Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862.

THE NEW VOLUME OF THE

MINERS' JOURNAL.

VOLUME THIRTY-EIGHTH.

Commencing January 4th, 1862.

The Thirty-Eighth Volume of the Miners' Journal, and the Thirty-Third since it has been published by the present proprietor, commences on the first week in January, 1862. Its circulation has been affected but little by the Slave Holders' Rebellion, and it is now equal to the combined circulation of any three English papers published in the County. Every effort will be made to keep up its established character as a First Class Journal of the Day, both for general news and a Family Paper.

The following departments will receive every attention in the new volume:

LATEST WAR NEWS.
LOCAL NEWS.
FOREIGN NEWS.
DOMESTIC NEWS.
AGRICULTURE.
RECIPES.
LITERARY MATTER.
EDUCATIONAL MATTER.
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.
EDITORIALS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

The new volume, too, affords those who do not take the Journal, yet would like to have it sent to them, an excellent opportunity to subscribe. To keep well posted on all that is going on in and out of the County, take the Miners' Journal.

Advertisements published in the Miners' Journal, on account of its circulation, is worth as much to the advertiser as if published in three other English papers of the County. This is an important consideration for advertisers.

TERMS:

Single copy, in advance,	$2 00
Three copies, "	5 00
Seven " "	10 00
Fifteen " "	20 00

Club subscriptions invariably in advance.

A CHANCE FOR CHEAP READING.

Clubbing With Other Papers for 1862.

In order to accommodate those who wish to take other good papers from abroad and afford cheap reading, we have made arrangements to club the Miners' Journal with the following papers, at the following rates, payable in advance:

Miners' Journal and	Published at	For both.
New York Weekly Tribune,	$2 00	$3 00
New York Semi Weekly Tribune,	3 00	4 00
New York Daily Tribune,	6 00	7 00
Home Journal,	2 00	3 00
Harpers' Weekly,	2 50	4 00
Hall's Journal of Health,	1 00	2 50
American Agriculturalist, (Monthly,)	1 00	2 75
New York Ledger,	2 00	3 50
New York Mercury,	2 00	3 50
Leslie's Illustrated News,	3 00	4 00
Genesee Farmer, (Monthly,)	50	2 35
Scientific American,	2 00	3 50
Country Gentleman,	2 00	3 50
Cultivator, (Monthly,)	50	2 35
MAGAZINES.		
Miners' Journal and		
Atlantic Monthly,	3 00	4 00
Harper's Magazine,	3 00	4 00
Godey's Ladies' Book,	3 00	4 00
Horticulturist,	3 00	4 00

Subscriptions with other papers must be sent in by the 1st of January, 1862, so as to commence with the year.

The Miners' Journal goes free of postage within the limits of Schuylkill County. Club Subscriptions must be paid annually in advance.

We have furnished upwards of One Hundred Copies of the Journal weekly, to the Soldiers from Schuylkill County in the Army, since April last, gratis, and we intend to continue to furnish them so long as the war lasts.

At these unusual low rates our readers can procure papers and magazines from abroad for almost nothing, in connection with home papers, which are indispensable to every one.

Postage Stamps can always be sent to make up odd cents. Address B. BANNAN, Pottsville, Pa.

RECEIPTS

For Subscriptions to the 'Miners' Journal since last publication.

John Griner to Jan 1 1862	2 00
James Lanigan to July 1 1861	13 00
W H Marshall to Jan 1 1862	2 00
Israel Reed to Jan 1 1862	4 00
Chas Baber to Jan 1 1863	3 00
R Curnow to Nov 12 1860	3 00
D Barnett Esq to Jan 1 1863	1 00
W S Vaux to Jan 1 1862	2 00
P Heffner to Jan 1 1862	2 00
Jas Dundas to Jan 1 1862	2 00
Chas Jeanes to Jan 1 1862	2 00
W Rohrer & Co to Jan 1 1862	2 00
Mrs M Graeff to Jan 1 1862	2 00
Judge W Donaldson to Jan 1 1863	4 00
Lewis Haas to May 3 1862	1 60
Chas Beck to Jan 1 1862	1 00
John S Pryor to Jan 1 1861	1 00
John H Smith to Jan 1 1862	2 00
[illegible] Gorden to Jan 1 1863	2 00
L Huntzinger to Jan 1 1862	2 00
Dr T N Patterson to June 1 1862	2 00
A Kex to Jan 1 1862	3 00
[illegible] Ellison to Jan 1 1862	2 00
R A Godfrey Esq to Jan 1 1863	2 00
Mrs Christ to Jan 1 1863	2 00
Dr J G Koehler to Jan 1 1863	2 00
R W Hunt to Sept 15 1861	2 00
W C Harlan to Jan 1 1862	2 00
D R Davis to Jan 1 1863	1 80
Chas Hammer to Jan 1 1863	2 00
Louisa Allison to Jan 1 1863	2 00
Chas Neff to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] Mountain Coal Co to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] Holmes to Jan 1 1863	2 00
H Kotzmeyer to July 1 1862	2 00
W C Smith to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] McLean to April 1 1862	1 00
[illegible] Bong to April 1 1862	2 00
[illegible] to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] Wetherill to Jan 1 1863	2 00
Samuel Laffler to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] Wood to July 1 1862	2 00
Miners' Bank to Jan 1 1862	3 00
J P Hobart Esq to Jan 1 1862	2 00
L Wollenstort to July 1 1862	1 00
[illegible] to Jan 1 1863	2 00
Wm Sterner to July 1 1862	1 00
John Heffner to July 1 1861	1 00
F B Huntzinger to July 26 1862	6 00
John H Hill to April 1 1862	1 00
W Mortimer to April 28 1862	4 00
Paul Jones to July 1 1862	2 00
Wm Wildermuth to Jan 1 1862	1 00
Joseph Bowen to July 1 1861	2 00
Jacob Trough to Jan 1 1862	4 00
John Yarnall to Jan 1 1863	2 00
Del & Hudson Canal Co Providence to Jan 1 1863	2 00
John J Shouk to Jan 1 1862	2 00
[illegible] Morris to Jan 1 1862	2 00
J M Huntington & Co to July 1 1862	2 00
Morgan Swartz to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] Cook to May 1 1862	2 00
H Guiah to July 1 1862	2 00
W P Smith to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] Brittain to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] Ferguson & Co to Nov 19 1862	2 00
John Davis to August 1 1862	2 00
W H Davis to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] Zimmerman to Jan 1 1862	2 00
Francis Barth to April 1 1862	2 00
[illegible] Althouse to Jan 1 1863	2 00
Hugh Hammer to July 1 1862	2 00
John Ruch to Jan 1 1862	2 00
Nathan Evans to Jan 1 1862	2 00
Joseph Derr to Jan 1 1862	2 00
Chas Marsh to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] Raudenbush to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] Nutting to Jan 19 1862	2 00
[illegible] Wetherill to Jan 1 1863	2 00
Daniel Hoch to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] Hain to July 1 1862	2 00
[illegible] Byers to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] Kaufman to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] & Nephews to Jan 1 1862	2 00
Chas De La Mater to March 17 1862	2 00
[illegible] Seltzer to Jan 1 1862	2 00
[illegible] Battes to May 7 1862	3 00
Scott & Ladue to Jan 1 1862	3 00
[illegible] Hill to May 12 1862	2 00
Richards Kirby & Co Jan 1 1862	2 00
Marston & Power to Jan 1 1862	2 00
[illegible] Powers to Jan 1 1862	2 00
[illegible] to July 1 1862	2 00
[illegible] to Jan 1 1864	4 00
[illegible] to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] to April 21 1862	4 00
[illegible] Cox & Co to Jan 1 1862	4 00
John Preston to Jan 1 1862	2 00
[illegible] to Jan 1 1862	6 00
[illegible] Wm Menning to Jan 1 1863	1 00
[illegible] to Jan 1 1863	3 00
[illegible] Pott Jr to Jan 1 1863	2 00
A M Allen to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] Nice to July 1 1862	1 00
[illegible] Warner to Jan 1 1862	1 00
[illegible] Reynolds & Co to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] Powell to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] Lucas to Jan 1 1862	2 00
[illegible] & Bro to Jan 1 1862	2 00
[illegible] to Jan 1 1862	3 00
[illegible] A Wagner to Jan 18 1862	2 12
[illegible] Sayles to Jan 12 1862	2 00
[illegible] M Bixly to Jan 1 1863	1 00
[illegible] to Jan 1 1862	2 00
[illegible] W Roehmer to April 1 1862	3 00
Wm A Medlar to Jan 25 1863	2 00
[illegible] B Smith to Jan 1 1862	2 35
[illegible] Iron Works to Jan 1 1862	2 00
[illegible] Dupont Jr to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] Stone & Co to May 17 1862	2 00
[illegible] S Chilson to Jan 22 1863	2 00
[illegible] Kepner to Dec 7 1862	2 00
[illegible] A B Ludwig to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] Sharpe to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] Winterstien to Jan 1 1863	2 00
[illegible] Berryman to Jan 1 1862	1 00
[illegible] to Jan 1 1862	2 00
[illegible] to Jan 1 1862	6 00
[illegible] Ffert to Jan 1 1862	3 00
F Kerlinger to July 1 1861	2 00
Wm Harris to Jan 1 1862	5 00
Jas Moore to July 1 1860	2 00
W F Patterson to Jan 1 1862	2 00
Jas Patterson to Jan 1 1862	7 00
[illegible] Strauch to July 1 1861	2 00
Henry VanDusen to Jan 1 1862	3 00
Henry Weber to Jan 1 1862	2 00
[illegible] H Schlater to Jan 1 1862	2 00
Augustus Fox to May 5 1862	2 00
[illegible] E Bennett to Nov 3 1862	2 00

On Monday, the oath of office was administered to Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Gen. Cameron has been confirmed Minister to Russia.

