Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

The mortar squadron at New York, is ready for sea. Its destination is a secret.

Remember that every friend of Slavery is an enemy of the Republic.

Hon. David Wilmot will accept our acknowledgments for an interesting public document.

The Kentucky army under Nelson and Mitchell is in motion, and we may hear at any moment of the occupation of Bowling Green by the Federal troops.

Sorghum in Ohio.—About 3,000,000 gallons of sirup were made in Ohio last fall, which has been sold at an average of 50 cents per gallon, or about 1,800,000. The sugar made is said to be of very fine quality and handsomely crystalized.

Dr. Ives, chief correspondent of the New York *Herald*, at Washington, was arrested this week, as a spy, and sent to Fort McHenry. The *Herald* takes the matter coolly, probably thinking, in dealing with such a man as Stanton, that Fallstaff's opinion is correct, "discretion is the better part of valor."

Lord Russell's reply to Mr. Seward, on the Trent affair, is certainly very able. The argument is skillfully and adroitly handled. Lord Russell concludes his dispatch as follows:

"Happily all danger of hostile collision on this subject has been avoided. It is the earnest hope of her Majesty's Government that similar dangers, if they should arise, may be averted by peaceful negotiations conducted, [illegible] in a spirit which befits the organs of two great nations."

The land forces of Burnside's expedition, which is now in North Carolina, consists of seven full regiments and one battalion of infantry; one battery of six pieces of field artillery; forty-five rifled guns, 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 the total fighting force amounts to fully 15,000 men. The Pennsylvania 51st Regiment, Col. Hartranft, is in the Second Brigade, Gen. Jesse L. Reno.

Two disreputable *attachés* of that notorious sheet, the New York *Herald*, are under arrest, one, Dr. Ives being a spy, the other, Mr. Henry Wikoff, for disrespect to the House, in refusing to answer how he came in possession of a copy of the President's last annual Message, and published it in the *Herald*, before it was read in Congress. We think the sooner Bennett himself receives the cold shoulder at the White House, the better it will be for the present Administration. But few Presidents have survived the adulations of the creature. His enmity and abuse are much to be preferred, if the regard of respectable people is any consideration.

The New Hampshire factories are busy. The Manchester Print Works are running their machinery full time. The Stark Mills are running two-thirds of their machinery four days in the week, consuming over 100 bales of cotton per week. The Amoskeag are running their cotton mills on reduced time—use about 100 bales each week. On the first day of January they had 4,000 bales of cotton on hand, which stood them less than 12 cents per pound. The great machine shop belonging to the Amoskeag Co., has a contract with the War Department for making 40,000 rifled muskets of the Springfield pattern.

There are strong proofs that the Union feeling exists to a great extent in the South. When our gunboats went up the Tennessee River as far as Florence, Alabama, they were received with wild, irrepressible, and most sincere joy by the people along the shores. Old men, young children, youths, women, and maidens, turned out to greet the flag they had so long known only in dishonor and under insult. They wept tears of exultation and brought gifts of their substance to the friends who represented the Government they loved. At various places the officers went ashore without arms or guards, and before them were lavished the hospitalities of rejoicing homes.

Preserving Railroad Timbers.—J. Culbert, of the North London Railway has patented a composition for treating railway timber to preserve it. The composition consists of charcoal in fine powder, coal tar and quick-lime sifted. The tar is heated in an iron vessel, then the charcoal and lime are added in equal quantities, making about ten per cent of the whole mixture. When it has boiled for one hour, the timber may be immersed in it for a few minutes, then taken out and laid aside to cool. This composition may also be applied hot, with a suitable brush, as a paint for coarse boards, and for iron work laid in the ground or otherwise exposed, as it prevents it from rusting.

Mr. Henry L. Acker announces that his connection with *The Democratic Standard* published in this Borough, has ceased, and that he is succeeded by Mr. Thomas J. McCamant. If the announcement embraced an assurance that by the change the unpatriotic proclivities of the *Standard*, would undergo a alteration, none would welcome the change more heartily, nor the newly announced editor with more satisfaction than we. Besides the fact that the most ultra partizan, and strongly apologetic secession articles that appeared in the columns of the *Standard*, during the past few months, were written we presume, by Mr. McCamant, will give the newly announced editor no claim upon the confidence of the patriotic in this community; nor does it augur well for the future influence for good of that paper.

The Expenses of the War to the South.—The greatest secresy prevails in regard to the operations of the Confederate Treasury, no report ever being made or even asked for. The only limit to the issues of its promises to pay is the capacity to print and sign them. Notwithstanding this unlimited scope of issue the Government owes large sums to contractors and others engaged in operations with it. Loud complaints are constantly being made of this; several millions being owed in New Orleans. After a careful calculation on data obtained from the best sources, it is thought that the daily expenses of the war to the Confederate States, owing to the inflation of prices, and the corruptions of the government, is at the rate of over two millions of dollars a day, or fully equal to ours, while their entire army is not half of ours, and a navy they only have on paper and on the stocks.

The Supplement to the Act relating to the Better Protection of the Wages of Labor.—We are informed by a letter from Harrisburg, that Mr. Ryon told Mr. Reilly, as an argument in favor of the bill, that the business men of Tamaqua, approved it. We are authorized to state positively, that such is not the case. Not only do the business men of Tamaqua oppose the movement, but every laboring man who understands the provisions of the supplement, and has a proper regard for the interests of his employer as well as for his own, also opposes it. In almost every instance, the present law fully protected laboring men in their wages, and no change especially one of an oppressive nature, is desired by employers or employed. Should the Supplement be adopted, it will be a clog upon the interests of this Region. That is clear. Litigation may be benefited. Laboring interests not a particle.

It was feared that a rupture was imminent between France and the United States, and that the Emperor Napoleon, on the 27th ult., when the sessions of the French Chambers were opened, would take the initiative. By late arrivals from Europe, these fears have been dissipated. He contented himself with expressing a regret that French commerce was deranged by the existing difficulties in this country, and announcing that, so long as a rigid blockade was maintained by our navy, it was the duty of foreign nations to abstain from any violation of it. It is true that we have rumors of his intention to forcibly break the blockade. We have no confidence in them. The mass of French trade is with the North, and to cut it off entirely, by war, would be folly. Napoleon hates and fears our institutions; but he is not a fool.

We have it on good authority, that within the past week, Hon. David Wilmot and Hon. Simon Cameron have been in Harrisburg, and that the matter of substituting Mr. Wilmot as Minister to Russia, in place of Mr. Cameron, was the subject under consideration. The prime movers in this new arrangement, are said to be parties who through the complaisance of Mr. Cameron, have made fortunes during this war, and who not yet gorged, are anxious to keep Mr. Cameron in this country, for the purpose of adding to their ill-gotten gains, through his influence. We respect Mr. Cameron for the labors he has performed. We believe that he endeavored to do his duty while Secretary of War; but that the pressure upon him of hordes of rapacious and thieving Democrats, whose trade is raids in every imaginable shape, on the public treasury, was too strong, and that he deviated from the strict line. We hope that Mr. Cameron will repudiate this new movement. If not, the President we trust, will not consent to the proposed change.

Com. Foote preached in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday last, at Cairo, Illinois, in the absence of the Pastor, from the text "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me." The audience were much affected in hearing the same voice which so lately rang out in command, at the capture of Fort Henry, expounding the word of God. He is from New England.

Fearful Coal Mine Accident.—223 Men and Boys Killed at Hartley New Pit, Northumberland Co., England.

Editors Miners' Journal:—A few extracts from English papers received last evening, respecting the recent appalling calamity at Hartley Colliery, will no doubt be interesting to many of your readers.

