Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1862.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

THE SECOND PART OF THE Thirty-eighth Volume of the MINERS' JOURNAL will commence in July, and the THIRTY-THIRD since it has been published by the present proprietor. Its circulation has been affected but little by the Slaveholders' 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.

In addition to the above, nearly all the letters of the soldiers from Schuylkill County in the GREAT UNION ARMY appear in its columns, which gives it peculiar interest to Schuylkill County readers.

The present is a favorable time for those who do not take the JOURNAL to subscribe, as it is the commencement of the second part of the volume; and besides, the times are rapidly improving, and there is evidence of a long period of prosperity dawning upon the country, notwithstanding the existence of the present wicked Rebellion.

Advertisements published in the MINERS' JOURNAL on account of its circulation, are 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.

The person who gets up a club of seven subscribers will receive a copy of the JOURNAL six months, gratis, or if for the whole year. The getter up of a club of fifteen will receive a copy of the JOURNAL, gratis, so long as the club of fifteen is kept up.

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 and fifty copies of the JOURNAL weekly to the Soldiers from Schuylkill County in the Army, since April, 1861, gratis, and we intend to continue to furnish them so long as the war lasts. Address, B. BANNAN, Pottsville, Pa.

RECEIPTS

For Subscriptions to the Miners' Journal since last publication.

Wm H Marshall to Jan 1 1863	2 00
F McConnell to Jan 1 1863	1 34
Pliny Porter to July 1 1863	1 00
J L Bomgarduer to Feb 1 1863	2 00
C F Shindel to Dec 16 1862	1 00
Jon Yarnall to July 1 1862	2 00
Edwin Harris to July 1 1862	1 00
S Wanner to March 7 1863	2 00
Jr Reudle to Dec 22 1862	2 00
A Steinbach to Jan 1 1863	2 00
H Clymer Esq to Jan 1 1863	2 00
Geo Lerch to Jan 1 1863	2 00
Thos Bedall to Jan 1 1863	4 00
Richard A Wier to June 17 1863	2 00
Wm L Patterson to June 21 1863	2 00
E P Burkert to Nov 1 1862	2 00
W A Wingate to June 3 1863	2 00
Dougherty & Watt to June 14 1863	2 00
Jas Macfarlane to Oct 21 1862	2 00
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H A Chambers to July 1 1859	3 00
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Levi Knabb to Aug 1 1860	2 00
Wm Miles to Jan 1 1862	2 00
Yardee & Co to Jan 1 1863	2 00
Isaac Reed to Jan 1 1863	2 00
M Gilson to July 1 1862	4 00
W Wyman to Jan 1 1863	2 00
H G Silleck to June 21 1863	2 00
Wm McKelvey to July 1 1862	5 00
J Stackpole & Co to March 5 1863	2 00
H Unruh to Jan 1 1863	1 00
Jno Glover to July 1 1862	7 00
S Balcock to June 26 1863	2 00
H T Wheeler to May 10 1863	3 00
W N Hogan to July 1 1863	2 00
James McMahon to June 27 1863	2 00
Cyrus F Sherwood to June 27 1863	2 00
John Partridge to Nov 1 1862	1 00
R F Zimmerman to June 28, 1863	2 00
Wm Simmons to July 1 1862	2 00
John H Lurie to Jan 1 1863	3 00
Henry Lumsden to Jan 1 1863	1 55
Rev C S Hannan to April 1 1863	1 00
Mrs Lessig to July 1 1862	1 00
Pope & Edmond to Jan 1 1863	2 00

THE Rebel Jackson's forces were in the recent fight with our right wing, before Richmond, and he is reported to have been killed.

GOLD has advanced to 9½ per cent., with an upward tendency, notwithstanding the fact that seven millions in gold were disbursed in New York on Tuesday, in payment of the interest on State and Government loans.

THE TARIFF BILL.—On Tuesday this bill was before the House. An amendment that goods, wares and merchandize actually on shipboard, and bound to the United States, and all those in bonded warehouses or public stores on the 1st of August next, shall not be subject to the duties imposed by this act, was lost by Yeas, 54; Nays, 54. The bill was then passed.