Small pox still continues its ravages in Washington City.

It is denied that Rev. J. B. Wilmer was conveying information and goods to the enemy, when stopped at Fortress Monroe.

Cassius M. Clay has been confirmed as Major-General of Volunteers, and Abner Doubleday as Brigadier-General.

To Messrs. Dougherty and Ryon, representatives in the Legislature, from this County, we are indebted for public documents.

Hon. B. Reilly of this County, is on the following Standing Committees of the State Senate—*Railroads*, and *Roads and Bridges*.

Heating City Cars.—The city railroad cars in Lynn, Mass., are now heated underneath the floor, and are thus made warm and comfortable. This matter is worthy the attention of all railway companies.

The "strike" of workmen at the Philadelphia Navy Yard is over. They have gone to work at the rates established by Congress.—To say the least, the movement in the present condition of the country, was ill-advised, injudicious and unpatriotic. The wages received are good.

The "United States Railroad and Mining Register" complains of irregularity in the receipt of the "Miners' Journal." We assure our cotemporary that it is mailed regularly from this office, our printed list precluding the possibility of omission.

Our Government should recognize Liberia and Hayti, and establish commercial and friendly relations with them. We are behind European Governments in this matter, and have consequently, lost many advantages which accrue to their wiser position.

A number of interesting letters from Volunteers; a piece of poetry, by "J. T. B.," a valued correspondent; Cards; "Chronicles of Secessia," remarkably peppery and funny, will be found on the First and Fourth pages of to-day's Journal.

Our Borough Council will not have its annual supper this year; but will appropriate the amount it would take for the supper, to the necessities of Mr. Jacob Brill, who was injured by the premature explosion of a cannon, on the 4th of July last. That will do.

Two Dollar counterfeit notes on the Bank of Pottsville, are in circulation.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Will our cotemporary inform us where that Bank is located? We have no bank of that name, here.

State Treasurer.—It is satisfactory to know that so worthy a man as Henry D. Moore, Esq., has been re elected State Treasurer. He occupied the position during the past year with honor to himself, and to the benefit of the State. Such men go into office with the good wishes of honest men of all parties.

Chaplains.—An effort is making to reduce the pay of Chaplains. It would be more creditable to the movers to devise some plan by which the unworthy in that office might be weeded out. A good Chaplain is worth all the law allows him, while a poor one would be better out of the service than in it, at any price.

The representatives in the State Legislature from this County, are on the following Standing Committees of the House:

Mr. Ryon is a member of the Committees on *Judiciary (Local,)* and *Mines and Minerals.*

Mr. Wolf is a member of the Committees on *New Counties and County Seats,* and *Mines and Minerals.*

Mr. Dougherty is a member of the Committees on *Railroads,* and *Public Buildings.*

Change of Sentiment among Capitalists.—A friend living in New York City, and who frequently dines at one of the club-houses, the resort of capitalists, bankers, etc., informs us that quite a change of sentiment in regard to emancipation, has taken place among these gentlemen. Early in the progress of the Rebellion, they would not listen if the subject of Slavery was introduced. Now they believe, that as Slavery is the cause of the present distracted condition of the country, that it should be wiped out, and forever. The fact is interesting, proving as it does, that the fear among capitalists, of touching the question, is melting away before the stern realities of civil war.

The Rev. Edward C. Jones, of Philadelphia.—The 13th Annual Report of this gentleman, has just reached us, and we are pleased to see that his services as the Chaplain of the County Insane Hospital at Blockley, are crowned with their customary degree of success. The Report is a record of faithful pastoral ministrations, and is also suggestive in many physiological hints pertaining to the interesting department of mental maladies. It is pleasant to find that all the plans originally projected by Mr. Jones have been fully carried out and practically tested, to the advantage and permanent comfort of about 600 patients. But few clergymen have devoted so long a ministry to so self-sacrificing a work. But happily, it has its own rich and full reward in the consciousness that the example of the Master is not lost upon the servant, and that whatever is done to the poor and suffering, for the sake of the Redeemer, is accepted as done immediately to himself.

The "Old Public Functionary" and his Complimentary Ticket.—Mr. H. Davis was in Lancaster with his panorama of the "American Rebellion," before visiting this Borough. His agent resolved to visit "Wheatland," the home of James Buchanan, and "do the agreeable" to the ex-President, in the most approved style. He therefore, called on Mr. Buchanan, who expressed great interest in the success of the young artist, and regretted that the state of his health would hardly warrant his coming in to Lancaster at night, to see the panorama. The agent replied with affability, and without the most remote intention of touching the "O. P. F." on a tender point, "O, sir, that difficulty can be obviated, I think. To-morrow afternoon we give an exhibition for children. Permit me to offer you a complimentary ticket." Mr. B. turned on his heel, on the instant, while the agent covered with confusion at the apparently *mal apropos* suggestion, "fled for safety and for succor" to Lancaster. Poor "Buck." It *was* cruel.

General Lane, a brave and earnest man, goes to Kansas, to raise an army as large as he deems necessary. As to the plan of his campaign, he carries with him a *carte blanche* from the authorities at Washington, to do as he chooses. Untrammeled, he will be felt terribly, by the rebels. His army will be composed of Western pioneers, the riflemen of the Mississippi, and the men who have wrested Kansas from Slavery. Jennison, the "Jayhawker;" Montgomery; Col. Vaughan, formerly the associate of Cassius M. Clay in his emancipation paper, at Lexington; Col. Mitchell, who led a Kansas regiment at the Battle of Springfield; Col. Merritt; Col. Fitzpatrick; a French Shawnee half-breed, of influence with the Indians, and Brant, a Cherokee Indian, will be in his *suite.* With fifty thousand men, Gen. Lane expects to move next month, from Kansas into Texas, and finally to pitch his tent on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. The distance is six hundred miles. With the Union men of Texas, the Indians and negroes, who will flock to his column, he expects to move on, provisioning his army and foraging his horses in great part, upon the country as he goes. When Lane was asked recently, by Gen. McClellan, what he would do if he found no Union sentiment in his progress, he replied that he would take care to leave no disunion sentiments behind him as he progressed. He is a man who means what he says. Lane is confident that before the heat of the Summer the country west of the Mississippi, will not contain a rebel.

THE SITUATION.

It seems to us notwithstanding the decisive blow has not yet been struck, that we have seen the beginning of the end of the rebellion. But a few months back, and the rebels boasted that they would not only seize the Federal Capital, and acquire Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, but would plant their flag and dictate their terms on Bunker Hill. How impotant the threat. The main body of their army "is held" as even the Richmond papers acknowledge, "at Manassas, as in a vice;" Charleston and Savannah are threatened with capture; Missouri is cleared of rebels, while in Kentucky the rebels have just been signally defeated, and are making their last desperate stands in that State, at Bowling Green and Columbus. Irresistible expeditions, such as Burnsides' are on foot for which the rebels are unprepared, and instead of the boasting and vaunting that once was so freely indulged in, their presses utter only the wail of discontent and suffering, or vain regrets that they are powerless against our naval and military forces. The situation at this juncture, is interesting, and we have strong hopes that rebellion will disappear with the snows of the present winter.

Routine of Military Duty at Camp Winfield, N. C.—A correspondent in the 48th Regiment, P. V., now stationed at Hatteras, on the coast of North Carolina, says that the soldiers labor hard one day on the fortifications, and next attend to the following duties. He thinks it is crowding matters somewhat, especially as a great number have neither shoes nor clothing fit to wear:

ROUTINE OF DUTY.