Hartley Colliery is situated on the Blythe and Tyne Railway, about 6 or 7 miles North of Shields, and about one mile from the sea, and was worked by Messrs. John Carr & Co. The Coal is of very superior quality for steam purposes, and is known in market as the "Hartley Steam Coals." The Colliery is held under lease from Lord Hastings, and embraces about 3900 acres of Coal. The veins were worked at this Colliery to a considerable extent, even during the last century, but the shaft and improvements are of recent date. Three workable seams or veins of Coal were cut in sinking the shaft,—1st the "High Main," at 228 ft. 2d the "Yard Coal" at 390 ft. and 3d, the "Low Main," at about 600 ft. from the surface. All three seams have been worked simultaneously, but latterly the lower seam only has been in active operation, from which 90 to 100,000 tons per year have been shipped. The Colliery was worked by means of a single shaft of 12 ft. diameter, which was the only communication from the surface to the lower seam. A small shaft, or what in the North of England is called a "staple," was sunk from the surface to the "High Main," and also from the Yard Coal to the Low Main, but there was no communication between the High Main and Yard Coal, except the shaft. For the purposes of ventilation the shaft was divided in the centre by a strong plank brattice, extending the whole depth of the shaft. The air [illegible] down one side of this brattice, through the various workings, and up the shaft on the opposite side. The sides of the shaft from the surface down to where the rock was strong enough to stand without support was strongly walled up with stone cut to fit the circumference of the shaft. One side of the brattice above referred to, was fitted up with guides and cages for the purpose of hoisting the Coal, and ingress and egress of men and boys to the workings. The other side contained the pumps requisite to drain the mines of the large quantity of water met therein. The Colliery it appears, has at all times been subject to heavy floods of water, and some 6 or 7 years ago, the workings were completely inundated, in consequence of the machinery being too light. About 4 years ago the present pumping engine of 400 horse power was erected. It is constructed (as are all the pumping engines in the North of England) with a beam, the cylinder being attached to one end of the beam, and the pump rod at the other end. In this instance, the beam was made in two pieces, firmly held together by bolts and joints. The depth of the beam in the centre was 8 ft. and 5 inches thickness of metal at the thinnest part, the whole weighing about 40 tons.

It is quite common in the North of England for a Colliery to be worked by two sets, or shifts of miners, following each other into the same breasts or working places, the other hands employed in loading the Coal, and transporting it to and up the shaft, working, but one shift of about 10 hours.

At the Hartley Colliery, one shift of miners descended about 1 o'clock in the morning, and at 9 to 9.30 those men were relieved by another shift. The latter had all descended, and but two cages of eight men each had been hoisted, and a third containing eight more was about half way up the shaft, when, at about half past 10 o'clock on Thursday, 16th January last, the beam of the pumping engine broke in the centre, and the outer half, weighing about twenty tons, was precipitated down the shaft. In its progress, it struck the upper part of the brattice dividing the shaft for the purposes before mentioned, and carried it away; it also tore away a large portion of the walling, and a large quantity of loose ground fell [illegible] the shaft, with the stones and other rubbish, filled up the lower portion of the shaft to a considerable distance above the Yard Coal, and thereby shutting off all access to the men below. Of the eight men ascending in the cage, [illegible] killed by the avalanche of falling rubbish, and three were carried some distance down the shaft and died [illegible] injuries before they could be rescued. An attempt was made to hoist one man by means of a [illegible] rope; he fell out and was killed. [illegible]

Steps were at once adopted to secure the sides of the shaft temporarily, so that the work of clearing the debris out of the shaft could be proceeded with; but the timber, stones, &c., were packed in so firmly that the progress was extremely slow. About noon on Monday, 20th January, the men at work observed smoke percolating through the debris. This was taken as an indication that the men below had kindled a fire. At about 4 or 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, a portion of the debris fell suddenly, when the "Stythe" (blackdamp) rose and overpowered the men at work in the shaft. The men when taken out, were quite stupefied. Before further progress could be made in removing the debris, a temporary brattice had to be put down the shaft, to provide ventilation. About noon on Wednesday, the brattice had been completed, and men were again able to descend to the top of the debris, and two men worked through the hole left by the falling debris and into the furnace drift of the Yard Coal, where they found tools laying, with which the entombed men had been assisting to extricate themselves, but were unable to proceed and were taken out of the shaft in an exhausted condition. At about 4 o'clock, two men volunteered to descend. On their return, they reported having seen numbers of dead bodies in the Yard seam, and it was considered quite evident that all men and boys, that were down the shaft when the accident occurred, were dead. Meanwhile, the work of clearing the shaft to the Yard Coal, was proceeded with the utmost vigor. The upper part of the shaft, however, where the walling had been carried away, continued to fall, and it was found necessary to suspend operations below, and secure more firmly the upper part of the shaft. On Friday morning, 24th January, the men resumed the work of removing the debris. In a short time several were brought up, suffering from the effects of the stythe. One man, named Chapman, was brought up in a sling, in a helpless and apparently lifeless condition. He was, after much trouble, recovered. Another, named Thos. Cousins, was led forward by his comrades. He was like a man under the influence of "laughing gas." He offered to fight; he declared himself drunk, and he laughed as a half intoxicated man might do; and yet this man's son lay at that moment amongst the slain, far below the spot where Cousins was raving, from the effect of a similar cause which has proved fatal to his son. A consultation of the medical men on the ground resulted in a suspension of the work in opening the shaft to the Yard Coal, so as to obtain access to the bodies of the dead, until the ventilation had been improved. Meanwhile, the workings had been entered to some extent, and vast numbers of dead bodies had been found, placing beyond doubt, the inevitable fact that all down the shaft at the time of the accident, had perished.

Further information regarding this accident may reach us in a few days, of which I will advise you in time for your next week's issue. Yours respectfully,

G. K. S.

WAR ITEMS.

The rebel troops at Norfolk are being rapidly sent south, as far as Mobile.

A difficulty has occurred with the Sutlers of Sickles' Brigade, and they have all been placed under arrest.

The Norfolk papers admit that the Merrimac is a lamentable failure.

Secretary Stanton has telegraphed to Gen. Halleck a message of thanks and commendation for his conduct of the Western Department. Gen. McClellan also telegraphed to Halleck to thank Grant, Foote, and their commands, for him, and he signs it as "Commander-in-Chief."

The rebel steamer Calhoun was not burned as reported. Her rebel crew set fire to and abandoned her, but her Union captors extinguished the fire and saved the boat and cargo. The latter contained 50,000 pounds of gunpowder, 10,000 pounds of saltpetre, 400 casks of Coffee, etc.

The rebel force from Texas under Gen. Sibley, numbering 2500, is again threatening New Mexico. They have issued a proclamation and advanced against Fort Craig, while another body of rebels was threatening Fort Union. Martial law had been proclaimed in New Mexico, and the militia are being drafted for defence. Expresses had been sent to Colorado to procure aid from there.

The army of Gen. Grant, was at late accounts, still encamped at Fort Henry, preparing for further movements. Reinforcements were expected from Cairo. An unfinished fortification Fort Herman, opposite Fort Henry, had been seized and occupied. The late rebel garrison of Fort Henry has taken refuge at Fort Donelson, making the force there between 8000 and 10,000. The rebel steamer Orr, chased by the U. S. gunboat Conestoga, was fired by the crew and abandoned. Several other rebel steamers have been captured.

In the various battles and skirmishes that took place during the month of January this year, between the Union and rebel forces, the following is the aggregate of the killed, wounded and missing:

	Union.	Rebel.
Killed,	48	256
Wounded,	185	383
Missing,	—	314
Total	233	1013

Since the breaking out of the rebellion, the southern confederacy has lost the following named rebel generals: Major General David E. Twiggs, resigned; Brigadier General Henry R. Jackson, resigned; Brigadier General Robert S. Garnett, killed; Brigadier General W. H. T. Walker, resigned; Brigadier General Barnard E. Bee, killed; Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow, resigned; Brigadier General Thomas T. Fauntleroy, resigned; Brigadier General John B. Crayson, died; Brigadier General Felix K. Zollicoffer, killed; Brigadier General Philip St. George Cocke, committed suicide; Brigadier General Lloyd Tilghman, taken prisoner.

Brigadier General Charles P. Stone, was arrested on Sunday last, and sent to Fort Lafayette. The following is the substance of the charges against him:

1. For misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff.
2. For holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp.
3. For treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort or strong work, since the battle of Ball's Bluff, under his guns, without molestation.
4. For treacherous design to expose his forces to capture and destruction by the enemy under pretence of orders for a forward movement from the commanding General which had not been given.

A court martial will be speedily ordered.

BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
ITS FIRST TERRIBLE BLOW.
CAPTURE OF ROANOKE.
Direct News from the Enemy.
REBEL FLEET COMPLETELY DESTROYED.
Elizabeth City Abandoned and Destroyed by Fire.
2500 Rebels Taken Prisoners.

The intelligence from the Burnside Expedition, is glorious. The victory there is more complete and gratifying than even our most cheerful anticipations painted. Our details come from rebel sources, and are marked by exaggerations and obscurity. After being made straight, and having their foggy atmosphere cleared up, the main features of the narrative are as follows:

Our troops, said by the *Richmond Examiner* to be 15,000 in number, attacked Roanoke Island, held by 3,000 rebels—as stated upon the same authority—destroyed or captured the fleet of Commander Lynch, took the Island, and made prisoners of the entire hostile force, excepting only a few stragglers who managed to escape. The losses are not known; for on this point the rebels are incorrigible liars. They say that their loss is 700, and ours more than 1,000. We may be certain that they do not exaggerate their own disaster; inasmuch, however, as they base their calculations of our loss upon the supposed execution of a couple of thirty-two pounders, we may throw away their estimate, as far as our side is concerned, and wait for more trustworthy news. Among the rebels wounded were O. Jennings Wise, son of the Ex-Governor, and several officers of rank. Gov. Wise himself was too unwell to take part in the fight, but was removed during the engagement to Norfolk.