IT is a remarkable fact that early in this Rebellion, when the editor of that disloyal sheet, the *Standard*, was a Government clerk in Washington, and when a resolution was offered by Mr. Potter and adopted, to the effect that a committee be appointed to investigate the loyalty of the Government employes, this man who is now writing and publishing treason weekly, in this community, *resigned*. He evidently, feared an investigation, and like a well bred dog that sees preparations being made to kick him out, he "left." A beautiful specimen, truly, to be a political teacher in a loyal County like Schuylkill.—Pah! it is sickening.

THE rebel organ in this Borough thinks that if the Government should take possession of the coal mines, they would stop. Not at all. The Government would obtain its supplies of fuel; the men who desire to work would be protected, and private property which seems now to be at the mercy of men who are influenced by scurvy politicians, would not be further molested. The only persons who would be interfered with by such a movement on the part of the Government, would be the rebel scoundrels here who create all the difficulty among the workmen, for sinister objects. If half of the idle tavern loungers, whose muddled brains possess just enough capacity to agitate mischief, were hung, the community would be benefited materially.

NORTHERN SYMPATHISERS.—A member of Congress from Kentucky, visited some relatives in our Borough a few days ago. In the course of conversation he admitted that the conduct of the slaveholders of the South was the sole cause of the war, and that Slavery was doomed in consequence. He admitted that the Southerners had acted like a set of fools. But bad as the Southern rebels were, he said that he could not conceive of a meaner, more miserable, degraded and God-forsaken wretch than the Northern sympathiser with this wicked rebellion. He ought in the Kentuckian's opinion to be shunned as if he were a leper, and all communication with him suspended. And such is the opinion of every high-spirited, loyal man.

ON our First Page will be found an able statistical and strongly argumentative Address by Mr. Weston, a Southern man, on the question of emancipation of Slavery. He has made the subject one for close study, for a series of years, and knows "whereof he doth speak." At this time it is highly important for every citizen to become thoroughly posted on this question. A wary, subtle, mischievous enemy to the free institutions of the country, is around us, and will make every exertion to defeat the wishes and desires of the people at the coming election. It behooves therefore, every man to be awake to the momentous importance of the time. The armor must be girded on by all, nor laid off until Pennsylvania proclaims a glorious Union victory.

PARSON BROWNLOW delivered a two hours' speech in Washington on Monday evening last. A correspondent who was present, says that the wholesale denunciation of the miserable, shaky policy of our commanders in guarding Rebel property, while Union men by thousands are incarcerated like felons in Rebel prisons, were highly appreciated by the audience. His earnest demand for the passage of stringent confiscation and emancipation measures, if they are needed to save the Republic, was in striking contrast with recent speeches from Senators who represent Free States, and was received with more applause than any other portions of the discourse.

PARSON BROWNLOW, THE MARTYR.

In Mr. Brownlow's new work, which has reached a sale of many scores of thousands, the Parson's experience is thrillingly narrated. The following extracts from his work are interesting and characteristic:

"I have prepared this work from the single stand-point of uncompromising devotion to the American Union as established by our fathers, and unmitigated hostility to the armed rebels who are seeking its destruction. My ancestors fought in its defence, and while their blood flows in my viens I shall instinctively recoil from bartering away the glory of its past and the prophecy of its future for the stained record of that vile thing, begotten by fraud, crime and bad ambition, christened a Southern Confederacy. I cannot exchange historic renown for disgrace, national honor for infamy, how splendid soever may be the bribe or how violent soever may be the compulsion. This is my faith as an American citizen, and this book will show how sorely it has been put to the test. I claim, however, no merit, further than that arising from the discharge of a simple duty, both of religion and patriotism. Thousands of my fellow citizens have been equally faithful among the faithless. Their sufferings may be conceived from this narrative of my own."

"I believe I represent the views of multitudes of ever-true and now suffering patriots, when I declare that, southern man and slaveholder as I am, if the south in her madness and folly will force the issue upon the country, of slavery and no Union, or a Union and no slavery, I am for the Union, though every other institution in the country perish. I am for sustaining this Union if it shall require 'coercion' or 'subjugation,' or, what is worse, the annihilation of the rebel population of the land."