1st Call for Reveille,	6.00 A. M.
Reveille,	6.15 "
Troops under Arms until	6.30 "
Breakfast Call,	6.45 "
Fatigue & Police Call,	7.15 "
Sick Call,	7.30 "
Dress Parade,	8.15 "
Squad Drill,	8.45 "
Recall,	9.45 "
Guard Mounting,	10.00 "
Recall from Police & 1st Serg'ts Call,	10.15 "
Company Drill,	10.30 "
Recall,	11.45 "
Dinner Call,	12.00 M.
Regimental Drill,	12.45 P. M.
Recall,	2.30 "
Company Drill,	3.30 "
Recall,	4.30 "
Retreat at Sunset about	6.30 "
First Call for Tattoo,	7.30 "
Tattoo,	7.45 "
Taps,	8.00 "

Thaddeus Stevens on the Conduct of the War.—In the United States House of Representatives on Wednesday, pending the consideration of the bill making appropriations for executive, legislative and judicial expenses, Mr. Stevens said:

If Jackson was alive and entrusted with the conducting of this war, he would put arms in the hands of people of color, as he did at New Orleans. He would march them into the heart of the rebellion, not to pick cotton and open ports, but to end the rebellion. Then he would hang the leaders. Six months of such a campaign would end the war. We possess all the power under the Constitution to exercise this tremendous power. He would compensate every honest patriotic slaveholder. This would require not more than sixty millions of dollars.—Emancipation is a legitimate means of ending the war forced upon us by the rebels, and all publicists hold that every measure may be exercised to disable the enemy. Besides, it was a noble principle to deliver from slavery an oppressed people. Only one member of the Cabinet had comprehended the proper means of conducting the war, but his voice was isolated. It was like that of one crying in the wilderness, and he has been driven from his place—an exile to Siberia!

Public Plunderers.—A despatch from Washington, states:

The greatest consternation prevails among parties who have heretofore been prominent in obtaining contracts from the War Department. It is understood to be the determination to annul all agreements that are tainted with fraud, or which have been obtained through favoritism or corruption. To this end, the Investigating Committee invite information from all persons who can substantiate their charges. The most powerful attempts will be made to ferret out and bring to justice any man who has been so base as to rob the nation in the hour of her greatest need. And information may be communicated confidentially to Hon. John Covode, who will use it to protect the Treasury.

Robbing the country, when it is struggling against unprecedented difficulties, should be punished by death. Congress would do well to pass an Act to that effect. The people will sustain it.

Secretary Welles has sent into Congress a reply to the charges against him, which if nothing lies behind, seems to us a complete vindication of his course. The only case of fraud apparent, is where the Secretary employed naval officers, while Mr. Morgan appears to have discharged his duties well, faithfully and economically. His commission was not paid by the Government; but by the parties who sold to the Government. No time was permitted for advertising, etc., as the vessels were in immediate demand.

The War Department.—John Tucker, Esq., ex-President of the Reading Railroad Company, and a thorough-going, popular business man, is Second Assistant Secretary of War. He is to have charge of all the transportation by sea, the chartering of vessels, etc.

Letter from Harrisburg.

Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

Contested seats and Investigating Committees—Investigating Committees and contested seats;—day in and day out, these subjects have engrossed the attention of the lower House, and have clogged and retarded all other business to such an extent, that those who predicted a short session, already see the fallacy upon which their hopes were based.

In addition to the case of Cessna *vs.* Householder, there are six other contested seats, and, although Cessna succeeded in unseating Householder, it is highly improbable that any of the others will meet a similar fate. Some of the contestants have scarcely the "baseless fabric of a dream" to base their claims upon. These contests are expensive, and somebody must suffer.

The Senate has passed a joint resolution, to inquire into alleged corruptions used last session to procure legislation for certain corporations. It was taken to the House, where it was tabled, in consequence of resolutions of a similar character pending. One of these was to repeal the bill commuting the tonnage tax. As soon as it was discovered that this bill was in the form of a binding contract between the Commonwealth and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the repeal bill was abandoned, and a resolution offered to appoint a Committee of Investigation. It is alleged, that, if corruption is proved in the passage of the bill, the contract is vitiated. The resolution is still pending, but will doubtless pass.

I am not at a loss what motives to ascribe to those who are engaged in pushing this matter, but, from past experience in matters of this kind, I think the moving spirits will not even make political capital by the effort. All such investigations, heretofore, have ended in smoke, and I predict that this one will share the same fate. If people have been corrupted, it is not likely that they are going to make themselves amenable to the laws, by acknowledging it on a witness stand.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. Lex, of Montgomery, offered a resolution to appoint a committee to go over precisely the same ground went over by a committee appointed by Gov. Curtin, to investigate alleged frauds, in disbursing the funds appropriated by the last session for military purposes. The debate took a wide scope, and finally went into politics, where it was left yesterday.—Its consideration will be resumed at an early day, and it will most likely pass, thus proving that the Democrats have not that unlimited confidence in Jacob Fry that they used to boast of, when that gentleman was the Auditor General of the State. Let the investigation go on. I, for one, feel confident that the Governor will pass the ordeal unscathed.

I send you a copy of a petition, circulated by Mr. Ryon in the House.

[The petition is from Caroline Parkin, praying for a divorce from her husband, George Parkin, on the ground that he does not support herself and children, nor discharge the duties of a husband or father.—Eds. Miners' Journal.]

Although Mr. Reilly, some time ago, presented the petition of two hundred and twenty citizens of West Penn Township, praying for a repeal of the "stricter accountability" law, so far as it relates to that township, no bill for that purpose has followed yet.

In the Senate, to-day, a joint resolution was passed, instructing our Senators and Members of Congress to urge the passage of a law by which the officers of volunteer regiments can secure pay from the time they first enter the service.

Yours, Broad Guage.

FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL, &c.

The New York *Times* presents the following summary of the foreign commerce of New York, for the year ending December 31, 1861:

1861—Foreign specie at New York,		$37,088,000
Less re exported,		4,236,000
Excess of specie imports,		$32,852,000

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

	1861.	1860.
Foreign goods imported,	$125,684,000	229,407,000
Foreign re-exported,	7,209,000	8,023,000
For this market,	$118,479,000	221,384,000
Domestic produce exported,	131,236,000	95,468,000
Specie exported,	4,234,000	42,191,000
Specie imported,	37,088,000	8,090,000
Customs revenue,	21,715,000	36,029,000
Gold from California,	33,495,000	34,465,000

The demand for vessels of every description for Government use has kept all our ship-yards very busy. No branch of trade is at present more prosperous.

Many large contractors have nearly or quite filled their Government orders for clothing. The profits have not equalled anticipations, in consequence of the advance in the price of materials.

Inch by inch the "divine institution" seems to be giving way. It is now apparent that Congress must legislate on the negro question; for how can we otherwise be provided with cotton? Who is to pick it? Who is to order the "vagrants" at Port Royal and elsewhere to prepare the article for market?

The last California steamer brought $710,842 in gold.

The Edinburg, for Liverpool, took out $350,000 in specie.

The Philadelphia Mint is at present coining very little gold or silver.

The entire business of the Sub-Treasury is now transacted with demand notes.

The National Bank Note Company has sent $20,000,000 of new registered stock to Washington.

The city of New York paid the interest due 1st of January, in specie.

The total amount of dry goods imported in 1861, amounted to only $43,000,000.

The exports of flour in 1861, were nearly five million barrels.

The new tariff on sugar, tea, and coffee went into effect December 24th.

The amount we expended in Europe for firearms last year was $22,000,000.

The amount of money already advanced by the banks to the Government is $125,000,000.

The currency of New England, uncurrent, sells at less discount than that of New York—secured.

The Vanderbilt just from Port Royal, brought 3,700 bales of Sea Island cotton. More expected.

The total amount of gold now in the country is estimated at $275,000,000.

GREAT BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

Defeat of Zollicoffer's Army—Gen. Zollicoffer Killed—Gen. Baillie Peyton Killed—Utter Rout of the Rebels—Heavy Loss on Both Sides—Prisoners and Camp Property Taken.

The heart of the country was stirred this week by the news of a glorious and decisive victory in Kentucky, the result of which may be to rescue East Tennessee from the hands of the rebels.

The rebels have placed themselves, with more or less strength, on a line from Columbus, Ky., to Somerset, where the engagement of which we have news took place. Near the latter point, Zollicoffer, with about 8,000 infantry and a battery, was strongly intrenched in a camp at Mill Spring, on the southern bank of the Cumberland River, opposite Somerset. It seems some time ago, however, that several steamboat loads of supplies had gone up the river to him, and that the chief purpose of his presence in that vicinity was to control the coal mines and send supplies to Nashville. The region is rich, too, in forage, and he was availing himself of all the resources of his position. It became desirable, then, to dislodge him.

