Red Ticket,
For under thread.
Sold by respectable dealers throughout the country.—Also, in Cases of 100 dozen each, assorted Nos., by WM. HENRY SMITH, Sole Agent, 38 Vesey Street, New York.
Nov. 9, '61. 45-6m

WATER CURE.
SIR E. LYTTON BULWER, writing from a Water Cure establishment, says: "Hydropathy is not only safe, but the safest of all modes of cure, and infinitely the most agreeable, in the hands of educated and experienced Physicians."
The attention of invalids is called to the FRANKLIN WATER CURE, on Franklin Square, Philadelphia, and the CHESNUT SPRINGS WATER CURE, eight miles from the city. Both are under the charge of Dr. CHAS. LODGE and Dr. JAMES A. ZIEGLER, regular medical graduates of many years experience in Water Cure practice. Invalids may come and board in either Physician's family, (at a nominal charge) without going under treatment until convinced of its applicability.—Please call for consultation, free of charge, or write for circular and references, to Dr. JAMES A. ZIEGLER, Franklin Square, or Dr. CHARLES LODGE, Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia.
Nov. 2, '61. 44-5lt

AUSTRALIA PIONEER LINE.
Established 1852.
Carrying the U. S. Mail.
SAILING POSITIVELY ON THE DAY ADVERTISED.
THE A 1 extreme Clipper Ship "HARRY BLUFF," 2,000 tons capacity, REDMOND, Commander, is now rapidly loading for Melbourne, at Pier 13 E. R., and will go to sea, positively 7th December. She has splendid accommodations for First and Second Cabin Passengers, with a poop promenade of 90 feet long for 1st Cabin Passengers, and her accommodations for Second Cabin Passengers are unsurpassed for comfort, light, and ventilation.
PRICES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin, $175 | Second Cabin, $110
Children over 2 and under 12 half price; in arms, free.
For freight or passage, apply to R. W. CAMERON, 96 Beaver st.
☞ Sight Bills for sale, and cash advances made on consignments. Consignees in Australia, Messrs. R. Towns & Co.
Nov. 9, '61. 45-4t

COAL OIL DEPOT!
COAL OIL FREE FROM NAPTHA OR ANY OTHER EXPLOSIVE MATTER.
AS COAL OIL is destined to become as familiar in every household as tallow candles, for light, and its introduction add increased safety and comfort wherever introduced; it behooves all who use it, to pay strict attention to the quality of Oil they purchase, as there are oils in market containing great quantities of explosive matter, thus placing the lives of those in danger who use it. We are the
Only Agents in Schuylkill County,
for the sale of Oil—direct from the Manufacturer—an article with the Naptha, or explosive matter, extracted, and, as we order in lots, from 25 to 40 barrels, it gives us advantages in securing an Oil that is uniform in quality, perfectly safe, good illuminating properties, and burns without smoke and odor. While on the other hand, parties who buy from the great number of agents travelling through the State, are subjected to the danger of receiving Oil without knowing positively what they get, as there are great quantities pushed into the market unsafe to burn.
Oil, wholesale or retail, by one or twenty barrels, at the lowest market prices, delivered in Pottsville.
☞ If you want a GOOD, SAFE OIL, buy of STICHTER & THOMPSON.
Coal Oil Lamps, Chimneys, Shades, Wick, &c.
Nov. 9, '61. 45-

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.
THE undersigned, widow of the late Moses Strouse, deceased, begs leave to call the attention of families, invalids, and the public to her choice assortment of PURE AND UNADULTERATED WINES AND LIQUORS, all of which have been selected with due regard to age and purity.
WINES.
Port, Grape Juice, Oporto and Burgundy.
Madeira, East India, Gold.
Sherry, Royal, Amontillado.
Claret, St. Estephe, St. Julien.
White Wines, Haut, Sauterne, Barsac.
Malaga, Lisbon, &c., &c.
Rhenish Wines, Hochheimer, Nierensteiner, Deidesheimer, Traminer, &c.
Champagne, Grand Fillery Mousseaux, &c.
LIQUORS.
Brandy, Pinet Castillion & Co. Cognac. Otard, Martell, Maratt, Cognacs. Wild Cherry.
Holland Gins, Swan, Bohlen, Schiedam Schnapps.
Rum, Jamaica Spirits, New England.
Whiskey, Islay Malt Scotch, Old Monongahela, Irish, and Pennsylvania Rye.
EXTRACTS.
Curacoa, Lavender, Absynthe, Kirshenwasser.
SUNDRIES.
Swiss and Limburger Cheese, Sardines, Holland Herring, French Mustard, Olive Oil, French Chocolate, &c., &c.
MRS. M. STROUSE, Cor. Centre and High Streets, Pottsville.
Pottsville, Nov. 9, '61 45-6t

GUTTA-PERCHA ROOFING.
NO ARTICLE ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly water-proof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old, we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to READY ROOFING CO., 23 Cedar Street, New York.
☞ Messrs. BANNAN & DeFREHN will furnish LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA, and put it on old Roofs at the cheapest rates. Apply to either one.
Oct. 12, '61. 41 1y

Postscript.