"I am, therefore, prepared to expect that many readers will not concur in all that I have said. But I do verily believe that, as a national man, having had an opportunity, as from an intermediate eminence, to view this question on both sides, and having observed the bearings of the whole subject for thirty years past, I am enabled to suggest something worthy the consideration of my countrymen. Hence I have not consulted the opinions of others, nor reflected whether what I say would be acceptable or unacceptable, would render the writer popular or unpopular. I seek only to utter the profound convictions of my own mind, in order that God willing, I may be of some benefit in my day and generation, and, without fear or favor, come weal or woe, may have the sad privilege of warning my fellow-citizens, even if I may not enjoy the cheerful satisfaction of convincing them."

"I have suffered deeply in person and estate, have avoided no responsibility, have endured evil treatment and imprisonment, and been compelled day by day to contemplate the near prospect of a brutal death upon the gallows—all in behalf of the sacred cause I have espoused. I avouch these things as evidence of sincerity. Not only so, but they have left me in no mood for the use of softened forms of speech in narrating such acts or depicting the actors. Hence I have spoken plainly—Extreme fastidiousness of taste may, perhaps, shrink with over-sensitiveness from some of the language I have employed. But it was no time for dalliance with polished sentences or enticing words; for an imminent necessity—like the 'burden' of the old Hebrew prophet—was upon us, and the cause of our Lord and land could be best served by the sturdy rhetoric of defiance and the unanswerable logic of facts. The traitors merited a sword-thrust style, and deserved the strongest epithet I have applied. My persecutors by them were such that I had a fair right to handle them roughly; they were not with any other mode of treatment; and I have written what I have written."

"God grant that we may, as sections, churches and individuals, realize how great a share each of us has had in bringing about our present calamities, and, consequently, how much of the responsibility falls upon self as well as upon others! When this shall be felt, and when a proper spirit shall accompany the conviction, the horrors of this wicked war will be appreciated, the hand of vengeance will be stayed, and
'Returning Justice lift aloft her scale.'"

ANDREW JOHNSON'S paper, the Nashville *Union*, of a late date, puts the following home question to Southern men who profess to be loyal, and yet steadily assist Northern sympathisers with treason:

A QUESTION FOR "CONSERVATIVE" NEWSPAPERS.—You are forever telling us, gentlemen of the self-styled "conservative" press, that the Government must put down this rebellion according to the constitution. Now, we assert that no measure, no policy necessary to put down the rebellion, can be contrary to the constitution. Suppose, now, that you should discover that it is impossible to crush out the rebellion by the forms of the constitution, according to your interpretation, would you be for letting the rebellion take its course in that event, and submitting to its oppression?

THE President calls for 300,000 more men as an additional force to the armies of the Union. The President hopes that they "will be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion." This wish will be responded to by every loyal heart in the land. The Governors of the States urging in a spirited letter, this appeal to the country, very truly represent, we have no doubt, the feeling of the people whom they represent. A "SPEEDY CONCLUSION" of the war is what the nation demands.

COL. SAMUEL W. BLACK, of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, who was in the late battle before Richmond, was a native of Pittsburg, a son of Rev. Dr. Black, an eminent Presbyterian Divine. He was a remarkable man. He was an active politician, and Governor of Nebraska during Mr. Buchanan's Administration. Colonel Black served with distinction as Lieut. Col. of the First Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Mexican war, which was commanded by Col. Frank Wynkoop. When this war broke out, he returned to Pittsburg and was chosen Colonel of the fine regiment he headed so bravely at Hanover Court House, and in the late battle. He leaves a wife (the daughter of the late Jugde Thomas Irwin,) and several children in Pittsburg.

☞ There are 2500 sick soldiers in the hospitals at Atlanta, Ga.

☞ Four mail robbers have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment at Bangor, Me.

☞ Deserters from the Queens army in Canada, are enlisting in the army of Uncle Sam.

☞ Tobacco is being shipped from Chicago to Memphis.

☞ Tobacco is being extensively cultivated this year in Massachusetts.

☞ Gen. Scott's wife died at Rome on the 10th ult.

☞ Ex-President Van Buren is quite ill at his residence, Lindenwald.

☞ The sugar crop of Barbadoes this season is about 40,000 hogsheads.