Brig. Gen. George W. Thomas commanded the division of the Union army just there opposed to Zollicoffer. It was in camp at Somerset—which place is the Capital of Pulaski County, situated about five miles north of the Cumberland River. This portion of our forces was divided; Gen. Thomas, with half of it, passed across the river and threatened Zollicoffer's rear, leaving General Schoepff, with probably from 3,000 to 5,000 men, in camp. Zollicoffer, seeing the impending danger, left his position, crossed the river, and attacked Schoepff, on Sunday. The battle was desperate and long. The result was the total rout of the rebels. Gen. Zollicoffer was killed, and his body left on the field, whence it was taken by our men. In the afternoon or night of Sunday a combined movement was made on the Mill Spring camp by Thomas and Schoepff; but before they reached that point the enemy had fled in dire confusion, leaving behind camp equipage, stores, ammunition, everything.

We are without satisfactory information concerning the numbers of the killed and wounded on either side. The only report which pretends to give figures, says that the rebel loss is 275, and that the 10th Indiana Regiment on our side lost 75. Beyond this we have nothing. It is stated that Baillie Peyton was killed, and the first intelligence received made it appear that it was the ex-Congressman who had fallen; a subsequent dispatch, however, shows that it was a son of his, bearing the same name. Though the losses are not definitely set down, it is understood that they are very heavy on both sides. There were so many Union men of Tennessee in Schoepff's force, whose blood has long boiled with rage at the wrongs and insults they have been compelled to bear till the moment came to strike, that when they were allowed to meet their country's foe, they must have fought with such terrible earnestness as to leave behind them a bloody track.

We must expect now to hear of a retreat from Bowling Green, or a concentration of the rebels at Columbus, of a battle on a great scale there, of the triumph of our arms, and the final destruction of the cause of treason in that section. The thorough and successful reconnoissance just made by Generals Paine and McClernand from Cairo has prepared the way for the most formidable operations against Columbus, and for giving efficient aid to General Buell.

SINGULAR CAREER OF GEN. SCHOEPFF.

A Frankfort, Ky., correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says:

Just now, while all eyes are turned to Somerset and Schoepff's brigade, it may be interesting to supply some particulars in the career of the General who is leading our forces there, and on whose skillful generalship alone we can rely for success against the overwhelming odds.

It is one of the mortifying humiliations, of which the war is bringing so many to the rebels, that the aristocratic Tennessee Congressman (Zollicoffer) who commands the rebel army, has been once ignominiously defeated by, and is now again opposed to, *a late New York hotel-porter!*

When Gen. Schoepff came to this country he was without means. Nothing better offering, he asked and procured the situation of porter in one of the New York hotels, and many a lady who reads the *Gazette* this morning, has had her trunk carried up and down stairs by the present Brigadier-General, whose second victory we are hourly expecting the wires to flash over the country. After a time he went to Washington, where he continued as porter in one of the hotels, till his unvarying politeness and industry brought him under the notice of Mr. Holt. Pleased with his appearance, and determined to see whether he would rise if he had a chance, Mr. Holt gave him a situation in the Patent Office. At first his duties were very humble—carrying bundles, arranging models, and the like; but he was gradually tried on more important labors; and it was still found that whatever he did was well done. A position was then arranged for him more suitable to his newly-discovered abilities.

Mr. Holt continued to take great interest in him, and missed no opportunity for promoting his advancement. When he was transferred to the War Department he took Schoepff with him. An important survey in Virginia chanced to be needed, and Schoepff was intrusted with it. This brought him under the eye of Gen. Scott, and his military education and acquirements were for the first time brought to light. Thenceforward his way was safe. He continued to be employed on important business in the War Department till educated officers began to be demanded for our volunteers, when the New York hotel-porter was appointed a brigadier-general, and sent to protect the State of his benefactor from invasion. Mr. Holt has already the proud satisfaction of knowing that the man he took from hotel drudgery in Washington won Wild Cat. Let us hope it may speedily be added that the same leader has held Somerset.

Later advices in regard to the great victory in Kentucky, state that the rebels ran like sheep, lying on the bank of the river, most of the night of Sunday, and then getting across as rapidly as possible, and still more wildly scattering over the country. Eighty wagon-loads of Quartermaster's and medical stores fell into our hands; 200 dead and wounded were found on the field; Gen. Zollicoffer was taken mortally wounded; he soon expired. Our loss is not definitely stated; the 10th Indiana Regiment lost about 70 in killed and wounded. As to the composition of Gen. Schoepff's force, we learn that the 9th Ohio, 10th Indiana, 2d Minnesota, 18th Regulars, 4th Kentucky, and 10th Kentucky Regiments were engaged. A large part of these came in on Saturday night, after a forced march of 25 miles over heavy roads. Gen. Thomas captured the steamboat, and barges by means of which the retreating rebels crossed the river.

General Thomas' official dispatch about the victory at Mill Spring, says that the rout of the enemy was complete. After getting two pieces of artillery and about fifty wagons across the river, they abandoned the rest of their artillery, ammunition, etc., and dispersed through the mountains completely demoralized and broken up. The property captured consists of ten pieces of artillery, one hundred wagons, twelve hundred horses and mules, between five hundred and one thousand muskets, and several boxes of new arms never opened before, besides abundance of stores of all kinds.

General Thomas makes the killed and wounded at the battle of Mill Spring stand thus: U. S. troops, 39 killed, 127 wounded. Rebels, 114 killed, including General Zollicoffer, 116 wounded, 45 captured, including Lieut. Colonel Carter, of the 17th Tennessee regiment. All the prisoners are uninjured.

AN INTERESTING DECLARATION.

The President on Catching Negroes.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1862.

At the leave taking of Gen. James H. Lane at the White House, on Friday, P. M., a conversation occurred so remarkable and important in its scope, and so evidently designed for the public eye, that I feel at liberty to record it for the readers of the *Tribune.*

There were present at the time President Lincoln, Gen. Lane, Senator Pomeroy, Commissioner Dole, a few members of the House, and a group of officers and clerks from the different departments of Government.

On turning to leave, Gen. Lane said: "Well, Mr. Lincoln, you know my way; I shall pursue the policy with which I began, and somebody will get hurt."

To which the President replied:

"Yes, General I understand you. And the only difference between you and me is, that you are willing to surrender fugitives to loyal owners in case they are willing to return; while *I do not believe the United States Government has any right to give them up in any case.* And if it had, the People would not permit us to exercise it."

Gen. Lane rejoined:

"That remark, Mr. President, makes me happier than anything that has transpired since the commencement of the war. And if you will announce that as the active policy of the Administration, and let us win one victory on it, you will be the most popular man ever on this continent!"

Mr. Lincoln returned a nod of earnest acknowledgment, and another prominent officer present added:

"I have been aching to ask you, Mr. President, why you do not, without asking the consent of Congress, or anybody else, acquire or set apart some territory somewhere in the South, and say to the negroes in the rebel States, 'Here! come out and go over there, and we will protect you in its possession and your own freedom.'"

After some general remarks, the General and his friends withdrew.

The General, with his staff, leaves the city this P. M. for the field of his service in Kansas, and having won the contested seat in the U. S. Senate, he now avows his intention to go before the Legislature of the State which elected him, and return the honor to their hands.

I know the above narration of the conversation of the Chief Magistrate will cause a thrill of gratitude and hopeful confidence in the breasts of thousands and hundreds of thousands whose solicitude and patriotic impatience have shaken their faith in the clearness of the executive head, and in the courage of the hand that is at the helm. May God speed the Right.

W. A. Croffut.

WAR ITEMS.

One hundred and fifty more released Federal prisoners arrived a Fortress Monroe, from Richmond, on Friday.

Gen. Halleck has issued an order that soldiers of his department shall not be turned into negro catchers.

The Union force in South-western Kentucky, is 125,000.

Pennsylvania is the only State in the Union having fifteen consolidated regiments in the field under one commander.

A general of high command in Washington says that the provisions wasted by the army of the Potomac would subsist a French army of equal numbers.

The New York *World* publishes a list of 131 light-houses destroyed and light ships removed by the rebels since the war began.

Col. Brown, the brave defender of Fort Pickens, is compelled by the state of his health to be relieved from his command.

Congress has authorized the appointment of two Assistant Secretaries of War, at a salary of $4,000, for the term of one year.

The last of the expedition of reconnoissance from Cairo into Kentucky has returned to the former place, having seen nothing of the rebels.