On Sunday our troops advanced to Elizabeth City, prepared to make an attack upon it. The inhabitants fled; first, however, they burned the town. Elizabeth City was situated about twenty miles from the mouth of the Pasquotank River. It communicates with Norfolk by means of the Dismal Swamp Canal, it being about fifty miles southward of that city. The timorous people looked for an immediate advance upon Norfolk. Whether that is part of Gen. Burnside's plan a few days will show; for he lets no grass grow under his feet. The latest statement as to the movements of the Union forces is to the effect that they were pushing on to Edenton, which is a town and port at the head of Edenton Bay, opening upon Albermarle Sound.

The Rebel newspapers are in a low state of spirits, and occupy themselves chiefly in showing that if they had been strong enough, if Col. Henningsen had been on hand, if they had possessed a large force of artillery, if their "little fleet" had not run out of fuel and ammunition, they might have successfully resisted the vigorous attack of the Union army. They need all the comfort they can get from this source, and we will not find fault with their moanings.

Particulars of the Fight at Fort Henry.

IMPORTANCE OF THE FORT AS A STRATEGIC POINT.

In our last we gave briefly the fact that Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, had been captured by the Union forces. We now have additional particulars of the capture, which are interesting:

Fort Henry as a Strategic Point.

All the attempts yet made to describe and locate Fort Henry have been failures, because all have been more or less inaccurate; and the importance of Fort Henry as a strategic point has been under estimated. But, from the adroitness with which the expedition against that point was conducted, it is evident that Gen. Halleck knows the minutest fact about the territory which he is to occupy and hold. Many people will have it still that Fort Henry is in Kentucky. It is in Tennessee, in the northwestern corner of the State, on the eastern shore of the Tennessee river. By courtesy it is called a fort, but it is only an extemporaneous fort, and has nothing but earthworks and some batteries. At this point there is a ferry across the river, and this our forces have taken possession of. The ferry connects and continues the important line of railway from Memphis to Clarksville, so that, this ferry in our possession, the railway connection across the State is cut off. By holding the ferry, we cut off railway communication between Columbus and Bowling Green. In fact, Gen. Grant controls at the ferry nearly one half of the railways of Tennessee. He is in the rear of Columbus, and in the rear of the rebel Gen. Buckner at Bowling Green. But as Gen. Halleck's command does not extend beyond the Cumberland to the eastward, it is not to be supposed that Gen. Grant has any immediate designs upon Buckner. We shall soon expect to hear however, that Federal troops are departing from the ferry for the investment of Columbus on the land side.

With the aid of a map of late date, the reader, by the help also of the above description, can easily judge of the immense importance of Fort Henry to the Federal cause.—*Chicago Post.*

Further Particulars of the Capture of Fort Henry.

The following is a complete list of the casualties on the *Essex*:

Scalded and Dead.—James McBride, Marshall, Ford, pilots; James Coffey, Jasper Brias, David Wilson, seamen. Killed by the shots, S. B. Britton, master's mate.

Wounded by Steam.—W. D. Porter, commander, face and hands, slight; Theodore P. Ferry, third master, severely; A. D. Waterman, captain of afterguard; Henry Dumpey and John Lance, firemen; John Matthews, captain of gun No. 2; Henry Reynolds, James Bedard, N. McCarthy, Geo. S. Nichols, Francis Wilson, Ljew-Benj. Harrington, P. White, John Rogers, Henry Hogan, Thomas Mullin, W. H. Maxey, Tim. Sullivan, John O'Hara, John Costello, S. S. Phillips, R. S. Goins.

Commodore Porter, it is feared, is severely scalded, and may lose one eye.

The killed and wounded on the gunboat *Cincinnati* are as follows:

Killed.—Prindle Cassady, head shot away.

Wounded.—William Fokeman, badly.

Oscar H. Pratt, second master, leg badly shattered.

Martin Hussey, George Massey, William Curtis, Michael Dalton, and William Avilla, all slightly wounded.

Immediately upon the arrival of the land forces at the fort—which was some two hours after the surrender—Col. Dickey, of the Fourth Cavalry, by order of General McClernand, despatched Major McCullough on the road leading from Fort Donelson to Dover, with two companies of cavalry. They soon overtook a body of the retreating rebels, having with them a full battery of flying artillery. Perceiving the approach of our cavalry, they abandoned the guns and fled with all possible speed. The guns, six in number, were brought back to the fort, and form a part of the property captured by the loyal arms in almost bloodless victory. The number of position guns found in the fortification was sixteen: two of them had been dismounted by our fire, and one had burst.

It is reported that Col. John A. Logan, who went toward the railroad crossing, took eight guns and thirty-three prisoners last night.

Gen. Smith has captured the tents, ammunition, and camp equipage of ten rebel regiments, opposite Fort Henry, on the heights on the west side of the river.

Description of the Fight.

The gunboats approached the fort four abreast, in the following order:

The *Essex* on the right, then the *Cincinnati*, *Carondelet* and *St. Louis*.

The fire was opened at one mile distant from the fort, and continued while the boats steadily advanced, until, when the fort surrendered, the boats were but four hundred and fifty yards from the fort.

The forward guns were the only ones used.

The rebel fire was directed principally at the flagship—the *Cincinnati*. She received thirty-one shots, chiefly damaging her where not iron plated. Her chimneys, pilot house, after cabin, and her boats were completely riddled. Two of her guns were disabled. One was struck by a 64 pounder on the muzzle. Another 32-pounder struck her side and dented the iron.

Our boats when close up, poured in the grape-shot with terrible effect. They fired no solid shot.

Some of the enemy's shots passed through the bulk-head before the boilers, and exploded the middle boiler; which did so much damage. The pilots vainly endeavored to escape the steam, but were suffocated.

Some of the seamen jumped through the portholes to escape scalding, and were drowned. These are the missing men.

Commodore Foot remained in the pilot house of the *Cincinnati* during the whole action, perfectly cool, but distressed at the sight of the men leaping from the *Essex* into the river.

The *Cincinnati* received thirty-one shots, and fired one hundred and ten shots, mostly shell.

The *St. Louis* was struck by seven shots. One struck the pilot-house. She came out of the fight unhurt, losing no lives.

The *Carondelet* also escaped unhurt.

The rebels first thought the *Essex* was the flagship, and directed their fire principally at her. Afterwards they discovered that the *Cincinnati* was the flag ship, and concentrated almost their whole fire on her.

Capt. Miller, one of the prisoners told Capt. Hoel that within two weeks after Capt. Eads of St. Louis, had got specifications for the the construction of the *Cincinnati*, he read them, and knew just where to hit her.

This accounts for the fact that the *Cincinnati* was not hit at all where the iron plating was, but was damaged chiefly in her upper works, and in her port bulwarks.

The *Cincinnati* was a short distance in the lead during the whole fight, and presented a fair mark.

The rebel loss is stated by prisoners taken at six killed and nine or ten wounded.

Gen. Tilghman had only men enough in the fort to man the guns, which numbered seventeen, but eleven of which were brought to bear during the fight.

Two of the rebel officers came on board the *Cincinnati* in small boats, and asked a conference with Flag Officer Foot.

Capt. Stembel, of the *Cincinnati*, and Capt. Phelps, of the *Conestoga*, returned with them, and the former hoisted the American flag.

Gen. Tilghman and staff then came on board the *Cincinnati*, but they were afterwards put on the *Uncle Sam*.

One hour after the flag was hauled down, Gen. Grant took possession of the fort, capturing a large quantity of valuable military stores and equipage.

Thirty-Seventh Congress—First Session.

Washington, *Friday, Feb. 8.*—Senate.—The bill providing for the construction of twenty iron-clad steam gunboats, was passed. The bill to authorize an additional issue of United States' notes was passed, as also was the bill to authorize the issue of ten millions of demand notes.

House.—Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said that the United States note bill passed on Thursday provided for the payment of the interest on the bonds semi annually in coin. This, he said, was inadvertently inserted, and (by the unanimous consent of the House) he amended the bill by striking out these words, leaving it to the convenience or option of the Treasury Department to pay the interest in coin or paper. The victory at Fort Henry was announced, and received with applause.

Monday, Feb. 10.—Senate.—Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, gave notice that he should introduce a bill for the establishment of a national foundry.