☞ The expenses of the French expedition to Mexico are estimated at about $600,000 a day.

☞ Com. Foote is now at his home at New Haven, Conn. He is slowly recovering his health.

☞ The seven year locusts have made their appearance in hordes in some parts of Kansas.

☞ The Navy Department, by giving employment to its mechanics and laborers, supports 55,000 people.

☞ John Park, the Union candidate for Mayor of Memphis, received 724 votes at the election on the 26th. No other votes were cast.

☞ The Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, at Nashville, has been imprisoned on the charge of disloyalty.

☞ About two hundred boats, used in the navigation of the Lehigh and connecting canals, were destroyed by the recent flood.

☞ The siege guns which were placed around Newport, Ky., are to be removed to the Newport barracks.

☞ There are 105,544 members and probationers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania.

☞ It is estimated that during the next year two hundred thousand foreigners will emigrate to the United States.

☞ Two soldiers convicted of theft, have been drummed out of the 31st Massachusetts regiment.

☞ Several fatal results have occurred at Manassas from quarrels and fights among drunken soldiers.

☞ A citizen of New Orleans had been condemned to two years' imprisonment, for kidnapping a negro in the employ of one of the United States officers.

☞ William M'Meader, war correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, with the Army of the Potomac, died last week, of fever contracted in camp, aged 18 years.

☞ Somebody asked Gen. Cass the other day, in Detroit: "General, what may we do to save the Union?" "Anything." "May we abolish slavery?" "Abolish anything on the surface of the earth to save the nation."

☞ A stranger who attended the churches at Allentown, on Sunday week, had no *small* change. When the collection was being taken up, he deposited a three-cent piece on the plate, and then coolly asked the deacon for two cents change.

☞ A Democratic meeting was held on Monday at West Chester to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention. Opposition speeches to the war, emancipation and taxing measures of the Administration were made.

☞ Newspapers addressed to soldiers in the army must be prepaid in all instances, either at the mailing or delivery office. An immense number of papers are now detained at Washington Post office on account of non payment of postage.

☞ In an obscure corner the Richmond *Dispatch* of June 18, makes the announcement that Jeff. Davis has been taken ill at Raleigh, whither he has gone to visit a sick child. Anticipations were expressed that he would return to the Confederate Capital in a few days.

☞ Com. Goldsborough has a complete printing press and apparatus on board his flag ship, by means of which he strikes off all his orders, letters, and despatches for the 70 vessels of his fleet, thereby economizing time and labor, and avoiding errors.

☞ One Sunday afternoon lately a young man who first courted a daughter aged twenty, then the mother aged over forty, and was rejected by both, was, by Justice Fuller, of La Crosse, wed locked, according to law, to the hired girl in the family he courted. That chap did not intend to let his love run to seed while there was a show left.

☞ It was reported as a remarkable fact that the Emperor of China recently washed himself. His subjects were amazed; but as soon as it was ascertained that the experiment was only performed as an act of humiliation and personal mortification before the Chinese deity, with the hope of averting the political calamities of the nation, public tranquility was restored.

☞ A woman at Newark, N. J., whose husband had gallantly laid down his life in fighting for the Union, became so indignant at hearing a rebel sympathizer slur the volunteers who were passing through in the cars, that she seized the fellow by the long beard he wore, and beat him until her strength was exhausted. He was glad to escape from the jeers of the crowd, who loudly applauded the merited chastisement by the plucky woman.

WAR ITEMS.

GEN. FREMONT has turned over his command to Gen. Schenck.

Our fleet which ascended the White River, Ark., has been obliged to return on account of low water.

LIEUT. Gibson has been appointed flag officer of the Potomac flotilla.

WILLIAM G. CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, has been confirmed by the Senate Brigadier-General.

THE Secretary of War has refused to grant any leave of absence.

A REBEL spy, in the garb of a pedler, has been arrested at Manassas.

A NUMBER of clergymen at Nashville, of the Methodist and Baptist denominations, have been sent to the Penitentiary on the charge of disloyalty.

GEN. RUFUS KING, on Friday, received the order of the Secretary of War promoting him to the command of the First Army Corps of the Army of Virginia.