Traitors still hang about the War Department, to give important information to the enemy. Catch them, and hang them to the nearest lamp post. That is the best and surest way to serve them.

Governor Curtin has tendered the services of another division of Pennsylvania troops, and says that our State is fully prepared to put in the field more soldiers than any other Commonwealth in the Union.

Com. Tatnall, one of the most distinguished U. S. Navy officers who espoused the rebel cause at the commencement of the war, has recently resigned his position in the rebel navy, and retired from the service in disgust.

It is officially ascertained that 38,382 Missouri volunteers have entered the U. S. service for three years or the war, of which 25,000 are infantry, 3000 artillery and 6000 cavalry.

President Lincoln, as commander-in-chief of the army, has issued an official general order announcing the recent brilliant victory in Kentucky, and returning thanks to the gallant soldiers who achieved it. The conflict is termed the battle of Mill Spring.

All the intelligence which the government receives is to the effect that the rebels will have great difficulty in inducing their twelve months soldiers to remain in the service after their periods of enlistment expire. On the 1st of February the march homeward is likely to begin, unless circumstances unforeseen, at Manassas prevent.

Serious charges are brought against an officer holding a high position in our army—their nature being nothing less than inducing a brother officer in California to resign his position there and join the army of Beauregard, which he did. The traitorous conduct of this Federal officer is proven by the written evidence of his own hand.

An official report from Major General Halleck, of Missouri, has been received, announcing that Major Hubbard's cavalry attacked a rebel force of 900 men at Silver Creek, in Howard county, under Col. Poindexter, on the 18th inst., and routed them. The enemy's loss was 40 killed and 60 wounded. Our loss was 6 killed and 19 wounded. We captured 160 horses, 60 wagons, 105 tents, 80 kegs of powder, 200 guns, and 28 prisoners.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* of the 7th, mourns the effectiveness of the blockade of that port. It admits that New Orleans has been hermetically sealed to the commerce of the world for the last six months, and urges the citizens of Louisiana to make an effort to destroy it, as they have long "waited in vain for the Confederate Government to perform that service."

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 16th inst., says that up to 12th inst., 540 Confederate soldiers had been buried in the Hollywood Cemetery, near that city. The same journal contains an article which complains bitterly of the present position of affairs in the South. It alleges that McClellan holds Beauregard and Johnston in a vice—that the Union armies are preparing to make terrible demonstrations in every direction, and that the only hope for rebel success is to strengthen the forces of General A. S. Johnston, at Bowling Green, so as to enable him to break through our lines in Kentucky, and force his way into Ohio.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, January 25, 1862.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 20,040 00 against 18,791 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The demand for White Ash Chestnut Coal is quite brisk, and prices have advanced. But little Chestnut Coal is made in the Winter season, and as the demand at this time is principally for Lump, and Steamboat sizes for the use of the Government, there is a less quantity than usual made at present.

The trade sums up as follows compared with last year, so far as we have received the returns:

	1861. Week.	1861. Total.	1862. Week.	1862. Total.	Inc. & Dec.
P. & R. R. R.	18,791	183,003	20,040	194,619	11,616
L. Val. R. R.	13,947	101,827	11,076	91,657	d10,170
Scranton S'th	12,295	33,592	13,852	36,263	2,671
Do. North	3,539	9,124	4,801	12,930	3,806
Broad Top		4,483		10,035	5,552
Shamokin	2,763	7,310	1,223	4,456	d 2,654
Treverton	893	3,215	778	2,859	d 356
Sh. Mt., H. T.	601	1,273	196	726	d 546
Lykens Val "	423	1,015	296	1,409	394
	53,284	346,872	52,477	357,154	
	52,477			346,872	
	807			10,282	

We understand the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company propose shortening their road about three and a half miles from the Mahanoy or Ashland Region, by the adoption of a self acting inclined plane on this side of the Broad Mountain, by which the descending loaded Coal cars will draw the empty ones up. This will obviate the use of the most expensive portion of their road for heavy transportation, and will considerably lessen the cost of transportation. The proposed improvement, we learn, will cost about $40,000.

The following letter from a friend in the West, is interesting, showing as it does that as long as seven years ago, the writer and Mr. Dalson, the Engineer, then a resident of this Borough, had conceived the idea of breaking Coal, by means of gangs of hammers, and saving by their "rapid, sharp and elastic blows," the waste caused by the crushing process of the system of breaking now in use. The idea is certainly, novel, and worthy of attention, especially as the subject of the vast waste in breaking Coal in this Region, is one of great interest to the Operator and Landowner:

Lafayette, Indiana, Jan. 17, 1862.

Apropos of Coal Breakers, the late articles in the Journal, with respect to Coal Breakers, recall an investigation of the subject undertaken at my laboratory in Philadelphia about seven years ago, in connection with Mr. Dalson, then of Pottsville.

Mr. Dalson and myself were then engaged upon some experiments on coffee, and consequently being thrown much together, conversed and reflected much upon an improved Coal Breaker, having advanced even so far as to make sketches of models for the purpose of experiments upon the subject. Circumstances having interfered, the experiments were interrupted. Mr. Dalson is now in Russia, and I am in the West, and as there is no prospect of our continuing the subject, it may be well to give our lucubrations on Coal Breakers, not at all from any supposed value in them; but with hope that they may perhaps, furnish a train of thought for some more fortunate or more ingenious inventors.

We soon arrived at the conclusion, that the pulverizing effect of the Coal Breaker in use, was chiefly due to a *grinding* and *crushing* quality of the rollers, which indeed might be lessened, but could not be obviated by a change in the shape and nature of the teeth. A resort was therefore, proposed to the principle of *hammers*, worked by machinery, which appeared the more plausible the more the subject was discussed. At first we imagined a large compound hammer, working somewhat like a pile driver, but under the control of a man who might operate it in some such way as has since been done in the machinery for relieving the strain in laying the cable of the Atlantic Telegraph; that is, by modifying the strength of the blows as required. We soon abandoned this principle as perhaps, worse than that of the present Breaker. It is true that the grinding quality is obviated; but the crushing is intensified. To make a long matter short, it may be crudely stated, that we determined upon trying *gangs* of hammers, with handles of a certain flexibility, worked by machinery so as to give *rapid, sharp and elastic* blows to the lumps of Coal, and capable of being changed so as to adapt not only the degree of sharpness of the hammers, but the kind of blows needed to Coal of different degrees of compactness or easy cleavage. We provided also for the stage upon which the Coal is to be broken was placed; that it might have a grating or opening to remove the Coal as soon as it was broken, screening it at once to its different degrees of fineness; that the Coal might be brought under the action of the hammer either by slightly inclined vibratory planes or by endless bands having the aforesaid openings in them, &c., &c. I ought perhaps, to apologize for offering these imperfect experiments to be printed; but even after a lapse of seven years, reflection impresses the idea that the scheme of breaking Coal by hammers worked by machinery, is plausible. Let us not in this age of sewing machines and steam hammers, doubt the fine, almost *discriminating* powers of machinery, nor the delicacy of touch united with great strength, to be attained by machines so desirable for an improved Coal Breaker.

Charles M. Wetherill.

We are under the impression that a breaker on a principle similar to that adverted to in our correspondent's letter, is now used at the Coal yard of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, near New York.

While on this subject, it may be of interest to state, that R. A. Wilder, Esq., the able Superintendent of the Mine Hill Railroad, has patented an improved Coal Breaker, which, after a fair trial at Mr. Gorrell's colliery, near Ashland, exhibited a saving of between sixty and seventy per cent. on the waste caused by the Battin Breaker. Mr. Wilder's Breaker does not crush, but separates Coal, with a square fracture, which is of course, the important feature of the improvement. It costs no more to put up than the Battin breaker; but costs less to operate. Some difficulty taking place, the rollers were subsequently removed from Mr. Gorrell's operation; but the breaker was entirely satisfactory, as far as we can learn. Coal Operators have not much inducement from prosperity, to make improvements; but if this breaker does what is claimed for it, its operation would soon repay the cost at each Colliery, of its introduction.

The Coal Markets.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1862.

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 30@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

Boston, January 23.—Picton and Sydney Coal are quiet, and prices are nominal at $5 50@$6 ₩ ton. In English Cannel nothing has been done. Anthracite has been in steady retail demand at $5 50@$6 ₩ ton.—*Courier.*

Coal Freights from Philadelphia.