House.—The bill from the Senate authorizing the issue of ten millions of dollars in demand notes, was taken up and passed unanimously. On motion of Mr. Aldrich, of Minnesota, it was resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish his views and opinions as to the re-organization of the Medical Department, in order that the sick and diseased of the army may be kindly cared for. Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, presented a petition from Philadelphia, proposing that on the 22d day of February, Washington's Farewell Address be read in one or other House of Congress, by the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House, in the presence of the members of both branches, and that the President and his Cabinet, the ex-Presidents, Judges of the Supreme Court, representatives of foreign governments, officers of the army and navy, and distinguished citizens, be invited to attend, and that the proceedings of the day, including the prayer, be printed in pamphlet form and largely distributed. That the address, or portions, be read at the head of the armies and on shipboard as the highest incentive to our brave defenders. The petitioners also pray that Congress pass a joint resolution to carry the above into effect. Mr. Crittenden offered a joint resolution to refer the petition to a select committee of five, and that they report thereon. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, proposed an amendment that at the same time the Declaration of Independence and Secretary Stanton's order to the army after the battle of Mill Spring, be read. Agreed to. Yeas 77, against 33. Mr. Crittenden's resolution as thus amended was then adopted. On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, of New York, the House took up and passed the Senate joint resolution authorizing a detail of naval officers for the service of the War Department. It authorizes the detail of three competent officers for the inspection of transport vessels and other services, as may be designated by the War Department. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill providing for the purchase of cotton seed, so that a thousand dollars may also be expended for tobacco seed.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.—Senate.—Mr. Lane, of Indiana, reported from the Military Committee a joint resolution explaining the act indemnifying the States for the expenses of the war, to mean before and after the passage of the act. Passed. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, presented a petition of citizens of Philadelphia, asking a proper commemoration of the anniversary of the birthday of Washington; that the Farewell Address should be read in both Houses of Congress, and as far as practicable to the army and navy. He offered a joint resolution that the two Houses assemble in the House of Representatives on the 22d; that the President, Cabinet, foreign representatives and officers of the army and navy be invited, and that Washington's Farewell Address be read. It was adopted.

House.—Mr. F. A. Conkling, of New York, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is asserted, on authority worthy the notice of this House, that the countersign of the army was in the possession of the rebel pickets on the west side of the Potomac before it had been communicated to our own, on the day the Pensacola ran the gauntlet of the river batteries:

And whereas, It is also asserted that information of the movements of the national army and fleet is frequently communicated in advance to the enemy, under circumstances which justify a suspicion of treachery on the part of persons in the civil or military service; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War be requested, at their earliest convenience, to investigate these charges and report such action in the premises as the circumstances shall warrant.

The lower House of Congress has passed all the appropriation bills except those for the Indian and Postal Departments. The whole amounts reported from the Committee foot up $550 000,000. The claim of Mr. Segar to a seat in the House from the first Virginia district was discussed, and he was rejected by a vote of 85 to 40. The Senate amendments to the bill authorizing the construction of twenty iron clad gunboats was concurred in, so the bill has passed both Houses in the same shape.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.—Senate.—The Treasury note bill was taken up and debated. Mr. Sherman offered an amendment, which was adopted, that the notes authorized to be issued in July be also received in payment of public dues. The committee's amendment requiring the payment of the interest on the debt in coin was adopted, and also the amendment striking out the provision that the notes be exchanged for bonds bearing 7¾ per cent. interest. Mr. Sherman offered an amendment, which was adopted, in regard to the withdrawal of deposits at ten days' notice. The amendment setting apart the proceeds of the sales of public lands and confiscated property, and the duties on imported goods as a special fund for the payment of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States, and for a sinking fund, was adopted.

House.—The Judiciary Committee reported a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring Henry Wickoff to the bar of the House to answer for contempt in refusing to state before the committee from whom he received a portion of the President's last annual message, which he transmitted to the New York *Herald* for publication before it had been laid before Congress. His order was executed, and Mr. Wickoff being brought to the bar of the House, the Speaker informed him of the charge against him, and asked him what he had to say. He replied that the information demanded by the committee was received by him under an obligation of secrecy which he felt bound to respect. The answer was reduced to writing, and Mr. Hickman made a statement from which it appeared that the committee struck on this development in the course of their investigation into the censorship of the press. He concluded by offering a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to hold Wickoff in close custody until he shall purge himself of contempt or be discharged by order of the House. He called the previous question on this, and it was adopted by yeas 82, noes not counted. So Wickoff marched off in custody.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

The importation of meerschaums is said to reach $200,000 annually in the United States.

The Ericsson steam battery has been successfully launched.

From California, by telegraph, we learn that an unprecedented emigration had set in to the Oregon and British Columbia gold mines.

All Venezuela is again involved in civil war, and the whole male fighting population has been called to arms.

Boiled oats, fried in fat, are recommended for laying hens as the very best food for the production of eggs.

J. Murray Rush, an eminent member of the Philadelphia Bar, died on the 7th inst., aged 49 years.

Advices from Japan say that three-fourths of the city of Kanagawa had been destroyed by fire.

Maj. Wm. Shaffner, a representative of Berks County in the Legislature, during the sessions of 1848 and 1849, died last week.

Rev. J. A. Brown, D. D., former pastor of St. Mathew's Lutheran Church, in Reading, is now a Chaplain in the army.

The agriculturists of Illinois are turning their attention to coffee, which is said to have been grown there successfully.

The fishermen along the Potomac are making preparations for the commencement of the shad and herring fisheries.

The Auburn *Advertiser* announces that every child in that city that has a proper respect for itself, has got the measles.

An organ-grinder, having accidentally killed his monkey, committed suicide at Cleveland, Ohio, a few days ago, by taking arsenic mixed with beer.

A young lady near Portland, Maine, since the war commenced has knit one hundred pairs of mittens for the soldiers, furnishing the yarn herself.

Masses of platinum, weighing 53 ounces, are frequently smelted in 13 minutes by the oxhydrogen blow-pipe, by Dr. Roberts, Dentist, New York.

About $10,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire in Reading, last week, a portion of which was insured in the Lycoming, Anthracite, and Franklin Insurance Companies. Taenzer & Wife, W. P. Dickenson, G. Wolf, and Mary Jane Straub were the heaviest sufferers.

The most distinguished geologists in the world have come to the conclusion that at one period the action of fire was greater on the earth than it is at present. Sir R. Murchison says, "The nature, force and progress of the past condition of the earth cannot be measured by its existing condition."

Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames, writes to the Springfield *Republican*: "Abraham Lincoln looks very awkward in white kid gloves, and feels uncomfortable in new boots. Mrs. Lincoln is very dumpy, and very good natured, and very gorgeous; she stuns me with her low-necked dresses and the flower beds which she carries on the top of her head."

The Fort Pitt Works, Pittsburg, Pa., have made arrangements for turning out twelve mortars per week; each weighing eight and a half tons. Large numbers of heavy Dahlgrens and Columbiads, and an immense quantity of shells, are also being manufactured at this establishment.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, February 15, 1862.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 24,226 12 against 18,233 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The trade sums up this week as follows compared with last year:

	1861.		1862.		
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
P. & R. R. R.	18,223	240,267	24,227	257,143	16,876
L. Val. R. R.	13,968	138,961	10,836	121,623	d17,338
Scranton S'th	10,467	65,351	9,446	69,111	3,760
Do. North	3,144	17,483	3,601	23,729	6,250
Broad Top.	2,445	14,086	7,112	36,070	21,984
Shamokin	3,241	17,051	1,423	8,653	d 8,401
Treverton		5,225		4,374	d 851
Sh. Mt., H. T.		2,629		845	d 1,784
Lykens Val"		1,889		1,920	31
	51,601	502,942	56,645	523,475	
			51,601	502,942	
			5,044	20,533	

The trade shows a slight increase compared with last year.

There is a general backwardness among large manufacturers and others in making contracts for this year's business. The "sleep of death," which seemed to characterize our army for a long time, had completely paralyzed all kinds of business, not directly connected with army and navy supplies; but this state of affairs is rapidly giving way under the influences of the recent brilliant victories achieved by our armies, and a much better feeling now prevails in business circles; and if followed up by swift and heavy blows on the enemy, we may anticipate a fair business for the present year. The passage of the Treasury Note Bill with the legal tender clause embraced in it, will be worth millions to the people in facilitating business operations and exchanges, and its speedy passage by the U. S. Senate is therefore demanded by the whole business community.

Since the above was in type we are happy to announce that the Treasury Note Bill has passed the Senate with a few amendments not effecting the legal tender clause.