THE first railroad train from Corinth to Memphis was attacked by a body of rebels on the 25th ult., and ten of our men were killed and several taken prisoners.

GEN. STEVENS issued, on the 26th ult., a general order, complimenting the men of the Second Division for their gallantry in the action at Secessionville on the 16th ult.

ON the night of the 29th ult., a party of guerillas of Henderson and Webster Counties, Kentucky, attacked a company of United States soldiers at Henderson, Kentucky, but were driven off.

IT is reported that Jeff. Davis has written a letter to Gov. Brown, of Georgia, defending the conscription act as constitutional, and absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the Southern armies.

COL. John H. Taggart, of the Forty-first Pennsylvania Regiment (Twelfth Reserves,) is reported as having received a wound in an engagement near Richmond, on the 26th ult. Col. Taggart is an old Philadelphia reporter.

A SOLDIER in the Fortieth New York was saved from death by his wife's picture in his breast pocket. A rifle ball was repelled by the iron plate, and though the concussion doubled the soldier up, he was not injured. Moral: Keep your wife's face next to your heart.

THE New York *World* says: Surgeon Hayes, who was so ignominiously dismissed the service by Secretary Stanton for alleged inhumanity to his charge of wounded soldiers, has been reinstated, as it turns out that he was not to blame, and is really an excellent and conscientious physician.

THE Rebel Col. Harness captured Moorfield (in Hardy County, Va.) on Sunday afternoon, and about 100 of the Maryland Home Guard, who held the place, were taken prisoners. They were subsequently paroled, and sent to Cumberland with accoutrements, but without guns. Harness has got himself in a bad box, and it is said he cannot escape capture.

THE new Camp of Instruction for our volunteers is to be formed immediately at Annapolis Junction, a central and salubrious position, accessible to Washington and Baltimore and Harper's Ferry by railroad, and possessing greater advantages than the city of Annapolis for the concentration of fifty thousand men. The change has been made at the suggestion of General Wool, who is charged with the supervision of the camp.

REV. J. M. MCCARTER, Colonel of the Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, arrived in Philadelphia, this week. He is looking well, but is suffering from partial paralysis of the left arm and side, produced by being struck by a shell in the battle of Fair Oaks where he and his regiment were distinguished for gallantry. The regiment is now under command of Capt. Arthur, of Reading, a good officer, who saw service in Mexico. It has lost heavily in the several battles it has been engaged in, but when last heard from, it still had about five hundred fighting men.

THE *Memphis Avalanche* is favored with much news. First, the leaders of the Rebellion have concluded to offer the Southern States as colonies or vassals to any Power that will take them—in case of the worst: which worst means a compulsory return to allegiance. And then the same paper has many rumors that the double-dyed traitor Breckinridge is going to make a breakfast of the forces of Gen. Halleck. And also that General Curtis is starving for want of supplies—that the Indian Commander Pike is going to whip him in front while Hindman does the same in the rear. Of course, Pike and Hindman can move here and there, with ease and celerity, while Curtis cannot move at all.

THE chaplain of the Vermont cavalry regiment, Rev. Mr. Woodward, of Burlington, is about as plucky a chaplain as there is in the service. He frequently accompanies scouting parties, and as his horse is one of the fleetest in the regiment, he is often in advance of the party when there are rebels to be chased. Not long since, in the Shenandoah Valley, Mr. Woodward, single handed, ran down and captured two of Ashby's cavalry, and would have bagged the third if it had not been for the unfortunate circumstance that while drawing his pistol, to send a leaden messenger after a flying rebel who would not heed his summons to surrender, the chaplain shot his own horse through the neck. The horse was not seriously wounded, however, and the chaplain regained the regiment, bringing his two captives with him.

IN noticing General Pope's departure for Washington, the St. Louis *Union* says: "The General states that the war in the West is over. Beauregard has not twenty thousand men on whom he can rely. None of his troops have gone to Richmond; neither is it true that they have reinforced Charleston, Savannah, or Mobile. The truth is, Beauregard's army is not merely demoralized—it is dissolved. General Halleck will probably remain at Corinth during the Summer. There will be no difficulty in furnishing him with supplies. The railroad from Columbus will be in running order in a few days. Railroad communication with Memphis will be also restored in a short time, for the enemy has disappeared from the country lying between the two points. General Pope states that his own command absolutely requires rest. Four months of continued and the most severe duty will render a season of repose, in the dead summer heat, very acceptable to them, and enable them to recruit their exhausted energies. When the season arrives for resuming the campaign, General Halleck will be in a position to march at once into the interior of the lowest Cotton States, and sweep away the vestiges of resistance and rebellion in that region. The fall campaign will undoubtedly put the finishing touches to the good work."