To Boston,	$2 50 @ 2 60	Portsmouth,	$2 60
Portland,	2 50	Bridgeport,	1 75
Newburyport,	2 50	Derby,	95
New Bedford,	2 00	Rhode Island	1 60
Newport,	1 80	Troy,	1 65
New London,	1 80	Albany,	1 60
Norwich,	1 90	New York, 1 50 @	1 60
Hartford,	1 80	Richmond, Va.,	1 92
Pawtucket,	1 70	Alexandria,	3 50
New Haven,	1 75	Washington,	3 50
Newark,	1 60	Fort Monroe,	1 30
Stonington,	1 80	Key West,	6 00
Philadelphia,	1 50	Cuba,	4 25
Taunton,	1 35	Dighton,	2 55
Wareham,	1 18	Danton,	1 05

Freights From Elizabethport.

To Boston,	1 35 @ 1 40	Derby,	
Newburyport,	1 35 @ 1 40	New London,	70
Portland,	1 35 @ 1 40	Bridgeport,	60
Providence,	75	Albany,	
Fall River,	75	Troy,	
Newport,	75	Hudson,	
Taunton,		Poughkeepsie,	
Pawtucket,		Yonkers,	
Norwich,		New Haven,	60
New York,	35	Hartford,	1 25

The freights with no quotations are closed by ice.

Coal Trade by Railroad for 1862.

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

From Port Carbon,	8,380 13
" Pottsville,	83 02
" Schuylkill Haven	9,654 13
" Auburn,	211 07
" Port Clinton,	1,710 06
Total for Week,	20,040 00
Previously this year,	174,579 00
Total,	194,619 00
To same time last year,	183,003 07
Increase so far,	11,615 13

Schuylkill County Railroads 1862.

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.,	9,040 10	29,007 07
Mt. Carbon "	121 16	249 12
Schuylkill Valley "	2,442 11	15,928 16
Mill Creek "	6,314 04	19,269 03
Little Schuylkill "	1,690 06	15,216 13

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1861.

Amount transported during the last month:

	Month.	Total.
Union Canal Railroad,	21,874 00	163,669 16
Swatara Railroad,	2,965 01	27,473 06

Lehigh Valley R. R. for 1862.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	Week.	Total.
Hazleton, (A. Pardee & Co.)	2,298 11	11,842 05
E. Sugar Loaf, (Parker & Co.)	585 09	3,187 15
Council Ridge, (Sharpe, L. & Co.)	850 07	4,372 16
Mount Pleasant,	67 05	263 10
Spring Mt., (Chas. Hampshire.)	1,742 13	12,107 04
Coleraine, (Ratcliff & Johnson,)	582 18	4,636 01
Beaver Meadow,		
N. York & Lehigh, (Taggart & Son,)	364 07	4,976 07
N. Sp. Mt., (J. B. McCreary & Co.,)	1,267 13	12,308 00
S. Sp. Mt., (Dobbin & Co.,)		754 04
Jeddo Mines,	1,302 06	8,878 13
Harleigh,	727 19	5,185 06
German Penna.,	612 03	3,483 02
Ebervale,	706 19	3,987 09
Milnesville,	330 14	3,416 10
Other Shippers,		75 00
Total,	11,076 03	91,656 11
Same time last year,	13,947 04	101,827 08
Decrease,	2,871 01	10,170 13

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

POCKET DIARIES FOR 1862.

A FRESH SUPPLY, of different styles, just received at B. BANNAN'S.

Jan. 25, '62.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE! HIGHLY IMPORTANT! ANOTHER SALE OF GLASS AND QUEENSWARE!

To commence on THURSDAY, January 23d. $800 to be Disposed of in Four Weeks.

Having purchased an invoice of wares at "AUCTION PRICES," the same will be sold without reserve at corresponding rates.

Great Inducements Offered. Prices to Suit Everybody.

This assortment is complete, comprising everything needed for table or toilet furniture—such as Plates Meat Dishes, Sauce Tureens, Tea and Coffee Pots, Covered Dishes, Pickle Plates, Sugars, Creams, Coffee and Teas, Bowls, Ewers and Basins, &c.

Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, Champagnes, Beer Mugs, Preserve Dishes, Fruit Bowls, Spoon Holders, Sugar Bowls, Cream Jugs, Salts, Coal Oil Lamps, &c. &c.

Several CHINA TEA SETS, valued at $10 each, to be distributed among the purchasers, or, in other words, "given away" as premiums, to those who purchase wares to the amount of one dollar or more, during the sale.—The question arises, who shall have them?

Now is the time for housekeepers to replenish their broken sets, or to buy new ones, from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. lower than former rates.

Examine the ware and judge for yourselves.

GEO. R. HOUGHTON, Centre St., between Market and Mahantongo, Next door to Stichter's Stove Store.

Jan. 25, '62. 4-2t

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR ONE DIME!

The BEST and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S

GREAT COUGH REMEDY!!

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is warranted, if used according to the directions, to cure in all cases, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Mad'e ZADOC PORTER'S Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords. Its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, through the lungs. It is not a violent remedy, but emollient,—warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or youngest child.

Mad'e ZADOC PORTER'S BALSAM has been used by the public for over 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it, to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use. The timely use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—Save your Money!!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s. to $1, which do not contain the virtues of a Dime Bottle of Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost any other medicine; and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes recommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customers insist upon having Madame Porter's and none other. Ask for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cts., and in large bottles at 25 cts., and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, NEW YORK.

For sale in Pottsville by JOHN G. BROWN & SON.

Jan. 25, '62. 4-eow1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLEDS! SLEDS!!

BOYS' SLEDS, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

Jan. 18, '62.

SKATES! SKATES!!

A LARGE Assortment, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

Jan. 18, '62.

FIRE-BRICK and Clay, Rosendale and Roman Cement, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

Jan. 18, '62.

COAL OIL, by one or twenty barrels, at lowest market rates, delivered in Pottsville, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

Jan. 18, '62.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1862.

NOW READY, the Tribune Almanac and Political Register for 1862, at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.

Jan. 18, '62.

COAL OIL CHIMNEYS.

30 BARRELS of Flint Glass Chimneys, oval and round, all sizes, at manufacturer's prices, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

Jan. 18, '62.

LANTERNS, to burn Coal Oil, for Railroad Stations, Hotels, Livery Stables, with powerful reflectors. Also, Hand Lanterns for burning Coal Oil, without a Chimney, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

Jan. 18, '62.

MINERS' SUPPLIES.

50 BBLS. best Winter Bleached Oil, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S, Corner Centre and Market sts.

Jan. 18, '62.

$100 OR MORE may be made by any LOCAL AGENT without leaving his home, besides rendering an important service to his neighbors and friends, by selling the OPORTO Grape Vines. For terms to agents address E. WARE SYLVESTER, Lyons, N. Y.

Jan. 4, '61. 1—

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, Feb. 6th, 1862, on the premises of the subscriber, a RED COW, with a white face, the same having come to his place, and no owner appearing to remove her, after due notice being given, according to law. DAVID BROWN, Jr., Oak Hill, Schuylkill County.

Jan. 18, '62. 3-3t

OLDEST INSURANCE CO. IN THE STATE!

FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA—INCORPORATED IN 1794.

Capital, $500,000 00

Assets, January, 1861, $1,231,719 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. 48-1m

COME ALONG,

YOU Gray Bachelors and Old Maids, and you young chaps with red whiskers and sandy moustaches, come along! A few more bottles left of ALEXANDER'S SILAMEAU, for restoring the color of the hair from a gray to a beautiful brown or black. This new and incomparable discovery surpasses all others, for easy application, permanent and natural color, soft and glossy appearance, not staining the skin, producing any shade, without injury to the hair. Price One Dollar. For sale at C. BARLET'S Variety Store, Near the corner of Centre and Market sts.

Pottsville, Jan. 18, '62. 3-tf

HO! FOR HILTON HEAD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been detailed to recruit for the 76th (Zouave) Regiment, P. V., Col. Power, commanding, has opened a Rendezvous at Ward's Hotel, Minersville, Schuylkill County.

The Regiment is now stationed at Hilton Head, S. C., one of the healthiest locations in the country, which the excellent health of the Regiment proves. The climate is fine, and the country beautiful. Soldiers have plenty of the best rations; and good medical attendance in case of sickness.

Young, able-bodied men, wishing to serve their country on the "sacred soil" of South Carolina, would do well to join this Regiment, which is in excellent condition, and well officered.

Pay commences from the day of enlistment.

CHAS. M. BRUMM, 1st Lieut., Co. K, 76th (Zouave) Reg., P. V., Recruiting Officer.

Jan. 18, '62. 3-tf

To Coal Operators and Others.

DEIHM & DUFUR, Sole Agents and Licensees in the Coal Region for the N. Y. W. R. Co., take pleasure in announcing that, in the U. S. Court, Nov. 30, '61, in the suit of said Company *vs.* Geis & Co., of Pottsville. April Sess., '61, No. 6, in Equity, Judge Grier granted an Injunction on *Bill and Answer,* decreeing that Plaintiffs alone own the Henry Jenkins Crimping Patent, for making Coal Screens, &c.