The rates of toll and transportation on the different lines for 1862, have not yet been fixed—and we learn, that in the present unsettled state of affairs, they have received but little consideration so far—all are waiting for the results of the present movements of our armies, both by sea and land.

New Jersey Central Railroad.—We have received the Annual Report of the New Jersey Central Railroad, but too late to give a full condensation in the Journal this week. This is one of the most prosperous roads in the country, and notwithstanding the depression in business, its receipts exceed those of last year by $16,047 74, as the following table will show:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers,	$222,089 93	$206,280 63
Merchandise,	332,598 75	362,482 10
Coal,	568,275 83	597,324 99
Mail,	7,600 00	7,600 00
Express,	7,643 71	7,132 32
Rents,	1,238 72	1,222 43
Miscellaneous,	12,448 66	3,806 39
Total receipts,	$1,201,895 60	$1,185,847 86
Total expenses,	522,452 30	475,456 46
Bal. net earnings,	$679,443 30	$710,391 40

The receipts of $1,201,895 60, were disposed of as follows:

Ordinary Expenses,	$522,452 30
Interest Account,	139,296 06
Taxes to State,	24,517 05
Annual Dividend 10 per cent.	363,000 00
	$1,049,265 41
Balance equal to 4 per cent. on Stock transferred to renewal Fund,	152,630 19
	$1,201,895 60
Total renewal fund Jan. 1, 1862,	$244,804 24
Charged against renewal fund in '61, for extra repairs to increase the strength of the road,	71,948 05
Balance of renewal fund,	$172,855 39

The Company owns 39 Locomotives, of which 27 [illegible] wood, and 12 coal [illegible] 19 First Class Passenger Cars, 2 Second Class, 8 Baggage and Mail Cars, 70 house freight cars, 20 covered cattle cars, 123 platform freight cars, 42 four-wheel gravel cars, 16 dirt and 1 wrecking car.—They own no Coal cars.

The Coal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14, 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, Feb. 13.—In foreign Coal there is no change since last week. There have been further sales of Sydney and Pictou at $5 60@6 ꝑ ton. Anthracite has been in steady retail demand at $5 50@6 ꝑ ton.—*Courier.*

New York, Feb. 13.—The supply of foreign is moderate and the market is unchanged; sales of 150 tons Newcastle Steam reported at $5 62½, and 180 tons Liverpool Steam at $5 50. Domestic is steady and in fair demand for the home trade at $4@$5.—*Tribune.*

CAIN, HACKER & COOK, SHIPPERS OF **LOCUST GAP, LOCUST MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH.** Also, dealers in other first qualities of **White and Red Ash Coals.** *No. 214 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and Woodland Wharves, Schuylkill River.*
THOMAS CAIN. MORRIS HACKER. JESSE M. COOK.
W. F. MOODY, *Shipper and Agent*, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
February 15, '62 6-ly

LOCUST GAP COAL.
NOTICE.—I have appointed CAIN, HACKER & COOK sole agents for my LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL, from Locust Gap Colliery. GEORGE W. PARVIN.
Locust Gap, Jan. 3, '62. 7-

Pier No. 1.
HAMMETT, VAN DUSEN & LOCHMAN, DEALERS IN **Locust Mountain and Broad Top COAL.** ALSO, SHIPPERS OF LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION COMPANY'S COAL, SPRING MOUNTAIN, HARLEIGH, BEAVER MEADOW, HONEY BROOK, HAZLETON.
Best Qualities of Red and White Ash COAL.
Shipping Wharves—No. 1 Port Richmond. No. 2 Elizabethport.
Offices—No. 211 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA. No. 37 Trinity Building, NEW YORK. No. 5 Doane street, BOSTON. ['62 7-

BITUMINOUS COAL.
DURING the interruption of navigation, to and from Philadelphia, *via* the Delaware River, we have made complete arrangements to supply the celebrated BROAD TOP BITUMINOUS COAL from Elizabethport, N. J., which we are now prepared to furnish Dealers, Railroads; and consumers generally, on short notice, at wholesale only. The choicest varieties of LEHIGH COAL constantly on hand, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.
LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.,
110 Broadway, N. Y., 205 Walnut st., Philad'a, 14 Kilby st., Boston, 34 Westminster st., Providence.
Feb. 1, '62. 5-1m

Coal Freights from Philadelphia.

To Boston,	$2 25
" Washington,	3 25
" Norwich,	1 80
" New York,	
" Baltimore,	1 60
" Key West,	4 75
" Hatteras Inlet,	3 00
" Ft. Monroe,	1 75

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,	8,527 04
" Pottsville,	30 01
" Schuylkill Haven	13,725 15
" Auburn,	683 08
" Port Clinton,	1,260 04
Total for Week,	24,226 12
Previously this year,	232,915 18
Total,	257,142 10
To same time last year,	240,266 19
Increase so far,	16,875 11

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.,	14,550 11	63,728 03
Mt. Carbon "	49 00	359 01
Schuylkill Valley "	1,890 02	27,690 18
Mill Creek "	7,119 01	38,264 12
Little Schuylkill "	971 09	10,176 07

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1861.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal Railroad,	4,158 13	
Swatara Railroad,	420 19	

Lehigh Valley R. R. for 1862.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Hazleton, (A. Pardee & Co.,)	1,657 09	17,222 15
E. Sugar Loaf, (Packer & Co.,)	215 02	9,435 08
Council Ridge, (Sharpe, L. & Co.,)	1,173 13	11,760 12
Mount Pleasant,		400 18
Spring Mt., (Chas. Hampshire,)	1,587 07	17,704 02
Coleraine, (Ratcliff & Johnson,)	454 07	6,046 07
Beaver Meadow,		
N. York & Lehigh, (Taggart & Son,)	676 11	6,609 18
N. Sp. Mt., (J. B. McCreary & Co.,)	1,581 02	15,418 10
S. Sp. Mt., (Dublin & Co.,)		764 04
Jeddo Mines,	1,105 09	11,558 01
Harleigh,	922 16	7,079 19
German Penna.,	204 03	6,771 14
Ebbervale,	223 05	5,568 00
Milnesville,	279 10	4,344 06
Other Shippers,	55 03	130 03
Total,	10,835 17	121,623 00
Same time last year,	13,967 10	138,960 19
Decrease,	3,131 13	17,337 19

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

SUPERVISORS' ORDER BOOKS.
PRINTED and for sale at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore. Feb. 15, '62

MINERS' SUPPLIES.
50 BBLS. Winter Bleached Oil, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S. Feb. 15, '62

STOREKEEPERS, ATTENTION!
100 BBLS. best COAL OIL, at lowest market rates, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S. Feb. 15, '62.

GUM SOLES,
FOR the Soles of Boots and Shoes. Can be put on by any person buying them. At STICHTER & THOMPSON'S. Feb. 15, '62.

THE CONTINENTAL OLD FOLKS,
ALL attired in ancient costumes, will give two of their grand old-fashioned Concerts, at TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 19th and 20th. The Old Folks will be assisted by Mrs. Emma J. Nichols, the young American Songstress; Mrs. Georgie Sheppard, the accomplished Vocalist, and Mr. J. T. Gulick, the famous Basso. Granny Slocum, Aunt Rachel, and Cousin Reubin will be present also, and "jine in the singen." Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.
Feb. 15, '62. 7-1t

NATRONA COAL OIL!
WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE!
AND equal to any KEROSENE. Why buy an explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil? MADE ONLY BY
PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Feb. 15, '62. 7-ly

SAPONIFIER! SAPONIFIER!!
THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.
ALL KITCHEN GREASE can be made into good SOAP, by using the SAPONIFIER! DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANYING EACH BOX. SOAP is as easily made with it as making a cup of coffee. *Manufactured only by the Patentees*—
PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Feb. 15, '62. 7-ly

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1862.

HOLDERS OF BONDS of the United States dated August 19, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision is made for the payment of the Coupons of semi-annual interest which became due on the 19th instant, in coin, agreeably to their tenor by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or by either of the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

All such Coupons, together with schedules showing the number and amount of each Coupon and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Feb. 15, '62. 7-2t

TO COAL OPERATORS.
Great Improvement in Coal Screens.
THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to manufacture, at their shop, in Minersville, all kinds of SCREENS for screening Coal, of the improved manufacture patented to Jonas Laubenstein, 4th February, 1862.
Screens manufactured by this process, are more durable, maintain their form better, and are furnished as cheap as any to be had in the County.
They are made of square iron, in such shape as to prevent the Coal sliding from one size to the other before it is thoroughly assorted, thus preparing it better than can be done by cast iron or wire screens.
The manufacturers urgently request all Operators wanting Screens, to examine these new patent Screens at their shop, or at work at the Mammoth Vein Colliery of George S. Repplier, near St. Clair, where they have been in use for some time.
By purchasing Screens made under this Patent, litigation, or any trouble as to patent rights, will be avoided.
All work done with promptness and despatch.
J. & L. LAUBENSTEIN,
Minersville, Feb. 15, 1862. 7-3m

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,
Nov. 9, '61. Centre street.