ON Thursday and Friday of last week a severe battle took place on Gen. McClellan's right wing. The enemy in immense force crossed the Chickahominy above Mechanicsville, on Thursday afternoon, and engaged McCall's division. The battle of that day commenced at two o'clock, and lasted till nine o'clock at night, when our troops retreated. Gen. McClellan was on the field. Some statements make our loss 1200. It was the intention to change entire front of our forces, so that our centre and left could press immediately on Richmond. But the result was a vacating of established defences. On Friday Gen. Porter withdrew his forces two miles this side of Gaines' mills. The enemy, considering that they had obtained a complete victory, pushed on until a general engagement took place, lasting from 3 o'clock till 7 in the evening. After a short rest the rebels renewed the contest. Slocum's, Palmer's, French's and Meagher's brigades supported our forces when the enemy was about overwhelming them with numbers. Although our forces amounted only to 45,000 and the enemy 60,000, the rebels were beaten badly. We have seen no report of casualties in the 96th Regiment, P. V., which is in Slocum's brigade. The New York *Tribune* has a dispatch dated on the battle field, Sunday morning.

The dispatch states that a severe and most determined battle was fought on the right wing on Thursday and Friday, which is claimed by some of our officers as a successful strategetic movement, drawing the enemy unwittingly into a trap which will soon capture Richmond and the entire rebel army.

The attack was made by the enemy in immense force, who crossed the Chickahominy near the railroad, above Mechanicsville, on Thursday afternoon. The rebels fought desperately, but were unable to drive our men a single rod, though the enemy were ten to our one.

The only force engaged that day was McCall's division, the battle lasting from 2 o'clock till 9 P. M., when the division was ordered back.

General McClellan was on the field, and expressed himself satisfied with the result.

The *Herald* also publishes a report dated the 27th, which states that our killed, wounded and missing will number 1200.

The object of the movement was to bring Gen. Porter's and other divisions into close connection with the rest of the army. In fact changing the front of the whole of our forces with our centre and left pressing immediately on Richmond itself, which could be done, it was expected, on Saturday.

It was a virtual surrender or vacating of a line of defence heretofore kept up to Mechanicsville, in order to have the whole force within more effective distance. Also to allow the rebels to follow up, and if possible, to bag them.

General McClellan ordered General Porter to withdraw two miles this side of Gaines' mills early on Friday morning, which was done, the enemy following and thinking they had gained the victory, our troops slowly moving back in order and fighting as they went, crossing the Chickahominy and reaching the position designated for their occupation by General McClellan.

The rebels followed in great force, and by three o'clock in the afternoon a general and heavy engagement occurred here lasting till seven o'clock, when a lull took place, but the rebels again renewed it with greater ferocity, having been reinforced.

Our brave men stood the unequal contest like heroes, and shell, grape and musketry did fearful havoc. Our forces were increased by Generals Slocum's, Palmer's, French's and Meagher's brigades, and the rebels were beaten badly.

Meagher's brigade went into the battle with their coats off and sleeves rolled up, fighting like tigers.

The ground which General McClellan ordered General Porter to occupy and hold was occupied and held in the first part of the day.

Gen. Porter's corps alone contended against the rebels, but subsequently reinforcements swelled our numbers to 45,000.

The rebels had 60,000, under Generals Lee, Hill, Anderson and Branch.

Among the killed are Col. Black and Lieut. Colonel Sweitser of the 62d Pennsylvania; Col. Gare of the 22d Massachusetts; Col. Roberts of the 1st Michigan; Col. McQuade and Lieut. Colonel Skelton of the 14th New York, and Major Patterson of the 63d Pennsylvania.