The points involved in Judge Grier's opinion are very important, fully establishing the rights of the Company against the *various devices* used to violate the Patent, and will apply as fully to others making Crimped Screens or work, as to Geis & Co.

It was contended by defendants—1st, That they had the title to the Patent; 2d, That their purchase of machines from Henry Jenkins entitled them to crimp wire and make it into Screens; and 3d and principally, that the Patent was invalid or insufficient, in not stating *how the crimping was to be done.*

"All these positions were ruled *against Geis & Co.,* the Judge particularly remarking, that, as the Patent stated, the crimping might be done in *various ways,* and Jenkins was not bound to say *how he crimped it. If crimped wire be made into meshes,* that violates the Jenkins Patent, which Plaintiffs own.

In notifying our friends and the public, therefore, that we alone in the Coal Region are authorized to manufacture or repair Coal Screens of Crimped Wire, we also caution all persons, *either selling or purchasing* such work, no matter how made, that they are violating our rights, and will be held strictly accountable in damages.

Coal Operators, and the public generally, are hereby notified that the NEW YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY are the sole owners of the Letters Patent of the United States issued to Henry Jenkins, of Pottsville, Pa., bearing date March 6th, 1847, and extended for the term of seven years, from the 6th day of March, 1861, for a new and useful improvement in the *Process of Manufacturing Wire Grating, &c.,* and that all persons infringing the same will be held accountable, and liable to respond in damages, and you are hereby prohibited from making, selling, or using, or continuing to make, sell, or use, Screens, Sieves, or any other article infringing the said patent.

The undersigned, Messrs. Deihm & Dufur, are the sole licensees under the said patent, and the only persons authorized to manufacture and sell articles made according to said patent, within the limits of the Anthracite Coal Region of Pennsylvania. They have associated with them Joseph W. Brock, Esq., of Scranton, as a full and equal partner, and the business will be conducted in the name of Deihm, Dufur & Brock.

The orders of the Coal Trade and others, for any description of Wire Screens, Grating, Sieves, &c., are respectfully solicited, as the undersigned are prepared to fill the same at the usual prices.

SHOPS: *Pottsville*—Corner of Railroad street and Norwegian. *Tamaqua*—Opposite the Columbia House, Railroad st. *Scranton*—Cliff Works.

DEIHM, DUFUR & BROCK, Agents and Licensees.

Dec. 14, '61. 50-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOSS BASKETS, plain and ornamental, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

Jan. 18, '62.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!

AT GEORGE BRIGHT'S HARDWARE AND IRON STORE.

Dec. 7, '61. Centre st., Pottsville.

SMOKING PIPES.

500 BOXES PIPES, assorted quality, by WM. R. BOYER. Centre street, opposite Town Hall.

BRITTANIA Coffee and Tea Pots, Table Mats, Basting Spoons, Flesh Forks, Roasting Pans, Boilers, Saucepans, for sale at the Hardware and Iron Depot. FRANK POTT.

Dec. 21, '61.

WATER-PROOF.

THIS Leather Preservative is the chemical discovery of Professor Olmstead, of Yale College. For sale at the Hardware and Iron Depot.

Dec. 21, '61.] FRANK POTT.

HYACINTH BULBS,

BY the dozen, or single. For sale by B. BANNAN.

Dec. 21, '61.

A NEW BURNER.

CALL AND SEE IT.

COAL OIL WITHOUT A CHIMNEY.

JUST RECEIVED, 17th December, 1861, at GEORGE BRIGHT'S Hardware Store, Centre st., Pottsville.

Satisfaction guaranteed to the purchaser.

Dec. 21, '61.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.

THE PRESERVATIVE renders Leather impervious to water. It renders old and hard Leather soft. It is equal to Rubber in turning water. For sale at the Hardware and Iron Depot.

Dec. 21, '61.] FRANK POTT.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, And Marines, and Widows or other Heirs of those who have died or been killed in the Service. W. R. POTTS, Esq., Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

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. W. R. POTTS, Esq., Pottsville, Pa.

Persons desiring to transact business, with regard to Bounties, Pensions, &c., can have it attended to by calling at the office of W. R. Potts, Esq., Centre street, adjoining Exchange Hotel, where every information will be given.

Dec. 4, '62. 1tf

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 1st of February, 1862, at the Public House of John Moyer, in North Manheim Township, Schuylkill County, at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

A FARM,

consisting of about 100 acres, situated in North Manheim Township, Schuylkill County, adjoining lands belonging to the Schuylkill Navigation Company, Jacob Bock and William Lloyd. About 35 acres of the land is cleared, and the balance is wood and sprout land. There are erected on the premises, a one and-a-half story frame house, a frame barn, and a well of good water near the door. The land is in good condition, and, as it is near one of the best markets in the State, it is a very desirable property.

Terms and conditions will be made known on the day of sale. LYDIA DeLONG, Executrix. BENJAMIN DeLONG, Executor.

Jan. 11, '62. 2-3t

CUTTA-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.

Oct. 12, '61. 41-1y

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 as 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.

Also for sale at the Bookstore of the subscriber. B. BANNAN.

Oct. 17, '61. 41-1y

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, AND LIFE BITTERS,

ARE pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the human system.—They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, *all bilious complaints*—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by these remedies.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR

Removes the morbid and bilious deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Much better than pills, and much easier to take.

Darling's Life Bitters

Is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street, New York, writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR AND LIFE BITTERS,

And now consider myself *entirely cured.*"

Hon. John A. Cross writes, "Brooklyn, March 15, 1860. In the Spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of *DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR.* It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860.—I had a difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, AND LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Tebow, 11 Christopher street, N. Y., writes:—"Feb. 20, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to

Darling's Liver Regulator,

in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1860. In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS,

and was *entirely cured.* I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: "August 5, 1860.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR.

I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a

FAMILY MEDICINE,

When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops, and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or Remedies will be sent according to your directions, by mail or express, post-paid. Address,

DAN'L S. DARLING, 102 Nassau St., New York.

Put up in 50 cent and $1 Bottles each.

For sale in Pottsville by the following Druggists: J. C. C. HUGHES, JOHN G. BROWN & SON, HENRY SAILOR.

Jan. 11, '62. 2-6m

Postscript.

Saturday, January 25, 1862.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

The Burnside Expedition—The Battle of Somerset, Ky.—McClellan and the Hutchinson Family—More Cotton from Port Royal—Mason and Slidell—Confirmation of Generals Schoepff and Ord, &c., &c.

The Norfolk *Day Book,* of Wednesday, has a despatch dated Goldsboro, January 21, 4 o'clock P. M., announcing that one hundred Federal vessels of the Burnside expedition are inside of Pamlico Sound, and twenty large steamers outside. No attack had been made, but the women and children were leaving Newbern, N. C., where a fight was expected.

As General Burnside's expedition has now reached its point of operation, we subjoin a description of it:

"The total land force of this division may be summed up as follows: Fifteen full regiments and one battalion of infantry; one battery of six pieces of field artillery; forty-five rifled guns, distributed through the fleet, or a total of fifty-one guns at the disposal of the land forces. The regiments are, with two or three exceptions, up to the standard of 1000 men; and adding the gunners in charge of the fleet, the total fighting force amounts to fully 16,000 men, aside from the naval vessels.

"The total number of vessels of all kinds, aside from the naval forces, is forty-five, and are divided as follows: Nine steamers, nine propellers or gun-boats, four ships, five barques, one brig, seventeen schooners and five floating batteries. These steamers are all unarmed, and are intended exclusively for carrying troops. Their capacity ranges from five hundred to one thousand men each; the Northerner being the largest and the Scrawan the smallest of the number. The gunboats will both carry troops and assist in attack."

We have at length a connected statement of the battle of Somerset. It was won by a desperate bayonet charge made by the 9th Ohio, 2d Minnesota and 4th Kentucky regiments, before which the enemy broke and fled from the woods in which they lay concealed. General Thomas commanded in the battle. Our troops behaved gloriously. The rebels were commanded by Crittenden and Zollicoffer. They had 8000 men in the battle, while our force engaged was not more than 3000.

It is now said that the action of General Franklin in expelling the Hutchinson family from the Potomac camps, on account of the singing of an Anti Slavery song, was agreeable to General McClellan, who at once issued an order forbidding them to sing any more within his jurisdiction.

By the arrival at New York of the steamer Atlantic from Port Royal, with fifteen hundred and twenty-five bales of cotton, we learn that there were over sixty vessels at Port Royal. Military affairs were in *statu quo,* and no forward movement had taken place.