Saturday, November 30, 1861.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

From Port Royal—Capture of Tybee Island—Affairs at Port Royal—Beaufort still Deserted—Instructions to Gen. Sherman—Crops at Beaufort to be Seized—Negroes to be Employed Gathering Them—From Missouri—McCulloch and Rains in Springfield—The Rebels Consolidating—Union Families Fleeing and Destitute—Deplorable State of Affairs, &c., &c., &c.

Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River, on or about the 25th inst., was taken and occupied by our Southern fleet. The Flag, Pocahontas, and Seneca, fired a few shells on the island, and then, their guns not being responded to, landed marines and took it. The taking of this island is significant of a demonstration upon Savannah. It is at the mouth of the Savannah River, and just above it, on another and a smaller island, is Fort Pulaski, which commands the mouth. It may be that the nature of the land will admit of an attack upon the fort from batteries on shore, should it be proposed to assault it on the seaward side. The Light House is on Tybee Island.

We have some news from Port Royal. The troops are all in good health and spirits. The dismounted guns have been replaced in Fort Walker, the works themselves have been strengthened and repaired, and new works are on foot, 2,000 men being employed on them; a long wharf is also building. Many bodies of slain rebels have been discovered, some buried in the sand by the discharge of shells, and some hidden in the woods. The boasted battery of five guns from Charleston was also found in the woods, two of the pieces having been spiked. A planter, Mr. Benjamin Chaplain, was the other day taken prisoner; it appears that he had returned to the vicinity of Port Royal to attend to his affairs; having accomplished this, he was just leaving for the interior, when his slaves saw in the neighborhood some Union troops. They accordingly called their owner back under pretence of speaking to him on business. When he came to them he was captured by our troops. If these slaves are fair representatives of the great body who are so ready to die in their master's defence, there will be very little Union blood shed by the blacks under any circumstances; and these Rebels who are busy organizing companies of negroes may as well desist from the work. Mr. Chaplain says that the Rebels are concentrating in force on the main land, and that they hope to retake St. Philip's Island as soon as some of our vessels leave those waters, but that they have no hope of retaking Hilton Head. They have been in constant communication with the North from here, receiving arms and ammunition in large quantities. Negroes are not received by Gen. Sherman, except they can do some valuable work; they hover about the camp, however, and sell provisions to the soldiers at a low rate—25 cents a pair for chickens, and $5 for bullocks. It would seem that their masters have made them fairly believe that laying violent hands on whatever they find in the country of their masters; hence they can afford to sell cheaply.—Beaufort is still deserted by the whites. The negroes have pretty thoroughly destroyed and carried off the valuable property there; when they see anything that pleases them they take it off to one of the islands, on which they have made a black settlement. On the whole, the slaves are in a paradise of no work and plenty of food.

Adjutant General Thomas has sent instructions to Gen. Sherman, at Port Royal, to seize all the cotton, corn, rice, and crops of various sorts within his reach; to use what is necessary and of value for the subsistence of his troops, and to send the cotton to New York, there to be sold for the benefit of the Government. Gen. Sherman is also directed to take the services of negroes, not only to aid in gathering the crops, but also in making fortifications. This news will be received with a lively satisfaction at the North.

Gen. Jim Lane and staff have arrived at Boston.

Gen. McCulloch's rebel army, 14,000 strong, is at Springfield, whither Rains' 7000 rebels had gone from Sarcoxie to join him, and Price was also marching to the same point northward from Painesville. Price had desolated the country. McCulloch takes our retreat to be an effort to get in his rear. At the Federal camp at Rolla the measles prevail to a great extent. Over a thousand refugee families were there destitute.

The fortification on Ship Island is finished, the guns are mounted, and a force of 150 men from the different blockading ships is detailed to work the guns.

By way of Fortress Monroe we learn that the bombardment of the Pensacola Navy Yard closed on the third day, but nothing definite or satisfactory is known.

Thanksgiving day was celebrated by New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, Wisconsin, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Arkansas, Western Virginia and Washington City.

The Rebel Convention of Kentucky is in session at Russellville in that State, and has passed an ordinance of Secession.

The inhabitants of Western Virginia for the first time, united with their brethren of the North and West in a day of thanksgiving.

The Adjutant-General will advise Congress to reduce the number of officers on each General's staff to six.

We have from the south a fresh report that the privateer Sumter has been captured on the coast of Texas, by the U. S. frigate Niagara.

Gen. Butler's expedition has gone from Fortress Monroe; its destination is only hinted at.

Adams Express Company have established a branch agency at Port Royal, S. C.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ At Newville, Pa., last week, an ovarian tumor weighing forty-one pounds, was removed from the dead body of a Mrs. Stichler.

☞ The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 20th instant, publishes in full General Sherman's proclamation to the people of South Carolina. Good.