THE *Tribune's* Fortress Monroe correspondent, under date of Sunday, presents some notable facts and views in regard to Gen. McClellan's movements. He accepts the theory that all the movements were in accordance with previous plans, stating that "the change of base from York to James River was determined on a week ago, and transports were on their way up the James River before the attack on McClellan's right. It is not difficult to believe that the entire movement, including the attack, the change of line, and especially the advance of the Rebels on the left side of the Chickahominy toward White House, was strictly in accordance with Gen. McClellan's wishes and plans. It withdrew them from and advanced him toward Richmond." Several small fleets had left Hampton Roads for James' River, and others were to follow at once. Everything at White House was burnt, including White House itself. The occupation of the country between White House and Chickahominy by the Rebels was complete. Telegraphic and other communication with Gen. McClellan, save by James River is cut off. Letters written at Fortress Monroe on Monday state that the store fleet of 500 vessels had arrived from York River. Not more than $100,000 worth of property was destroyed at White House. Information had reached Fortress Monroe that the gunboats in James River had established communication with Gen. McClellan's left wing. The latest rumors are very conflicting, but most of them seem to be unfavorable. Dispatches to Flag-Officer Goldsborough on Monday, are said to state that the Rebel attack on our right was a desperate affair, in which the Rebels lost 5,000 men; our loss was heavy. Gen. Stoneman, being cut off from the right, had retreated to Yorktown, and arrived at Fortress Monroe. It is further stated that on his left, McClellan, with severe fighting, had passed through White Oak Swamp, with 40,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery, to a secure and advantageous position, and had subsequently cut through a line of communication with the James River. It is reported that, during the two days fighting, McClellan's loss was 10,000. On this head we have no particulars whatever. Col. Alexander had come through to James River to select the new base, and Turkey Bend had been decided on. This is about thirty miles from Richmond, and ten miles above City Point. Telegraphic communication beyond Yorktown is cut off, and the officials permit nothing outside the official dispatches for the North to go upon the wire.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK.—Parson Brownlow's book, it is said is meeting with a very large sale. The New York *Advertiser* says orders have been received for more than 60,000 copies, and the demand still continues. Next month the book will be open to the trade. At the rate of progression already attained, it is probable that the Parson's book will take rank among the great literary successes of modern times. The following letter is from the Parson:

To my Friends: Having had numerous inquiries from my friends throughout the Union in regard to my book, I will state to all concerned that my friend and publisher, Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, allows me a liberal copyright. I am interested in the circulation of the work, and I am benefitted by every copy sold.

Whilst I am not offering a book to the public that is not worth what is asked for it, I need all that I can realize from the work, for the rebels have possession of all my effects, save my wife and seven children. W. G. BROWNLOW.

New York, June 12th, 1862.

REMEMBERED AND MOURNED.—For every man who falls in battle some one mourns. For every man who dies in hospital wards, and of whom no note is made some one mourns. For the humblest soldier shot on picket, and of whose humble exit from the stage of life little is thought, some one mourns. Nor this alone. For every soldier disabled; for every one who loses an arm or a leg, or who is wounded or languishes in protracted suffering; for every one who has "only camp fever," some heart bleeds, some tears are shed. In far off humble households, perhaps, sleepless nights and anxious days are passed, of which the world never knows; and every wounded and crippled soldier who returns to family and friends, brings a lasting pang with him. Oh! how the mothers feel this war! If ever God is sad in heaven, it seems to me it must be when he looks upon the hearts of mothers. We who are young, think little of it, know nothing of it; neither, I think, do the fathers or the brothers know much of it; but it is the poor mothers and wives of the soldiers. God help them!—*Continental Monthly.*

GENERAL ROUSSEAU ON SLAVERY.

Lately a banquet was given, in Louisville, to General Lovell H. Rousseau. After a speech by Hon. James Guthrie, Gen. Rousseau spoke as follows:

I desire to state that this rebellion is a lie from the beginning. There was never any cause for it. To begin and keep it up a system of wholesale lying was adopted and is pursued industriously to this day. Wherever the army has gone it has met this foul spirit of falsehood. We have taken none of their property; we have assisted their slaves from our lines; when needed we have placed guards of our soldiers around their houses to protect them—and yet they persist in calling us abolitionists and negro thieves. And in spite of our disclaimers and our soldiers' asseveration to the contrary—of our words and our acts—they have insisted that our object is to liberate and steal their slaves.