The British gunboat Racer, at New York from Bermuda, reports that the steamer Rinaldo arrived there on the 11th, and had sailed for St. Thomas, with the traitors Mason and Slidell on board.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Schoepff and Ord as Brigadier Generals, the former for services in the field at Somerset, and the latter at Dranesville.

The Senate on Tuesday, passed a resolution declaring that Ward C. Lamon, Marshal of the District of Columbia, had been guilty of contempt of that body.

By order of Gen. Sherman, a correspondent of the New York *Times* has been sent from Port Royal on account of alleged disrespectful language used in speaking of the officer named.

The Trent Affair.

By the steamship *City of New York,* which left Queenstown on the 9th inst., we learn that news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell reached London on the preceding day, and so immediately re-established confidence, that Consols at once advanced from one to one and a quarter per cent. In England, therefore, "the long agony is over." The joint preparations for the worst, made by Lord Palmerston and Russell, on their own responsibility without consulting the pleasure of Parliament, has been thrown away. It is estimated that as much expense as $5,000,000 was thus most needlessly incurred—by no means a desirable outlay, at a moment when the Financial Minister will have to announce to Parliament a deficit of nearly $20,000,000 on the year's revenue.—In all probability, there will be a change of Ministry in England before the end of March—if not earlier. The adjustment of the *Trent* difficulty will clear the way for the displacement of Palmerston and Russell.

From Mexico.

Dates from Vera Cruz are to Jan. 7, six days later.—The Spaniards there are blockaded and harassed. Neither milk, meat, nor fresh provisions are to be had, and sentinels, posted at no great distance from the fortifications, are shot by the Mexicans. There are only 6,000 Spanish troops at Vera Cruz. Three thousand more are at Havana, awaiting transportation. It is not believed that a greater number can be spared from Cuba. Two thousand French soldiers are at Vera Cruz, where the English and French forces are rendezvousing, preparatory to a descent upon Tampico and Matamoras.

Tax on Newspapers.

It is thought that among other taxes there will be a tax upon newspapers, of one quarter or one half of one cent upon each issue.

Thirty-Seventh Congress—First Session.

In the United States Senate on Monday, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up, several amendments proposed by the Finance Committee adopted, and the bill passed. In the House, W. A. Hall, Representative from the Fifth district of Missouri, appeared was sworn in and took his seat. A resolution was adopted confiscating certain lands in Nebraska which had been granted to Alabama. The Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire whether further legislation was necessary to secure to the relatives of volunteers who have been killed in battle or died from wounds or disease the bounty provided for by the act of Congress passed in July last. Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, reported a bill which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, discharging from the service, on the 1st of March, the bands of the volunteer regiments. Mr. Allen, of Ohio, offered a resolution, that in the judgment of the House no part of the appropriation now or hereafter made, nor of taxes now or hereafter to be laid by Congress, shall be used in or applied to the prosecution of a war for the emancipation of slaves in the slaveholding States of the Union. On motion of Mr. Blake, of Ohio, the resolution was tabled. Yeas 91, nays 37. The Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to report on the expediency of a stamp tax on bank notes.

In the Senate on Tuesday, a resolution was adopted, to allow certain officers to receive presents from the Japanese Government. A resolution was adopted that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of so amending the naturalization laws as to confer the right of citizenship on foreigners who may serve in the present war.

In the House the bill requiring newspapers to pay postage, was laid on the table—yeas 78, nays 60.

In the United States Senate on Wednesday, the resolution from the House, appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the Central Investigating Committee, was concurred in. The bill from the House, providing that the examination of witnesses before Congressional investigating committees, shall not excuse them from answering in a court of law, was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, and after several ineffectual efforts to amend it was passed.

In the House, the bill to increase the clerical force in the War Department was reported and passed. On motion of Mr. Blair, it was resolved that the President be requested to inform the House whether the act of Congress, requiring officers of the regular army appointed from civil life to be assigned to the recruiting service, had been complied with, and if so, how many officers have been so employed since the passage of the act of Congress. Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of War, if not incompatible with the public interests, to inform the House, whether, in the judgment of the Department, a sufficient military force can be extended to the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in order that the road may be repaired. Mr. Spaulding, of New York, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for the funding of the floating debt of the United States. The bill was made the special order on Tuesday next.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, *Friday, Jan. 17.*—Senate.—Mr. Reilly presented a petition of citizens of the borough of Pottsville and Norwegian townships, Schuylkill County, praying for a change in the limits of said borough. Referred. Mr. Reilly read in place, a bill entitled "An Act supplementary to the several acts of Assembly, incorporating the borough of Pottsville." Referred.

Monday, Jan. 20.—Senate.—Mr. Lowrie offered a series of resolutions providing for a joint committee to investigate the charges of corruption against the members of the last Legislature. After earnest speeches by Messrs. Lowrie and McClure, it was adopted unanimously.

House.—Both Houses then met in joint committee to choose a State Treasurer, and the Hon. H. D. Moore was re-elected. The vote for State Treasurer stood thus: 1st ballot—Moore People's, 66; McClintock, 10; McGrath, 56. 2d ballot—Moore, 66; McClintock, 22; McGrath, 44. 3d ballot—Moore, 71; McClintock, 5; McGrath, 56.

Tuesday, Jan. 21.—Senate.—The bill supplementary to the act incorporating the borough of Pottsville, was reported by the Committee of Corporations.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.—House.—A resolution protesting against the State delegation in Congress agitating the abolition of slavery was referred to the Committee on Federal Resolutions. A resolution to appoint a committee to investigate and rake up again the complaints about frauds on the Pennsylvania volunteers, was offered, and a political debate ensued.

Park Benjamin lectured in Philadelphia the other evening, on "The Bright Sides of the War." In it he said:

There is another bright side to the war. I allude to the emancipation of the slaves. (Applause.) I have not been an Abolitionist, neither am I a corrupt politician; but I am a partizan in favor of a free North, a free East, a free West, and a free South. (Applause.) I am in favor of freedom everywhere upon God's footstool. (Applause.) Slavery has always been, and will always be, the curse of any government that sustains it. It was the origin of this war, and it must be its termination. Hide this truth as you may, you cannot alter, modify or destroy it—it is self-restoring—This war will end in the crucifixion of slavery itself. Slavery is execrable, and is opposed to the letter and spirit of the religion of Christ.

New Philadelphia Literary Society.—This society was organised on the 15th inst. The question of Wednesday evening last was decided in the negative. The following are the exercises for next meeting, January 29th:—Reader, T. J. O'Brien; subject for discussion—"Does the Poet exert a greater influence than the Orator?"—Affirmative, Messrs. Foley and Miller. Negative, Messrs. Wasley, Lewis and O'Brien.

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,	5 75		
do do superfine,	5 50		
Rye Flour, do	4 00		
Wheat, prime white, ₩ bushel,	1 40		
do prime red, do	1 25		
Soup Beans, do	1 50		
Dried Peaches, pared, ₩ pound,	8		
do do unpared, do	7		
Dried Apples, do	7		
Rye, ₩ bushel,	60	Butter per pound	12 @ 15
Corn, do	60	Shoulders	6 @ 7
Oats, do	35	Hams,	12½
Potatoes, do	45	Lard,	10
Timothy Seed,	2 00	Beef, hind quarter ₩	9
Clover Seed,	4 50	do fore quarter ₩	6
Hay, per ton,	14 00@16 00	Plaster, ₩ ton	$6 50
Eggs, dozen,	14	Salt, per sack,	1 25

POTTSVILLE PRODUCE MARKETS. (Retail Prices.)

FLOUR, &c.—Extra Family Flour, $3 50; extra do $3 25; superfine do $3 00 ₩ bbl; and Rye Flour at $4 75. Buckwheat Flour at $3 50 ₩ Hund. Rye Chop at 90 cts.; Corn Meal $1 60 and Middlings 90 cts. ₩ bushel. GRAIN.—Rye sells at $1 00 ₩ bu. Corn 70 do; Oats 40 do.

MEATS.—Beef sells at 8 @ 11 cts. ₩ lb; Mutton 6 @ 12 do. 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 16 cts. ₩ dozen.

SUGARS.—Sugar House 8 cts ₩ lb. Cuba 8 do. Havana 10 do. "B" 10 do. "A" White 11 do. Crushed 12 do. Pulverized 12 do.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—Apples $1 @ $1 25 ₩ bushel; Potatoes $1 00 do. Onions 12½ cents ₩ half peck; Sweet Potatoes 12½ @ 25 cents ₩ half peck; Cabbage 2 to 4 cents ₩ head.