☞ The Norfolk *Day Book*, under this heading, says:

"We have recently seen some candles, which, we were told, had been made from tallow and fat fried from dead Yankees, who had been slain in several of the battles which have taken place between them and the Southerners."

Whether true or false, this statement equally accuses the manners and morals of the South.—*Evening Post*.

☞ A startling specimen of the doings of "Jim Lane" is furnished in our dispatches from Tipton. After using the contents of two rebel stores to relieve some Union families, whom the secessionists had robbed, General Lane called the citizens of Pleasant Hill together, beneath the glorious Union flag, and entertained them with an American speech. Pointing to the ensign he had raised, he said to them:—"That flag has been your protection, and shall be still. So long as it remains here you are safe; but if it is cut down, by the Eternal, I will return and burn your town!" He then retired, with all his men. The affair occurred two weeks ago, and although the denizens of Pleasant Hill are said to be about all secessionists, *that flag is still waving over the town!*—*Missouri Democrat*.

☞ What a delightful place to live in New Orleans must be! The levees deserted—ships rotting by the river side—storehouses abandoned to the rats—shops closed at noon-day on Canal and St. Charles streets—the grass cropping from the chinks of the pavements. Nothing "doing"—no vessels coming in or going out—nobody having any money—nobody paying his debts. And then everything is so aristocratically dear! Pork $40 per barrel; lard 45 cents per pound; bacon 35 and 40 cents per pound;—and no potatoes in the market. In addition to this, crime rampant—drunkenness and licentiousness putting public decency to the blush—a hostile fleet a few hours distant, threatening to destroy the city. So early and terribly have been the fruits of Treason ripened.

☞ Mason and Slidell have been safely lodged in Fort Warren. The government has decided that they shall be treated in all respects—as to close confinement and fare—like criminals guilty of the highest crimes against the law, until full assurance is received that Col. Corcoran and the other officers now in the hands of the rebels shall receive the treatment due to their rank and position as prisoners of war taken on the field of battle, according to the usages of all civilized nations. The government has also come to the determination to hang every prisoner duly convicted of piracy on the high seas, no matter whether he hails from the north or the south, from England or any other foreign nation, and that they will hold the prisoners now in captivity—including Slidell, Mason and Faulkner—responsible for any barbarity which may be practised by the rebels upon the prisoners of war confined in southern prisons. In other words, the Administration is resolved to carry out the law strictly as regards piracy, and to treat the rebel prisoners in precisely the same manner as the rebels may deal with our officers captured in battle.

☞ 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.

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 35
do prime red, do		1 25
Soup Beans, do		1 37
Dried Peaches, pared, ⅌ pound,		10
do do unpared, do		7
Dried Apples, do		4
Rye, ⅌ bushel,	60	Butter, per pound 12@13
Corn, do	60	Shoulders, 6@7
Oats, do	35	Hams, 12½
Potatoes, do	45	Lard, 10
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	Plaster, ⅌ ton $6 50
Eggs, dozen,	14	Salt, per sack, 1 40

POTTSVILLE PRODUCE MARKETS
(Retail Prices.)

FLOUR, &C.—Extra Family Flour, $6 50; extra do $6 25; superfine do $6 00 ⅌ bbl; and Rye Flour at $4 75. Buckwheat Flour at $3 00 ⅌ Hund. Rye Chop at 90 cts.; Corn Meal $1 60 and Middlings 60 cts. ⅌ bushel.

GRAIN.—Rye sells at $1.00 ⅌ bu. Corn 70 do; Oats 50 do.

MEATS.—Beef sells at 5 @ 11 cts. ⅌ lb; Mutton 8@12do. Veal 9@10 do; Pork 10 @ 12 do; Shoulders 7@8 do; Hams 12½ do; Sausages, 12 Lard 12 cts. ⅌ lb.

PROVISIONS.—Butter sells at 18 cts. ⅌ lb. Cheese 10 do. Eggs 18 cts. ⅌ dozen.

SUGARS.—Sugar House 8 cts. ⅌ lb. Cuba 9 do. Porto Rico 10 do, "B" 10 do, "A" White 11 do, Crushed and Pulverized 12 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 2 to 4 cents ⅌ head.

LADIES' FURS,
THE largest, best and cheapest assortment in the city, consisting of Sable, Mink Sable, Siberian Squirrel, &c., &c. Sets from $5 upwards. Furs altered, cleaned and repaired. Ladies will please call and examine our stock. Politeness and fair-dealing strictly maintained.
LADIES' SHOES,
Of every variety, selling off at cost. Gents' and Youths'
HATS AND CAPS.
Children's Fancy Hats and Caps of the latest fashion.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
And Hosiery. Shirts made to order, warranted to fit.
ARMY AND NAVY GOODS.
Officers of the Army and Navy Regulation Hats, Caps, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Embroideries, &c., at the very lowest prices. A large assortment always on hand.
CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, 826 and 828 Chestnut Street, Under Continental Hotel.
Nov. 16, '61. 46-3mo*