DEPOT FOR KNITTING ZEPHYRS AND HOOP SKIRTS.
LADIES' Trimmings, AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Berlin Zephyr Worsted, of the best quality all colors; Shetland Wool, Canvas, Chenille, Embroidered Slipper Patterns, and Embroidering Articles, of every description.
Demorest's Prize Medal Skirts, made of the finest and best Watch-spring Steel, 32 and 64 standards, made of the best corset lacing, so constructed as to entirely prevent their getting out of order. They are universally conceded to be the most durable and cheapest skirt in use. New shapes, of all sizes, for Ladies Misses and Children.
We are also closing out, at reduced prices, a general assortment of Gloves and Gauntlets, Hosiery, Woolen Goods, Embroideries, Perfumery, &c.
A. E. WARDLE, Centre st., adjoining Feger's Hotel.
Jan. 25, '62.

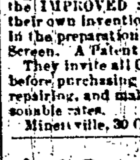
MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOICE ROASTED RYE, for sale at MORRISON'S, Market st., above Third. [5

SAFEGUARD ENVELOPES.
JUST PUBLISHED, SAFEGUARD ENVELOPES, buff and white, admirably adapted to prevent miscarriage of letters, and relieve the dead letter office; useful to the business man, the soldier, and every correspondent.
For sale by the stationers generally, and wholesale by JOHN P. CHARLTON. Stationers' Warehouse, 32 South FOURTH Street, Phila., And at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.
Feb. 8, '62. 5-3t

SAVE 50 TO 75 PER CENT.
In the Waste in the Breaking of Coal.
THE SUBSCRIBER, having obtained Letters Patent for a new and useful improvement in the breaking of Coal, respectfully offers the same to the consideration of the mining public and others, and will offer liberal inducements for its introduction to general use. AQUILA BOLTON, Port Carbon, Schuylkill County, Pa.
Feb. 8, '62. 5-tf

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


AMERICAN HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Located on CHESTNUT Street, Opposite the old State House,
and in close proximity to the principal Jobbing and Importing Houses, Banks, Custom House, Court Rooms, and places of amusement. During the past year the house has been entirely refitted. Persons visiting the city on business or pleasure will find this Hotel, from its superior location and liberal appointments, well suited to their comfort and convenience. The City Passenger Cars can be taken at the different Railroad Depots, and will bring passengers to within less than half a square of the house.
TERMS, $1 50 per day. WYATT & HEULINGS.
Feb. 8, '62. 6—

General Insurance Brokerage.
H. P. SMITH.
FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE BROKER.
OFFICE—At Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville, Pa.
Insurances effected on all descriptions of property, in strong Foreign and American Companies. All particulars furnished on application at the above named offices.
Pottsville, January 26, '61 4-ly

OLDEST INSURANCE CO. IN THE STATE!
FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA.
PHILADELPHIA—INCORPORATED IN 1794.
Capital, $500,000 00
Assets, January, 1861, $1,251,719 81
Merchandize, 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

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

$1000 REWARD!
PROTECTED FROM COUNTERFEITS.
THE WHITE ENAMEL
ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING,
FOR
DECAYED TEETH.
United States Patent applied for.
ACHING TEETH, OR MERE SHELLS,
Preserved and Restored.
Superior to Gold. As hard and durable as the Teeth.
Male and Female Agents Wanted,—$100 per month, and steady employment at home or abroad.
The manufacturers having met with great success, continue to supply this article in sealed packages, containing enough to fill one hundred teeth, for $5, or for $10, with a *complete set of instruments*, in a *handsome Velvet and Satin lined case*, with instructions enabling any person to make a good living and steady employment in an honorable profession.
Agencies given in different sections of the country. Letters requiring an answer must enclose a stamp.
DR. E. ROSSEAU & CO., 486 Broadway, N.Y.
Feb. 8, '62. 5-3m

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 $2 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 o
Oct. 12, '61. 41-ly

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.
Summer Arrangement, May 13, 1861.
DOWN PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leave Pottsville, daily, (except Sundays) at 9.00 A. M., and 2.30 P. M.—Passing Reading at 10.45 A. M., and 4.00 P.M. Arriving in Philadelphia at 1.25 P.M., and at 6.40 P.M. Both down trains connect at Reading with East Pennsylvania Passenger trains for New York.
UP PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia, daily, (except Sundays) at 8 00 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.—Passing Reading at 10.45 A. M., and 5.43 P. M. Arriving in Pottsville at 12.30 noon, and at 7.25 P. M.
Both Up and Down Passenger Trains connect at Port Clinton with Trains to and from Tamaqua, Catawissa, Williamsport and Elmira. Morning Passenger Trains *only* connect at Port Clinton for Wilkesbarre, Scranton and Pittston.
Passengers leaving Williamsport by the Catawissa Railroad, connect with Passenger Trains leaving Port Clinton at 4.30 A. M. and 3.12 P. M.
LEBANON VALLEY BRANCH.
Passenger Train leaves Reading at 10.45 A. M., after arrival of Up and Down Morning Passenger Trains from Philadelphia and Pottsville. Arriving at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., and connecting with Passenger Trains on the Northern Central, "Pennsylvania" and "Cumberland Valley" Railroads; for Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Pittsburg, Lancaster, Baltimore and Chambersburg.
Returning, leaves Harrisburg at 1.30 P. M., after arrival of Trains from above points. Arriving at Reading at 3.40 P. M., and connecting with Up and Down Trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia the same evening. *No Trains run on Sundays.*
Morning Passenger Train from Harrisburg, *via* Lebanon Valley Railroad, will leave at 8, A. M., on and after Monday, 17th February, 1862.
Fares.—Between Pottsville and Philadelphia $2 75 and $2 25; Reading and Philadelphia, $1 75 and $1 45; Harrisburg and Philadelphia, $3 25 and $2 70; Lebanon and Philadelphia, $2 60 and $2 10; Reading and Harrisburg, $1 60 and $1 30; Reading and Pottsville, $1 05 and $0 85; Reading and Lebanon, 85 and 70 cents; Pottsville and Harrisburg, $2 65 and $2 15; Pottsville and Lebanon, $1 85 and $1 50.
Through No. 1 Tickets—Pottsville to Baltimore, $5 00; Pottsville to Gettysburg, $4 50; Reading to Baltimore, $4; Reading to Lancaster, $2 25.
80 pounds of Baggage allowed each Passenger. The Second Class Cars run with all the above Regular Passenger Trains.
Morning Train Down and Afternoon Train Up *only*, run on Sundays; leaving Pottsville at 7.30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M.
Through First Class Tickets at reduced rates, to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all the principal points in the West, North West, and the Canadas; and Emigrant Tickets, at lower fares, to all the above places, can be had on application to the Station Agent.
All Tickets will be purchased before the Trains start. Higher fares charged if paid in cars.
G. A. NICOLLS, Eng. & Gen. Supt.
May 13, '61 [April 20, 59 18-] 20-

Advertisements set in larger type than usual will be charged 50 per cent. advance on our regular rates.

Wire Rope Works of JOHN A. ROEBLING.
Trenton, New Jersey.
A large assortment of Wire Rope constantly on hand. Orders filled with despatch. For size, strength, and cost, see circular. [Jan. 1, '62. 1-ly*

PUBLIC SALE.

BOAT YARD FOR SALE.

THE BOAT YARD located at Mt. Carbon, and worked by Sam'l Grey, will be sold on SATURDAY, Feb. 22d, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The dry dock is built of cut stone, in a substantial manner, and was formerly the old Weigh Lock. It is one of the best locations on the line. On the yard is a stock of Lumber, Screw Jacks, Pulley Blocks, Ropes, Paints, Tools, and a large lot of patterns for boat moulds; everything necessary to do a profitable business.

Feb. 8, '62. 5-2t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Schuylkill, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the subscriber, Administratrix of the estate of Charles Brause, late of the Township of Rush, in the County of Schuylkill, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Mansion House of said deceased, in the Township of Rush, in the County of Schuylkill, aforesaid,—All that certain tract or piece of land, and appurtenances, situate in the Township of Rush, in the County of Schuylkill, and State of Pennsylvania, to wit: Beginning at a post corner, in line of Henry Hauk, thence by land of Schuylkill Navigation Company, south thirty-two degrees west, one hundred perches to a post, in line of Solomon Alter; thence along same, south fifty-eight degrees east, ninety-eight perches to a stone corner of land of John S. Boyer; thence along the same, north thirty-two degrees east, one hundred and eighty-three perches to a post; corner of land of said Henry Hauk; thence along the same, north fifty-eight degrees west, ninety-nine perches to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and eleven acres, and one hundred and five perches, late the estate of said deceased. Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of sale, by

ELLEN BRAUSE, Administratrix.

By order of the Orphans' Court. JOSEPH BOWEN, Clerk.

Pottsville, February 4th, 1862. 5-4t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Schuylkill, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of Henry K. Strong, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of March, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Public House of Franklin Kaercher, being the Pennsylvania Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, aforesaid:

All that certain tract of land, situate partly in Frailey Township and partly in Tremont Township, in the County of Schuylkill, (formerly in Pinegrove Township, Berks County,) and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a white oak, being to "The Donaldson Land Company," north twelve degrees west, one hundred and ninety perches to a pine; thence by land formerly of James Wilson, Esq., south seventy-eight degrees west, two hundred perches, more or less, to the north line of a tract of land surveyed on a warrant dated the 6th day of June, 1787, granted to Henry Houtz; thence along the said north line, west ten perches, more or less, to a white oak, the northwest corner of the said tract, surveyed on warrant to Henry Houtz; thence along the west line of said Houtz tract, south five perches, more or less, to intersect the course of south seventy degrees west, above mentioned; thence again on said course of south seventy-eight degrees west, one hundred and ninety perches, more or less, to a Chestnut; thence by land formerly of James Wilson, Esq., and other land, south twelve degrees east, one hundred and ninety perches to a post; and thence by other land, north seventy-eight degrees east, two hundred and twenty seven perches and nine-tenths, to a post and stones; thence south seventeen and a half degrees east, seventy perches to another post and stones; thence north seventy-eight degrees east, one hundred and seventy-two and one-tenth perches to another post and stones, in the line of land formerly of Robert Martin, now belonging to the Donaldson Land Company; and thence along the said last mentioned line, north seventeen and a half degrees west, seventy perches to the place of beginning, containing five hundred and thirty-five acres, and the usual allowance, be the same more or less: Being all the land embraced and contained within two surveys which were made on two several warrants granted, one to John Myer, dated the fifth day of May, 1794, and the other, the warrant granted to Henry Houtz, above mentioned, dated the sixth day of June, 1787, and also a part, being seventy-five acres, more or less, of another tract of land, and in the northeast corner thereof, which was surveyed on another warrant, dated the fifth day of May, 1794, granted to Robert Kinnear, with the appurtenances, consisting of a frame slope and engine house, with stone basement, with a 60-horse power pumping and hoisting engine, with boilers, hoisting-drum, pump, &c., a frame coal breaker and hoisting engine, lateral railroad, 6 double two story frame dwelling houses, 3 double two-story stone dwelling houses, 24 one and a half story frame and stone miners' houses, one frame office, stone powder house, frame stable with stone basement, frame blacksmith and carpenter shop, &c., a two-story frame dwelling house, a frame summer kitchen, a frame shanty, and a water-power saw mill, &c.

A portion of which tract of five hundred and thirty-five acres, to wit: All that portion within the lines of John Myer survey above mentioned, is subject to a lease, made by Henry K. Strong, now deceased, to Henry Heil, dated the ninth day of March, 1854, of the coal seams in the John Myer tract, east of Rausch Creek, for the term of ten years from the first day of January, 1854, which lease was by a supplement thereto, dated the fourteenth day of July, 1855, extended over and made to include the whole of the John Myer tract, and extended in time until the first day of January, 1870, upon and subject to all its terms and conditions, regulations and restrictions.

Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of sale by

ELIZA STRONG, HENRY K. STRONG, Jr., GEORGE H. HART, Administrators.

By order of the Orphans' Court, JOSEPH BOWEN, Clerk.

February 6, '62 [54]

MEDICINAL.

USE DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.
The only true Pain Extractor in the World!
DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR will cure wounds of all kinds.
DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR will subdue all external inflammation.
DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR will prevent and destroy Mortification.
DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR will cure Burns of all kinds.
DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR heals Blisters free of pain or mark.
DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR neutralizes all Poisons infused by Animals, Insects, or Reptiles.
DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR will cure broken breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c.
DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR will cure Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Scald Head.
DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR will cure Chapped Hands, Chill Blains, etc.
DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR will cure Corns, Carbuncles, Ulcers, Warts, Boils, &c.
No Housekeeper should ever be without a box handy for use. The timely use of a single box may prove of more value than 100 times its cost.
Parents!—If you have a son in the Army, send him a Box of Dalley's Pain Extractor. It may be the means of saving his life, or the life of a comrade; for it will cure wounds of all kinds, and prevent pain. Try the experiment; if he does not use it, it will cost you but little.
Sisters!—If you have a dear Brother in the Army send him a box of Dalley's Pain Extractor; for it will cure wounds of all kinds, and may be the means of saving your brother's life.
Daughters!—Have you a loved one in the Army, who is dearer to you than life itself? Send him a Box of Dalley's Pain Extractor. It will cure wounds of all kinds, and prevent inflammation, and may be the means of saving his life.
Reader!—If you have a friend in the Army, send him a Box of Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor! It may be the means of saving a life. If you have no convenience for sending it, send it by mail. It will cost you but 9 cents postage for a 25 cent box; and in like proportion for 50 cent and $1 00 box. The large boxes contain more for the money than the 25 cent boxes.
Notice.—That DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR will do all and even more than we claim it will, we refer to Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, and hundreds of other eminent Physicians and Surgeons, besides millions of people all over the land, who have used the Extractor with never-failing success for the past 20 years.
For sale by all Druggists, and by
HALL & RUCKEL, Agents,
218 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.
Who will send a Box, of either size, Postage paid, to any address in the United States, on receipt, in money or in Postage stamps, of 25 cts. for the small size, or 50 cts. and $1 00 for the medium and large sizes.
For sale in Pottsville by JOHN G. BROWN & SON.
Jan 18, '62 3-cow

100 BUSHELS RED MERCER POTATOES, just received, and for sale by N. C. MORRISON,
Feb. 1. Market st., above Third.

POCKET DIARIES FOR 1862.
A FRESH SUPPLY, of different styles, just received at B. BANNAN'S.
Jan. 25, '62.

NEW VOLUME OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF MINING ENGINEERS.
JUST received vol. 9, of the Transactions of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, for the years 1860–61, profusely illustrated. Full sets, in 9 vols., of this valuable work, imported and for sale by B. BANNAN.
Pottsville, Jany. 4, '62.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
JUST RECEIVED, a further supply of Photographic Albums, for 20, 24 and 30 Portraits, Morocco and Moire Antique styles, with two clasps—at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.
Feb. 1, '62.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT PAINT.
CHEAPER and more durable than any other Paint, for covering Iron and Tin Roofs, &c. For sale by the barrel or gallon, by BANNAN & DeFREHN, Cheap and Durable Roofers, Pottsville.
Dec. 14, '61.

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 the 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-ly

Postscript.

Saturday, February 15, 1862.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

The Case of Chevalier Wikoff—The War in the South-West—Expected Battle at Fort Donelson—Rebel Panic at Norfolk—Volunteers called for in Vain—Passage by the Senate of the Treasury Note Bill—From Missouri—Expected Attack on Charleston and Savannah—The Union Feeling in Tennessee—Bill for Emancipating the Slaves in the District of Columbia.

On Thursday President Lincoln voluntarily appeared before the House Judiciary Committee and gave testimony in the matter of the premature publication in the *Herald* of a portion of his last annual message. Chevalier Wikoff was then brought before the Committee, and answered the question which he refused to answer on Wednesday, stating, as is rumored, that the stolen paragraph was furnished to the *Herald* by Watt, the President's gardener, who was reported as disloyal by the Potter Committee, and whose nomination to a Lieutenancy the Senate so decidedly refused to confirm, but who is still to be seen in the White House, and is said to be an applicant for a foreign appointment. The public can learn from this case in what sewers it is the taste of the *Herald* to fish for State secrets. By the orders of the President, Wikoff was recently shown the door of the White House. It would be a good thing if all the *Herald* rascals, commencing with Bennett, were served in the same way. His paper will ruin any Administration that tolerates the friendship of its proprietor.

From Tennessee we learn that Commander Foote, with the gunboats St. Louis, Louisville, and Pittsburg, left Cairo for the Cumberland River and Fort Donelson on Tuesday night. In consequence of several retarding incidents, the expedition was not expected to reach its destination till Thursday morning. The Carondelet was to join it at Paducah. No attack was to be made till the land and naval forces were completely ready to join their operations. Trustworthy authorities declare that on Sunday there were not far from 35,000 men at and near Fort Henry. The battle to take place at Fort Donelson will thus be a most formidable one, and the result of it will be looked for with a lively interest, though with no apprehension of disaster.

We have nothing additional of importance from Roanoke Island. We shall probably receive the official report of the affair in a very short time. Great anxiety is felt to learn the extent of our losses and the names of those who have fallen on the field. An escaped Union man from Norfolk confirms our previous impressions concerning the bewildering effect of our victory upon the Rebels. He says that Norfolk was placed at once under martial law, and that volunteers for the defence of the city were called for; an interesting fact connected with this call is that volunteers declined to come.

The Treasury Note Bill was on Thursday passed by the Senate, with some amendments. Previous to the passage of the bill a vote was had on Mr. Collamer's proposition to strike out the legal-tender clause; this amendment was rejected, 17 yeas to 22 nays. The interest of the five-year bonds is raised to 7¾ per cent. The notes authorized by the act of July 17 are included in the provisions of this act. The interest on the debt is to be paid in coin. The amendment providing deposits at 5 percent. interest was rejected. On the final vote there was only nine nays. The passage of this bill will infuse life and activity into business, and render money abundant.

From Missouri we learn that Gen. Sigel was on Tuesday within four miles of Springfield. Price had left that place and betaken himself to the battle-field of Wilson's Creek, where he perhaps intended to make his long talked-of stand. Sigel was probably in Springfield on Wednesday or Thursday.

Gen. Fremont is to have an important command in Texas, it is stated, though no particulars are given.

Two expeditions are ready to start from Port Royal, one to operate against Charleston, and the other against Savannah, while our troops on the upper Potomac are manœuvring in such a manner as leads us to infer that before many days elapse Winchester will be in our possession, and the rebels forced to retire from Manassas.

In the recent gunboat expedition up the Tennessee, the most intelligent of the inhabitants who greeted our troops with so much joy, said that the approach of our army would be met by the uprising of 50,000 men—there is no doubt of the genuineness of the Union feeling thus spoken of.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate, providing for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia and for the compensation of their owners.

It is stated that one of "Dr. Ives's" papers, found when he was taken to Fort Lafayette, was a pass admitting him at all hours to the War Department, signed by Gen. McClellan.

A letter from Washington under date of Feb. 10, 1862, states:

"I have good reason to believe that a quiet, secret controversy between McClellan and the new Secretary, Stanton, has been going on for some time. Stanton is determined to exercise the general command of the armies of the United States, and McClellan has been disinclined to give up the reins of power. Stanton desires to put McClellan in command of the Potomac army, and if nothing else occurs to break up the plan of having a General at Washington who, while commanding the army in his vicinity, also undertakes the control of every other military department in the country. There is no doubt how this struggle will terminate. Stanton will triumph, perhaps has triumphed already. It is no doubt that Halleck sent word to McClellan that he was ready to attack Columbus, and the order went out to St. Louis from here in time *not* to make the attack, Lander at Romney and Banks at Frederick telegraphed that they were ready to catch the rebel Jackson and his army, but McClellan said he wasn't ready!

"It is very evident that Gen. McClellan is to turn out a very great man or a mighty impostor. He has his plans, and if they are successful, all these incidents will but show his far-seeing greatness, and if he fails, they will serve to illustrate his stupidity. It is the way of the world in such matters. 'It makes heroes of princes out of men in important positions.' McClellan must do something at once, or get out of the way. Of course, he cannot move till the roads get into better condition than they now are in across the Potomac, but the first dry winds of late February or early March will be the signal for his advance."

In connection with the above we add the following:

Gen. McClellan's Position.—Whatever speculations may be indulged in concerning the sphere of duties of the General in Chief, it is certain the most cordial and friendly relations exist between him and the President and the Secretary of War.

MORE GOOD NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Recapture of Springfield—Flight of the Rebel Forces—Federal Cavalry in Pursuit—The Rebels Alarmed About Tennessee—"Idolatrous Love for the Old Union."

St. Louis, Feb. 14.—The following despatch was forwarded this morning to Gen. McClellan, Washington:

"The flag of the Union floats over the Court House at Springfield, Missouri. The enemy retreated after a short engagement, leaving a large amount of stores and camp equipage, which was captured by Gen. Curtis. Our Cavalry is in close pursuit.

(Signed) "W. H. Halleck, "Major General Commanding."

Baltimore, Feb. 14.—The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the state of affairs is gloomy for the rebel cause in East Tennessee, "growing out of the idolatrous love for the old Union."

Washington, Feb. 14.—The House Committee of Ways and Means approve of the Senate amendments to the Treasury Note Bill.

There are now employed in the United States Armory, at Springfield, Mass., 1,400 men. The number of guns fabricated during the last month was 10,560—the largest number ever made in one month. The whole number turned out from June 30, 1861, to Jan. 31, 1862, was 44,072. These guns were issued as soon as finished, and are now, most of them, in the hands of soldiers.

The greatest secrecy is observed in all the military operations of the Confederates, and strangers are excluded at the point of the bayonet from the ship yards and fortifications. The newspapers are not allowed to publish anything in reference to them. The newspapers are short of paper, and they make their appearance on half sheets of brown paper, and many are suspended.

The Japanese government has officially signified its intention to forward articles to the great exhibition which is to be held at London next summer. The Ministers of foreign Affairs, Koodze Gamatonskami and Ando Tsoo Tsoosima Nokami, have written to the English Consul that "it would be a matter of great joy to cause the glory of Japan to sparkle in a foreign country."

By the steamer America, at Halifax, we have late foreign news. The London papers have more rumors of French intervention in America, but nothing had actually transpired to warrant them. The London *Times* continues to deprecate English intervention. In Spain the Minister of State has declared in the Cortes that Spain would demand reparation from Mexico on account of the war of independence. The tone of the French press generally is favorable to America, and it criticises the English for their hostility.

The reported riot at Richmond, Virginia is confirmed, though not its political significance. It took place on Tuesday night of last week, beginning in a drunken brawl, and grew to such formidable proportions that several persons were killed, among whom were some of the police, houses were broken in and robbed, and it was found impossible to check the riot until the next morning, when the mob dispersed of its own accord.

By way of Vera Cruz we have late news from Mexico. Provisions were scarce at Vera Cruz, the hospitals are filling fast and desertions heavy. The allies have advanced into the interior, the Mexicans retiring before them without fighting. The allies alternate in the command at San Juan. They have 16,000 troops, while the Mexican army, 50,000 strong, was at Puebla. The allies have issued an ultimatum. They have sent a copy to President Juarez and allow four days for an answer. They deny plans of conquest or interference in the government of the country, demand satisfaction for the expulsion of the Spanish Minister, the indemnification of Spanish subjects, the payment of the expenses of the expedition, &c.

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, ꝑ barrel,		$6 00
do do extra,	do	5 75
do do superfine,	do	5 50
Rye Flour,	do	4 00
Wheat, prime white,	ꝑ bushel,	1 35
do prime red,	do	1 25
Soup Beans,	do	1 75
Dried Peaches, pared,	ꝑ pound,	16
do do unpared,	do	
Dried Apples,	do	6

Rye, ꝑ bushel,	60	Butter per pound	12@13
Corn, do	65	Shoulders	6@7
Oats, do	35	Hams,	12½
Potatoes, do	45	Lard,	12
Timothy Seed,	2 00	Beef, hind quarter ꝑ lb	7
Clover Seed,	4 50	do fore quarter ꝑ lb	4
Hay, per ton,	14 00@16 00	Plaster, ꝑ ton	$6 50
Eggs, dozen,	14	Salt, per sack,	1 25

POTTSVILLE PRODUCE MARKETS (Retail Prices.)

FLOUR, &c.—Extra Family Flour, $6 50; extra do $6 25; superfine do $6 00 ꝑ bbl; and Rye Flour at $4.75. Buckwheat Flour at $3 ꝑ hund. Rye Chop at 90 cts. Corn Meal $1 60; and Middlings $1 25 ꝑ bushel.

GRAIN.—Rye sells at $1 ꝑ bu. Corn 70 do. Oats 50 do.

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

PROVISIONS.—Butter sells 17 at ꝑ lb. Cheese 10 do. Eggs, 15cts. ꝑ dozen.

SUGARS.—Sugar House 8 cts ꝑ 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 ꝑ bushel; Potatoes $1 00 do; onions 12½ cents ꝑ half peck; Sweet Potatoes 12½ @ 25 cents ꝑ half peck; Cabbage 2 to 4 cents ꝑ head.