And if we fail to restore the Union, "the everlasting nigger" will be the cause of the failure. They know what they say is false, yet they never cease repeating it. Behind and before us this has been the cry of the enemies of the government. The army in its intercourse with the secessionists has plead and is still pleading for peace under the old government, offering to our southern brethren all they ever had, and claiming no thing except in common with them. They want to take nothing from any one, but desire their southern brethren shall enjoy all their rights unimpaired.

But the negro is in the way, in spite of all that can be done or said. Standing before the eye of the secessionist, the negro hides all the blessings of our government, throwing a black shadow on the sun itself. If it had been any other species of property that stood in the way, the army, provoked as has been would willingly have seen its quick destruction. But the negro they did not wish to interfere with in any way. Yet with all its conservatism and patriotism, the army has grown weary of this insane cry of "abolitionism" as a cause for breaking up the government.

I have warned our southern friends of the danger of continuing it much longer; and I tell you to-night that if this war continues a year from this day, there will not be a slave on this continent. The great revolution will take care of itself—the dead will bury its dead—and those who are causing all the bloodshed and desolation around us, under the false pretence that we desire to free their negroes, will, if they persist, one day find slavery snuffed out as you snuff a candle. Slavery is not worth our government. Slavery is not worth our liberty. It is not worth all the precious blood now being poured out for freedom. It is not worth the free navigation of the Mississippi river.

I am for the government of our fathers against all things and everybody. While the liberties of the people are secure under it, as they ever have been, I would allow nothing but death to prevent my upholding it. I am ready for the responsibility. A southern man, as I am, born and brought up in the south, with all my sympathies with the south, I could not hesitate one moment when the issue is presented between the nigger and the government of our fathers. I am for the government of the United States against all its enemies.

I hope and pray that our southern friends will not force us to extremes on this sensitive point. We deprecate such a result; for we want our rights under the Constitution, and we are all ready to fight for theirs under the good old government. I would to-day most willingly gird on my sword and fight for any right belonging to them, slavery included; but they must not put slavery between me and the government and laws of the United States. I will not consent to become a slave that the negro may be kept a slave. I will not sacrifice the happiness of my wife, children and friends, the welfare of my beloved State, and the glory of my country on an altar dedicated to the "Ebony Idol."

☞ We learn from the *Sacramento* (Cal.) *Union*, that a man named Wm. Bernard, residing near Red Bluff, discovered lately a lead of coal about ten miles from Millville, on the old Honey lake road. Several leads have been found, the main lead being about five or six feet in diameter.—It is the intention to work these mines during the ensuing summer. The coal burns freely and brightly, and is used for blacksmiths' purposes.

☞ Mrs. Elvira Ellet, the widow of the late Col. Chas. Ellet, Jr., died in Philadelphia on Sunday last, at her residence. The deceased was in the 46th year of her age. She was the daughter of the late Judge Daniel, of Virginia, brother of the present Judge Daniel, on the same bench. She has four children, all of whom are now living. She was present at the death of her husband, in Cairo, Ill., and came to Philadelphia, with his remains. Her death has resulted from no disease, being mainly from exhaustion and grief. She was interred at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

☞ Take no bank notes with engraved signatures. Such have been held by high authorities not to be legally binding upon the issuers.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, July 3, 1862.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is estimated at 51,000 00—by Canal 28,338—for the week 79,338 tons against 64,975 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The quantity by Railroad is estimated, but will not vary much from the figures named.

The unusual quantity of rain that has fallen again this week has caused considerable trouble at the Collieries, by its accumulation, and particularly to those in which the water had not been pumped out from the previous freshet.

We have also had a number of turnouts at the Collieries during the week. At many places the men have become quite unreasonable and are exacting wages which the prices of Coal will not warrant paying. We have always advocated good wages to working men, because it adds to the wealth of the country and stimulates business.—For this object we have always advocated the Protective Policy of the country, but there is a point at which these exactions must stop. Coal has receded in price from 25 to 50 cents a ton since the freshet, and if the demands of the miners and laborers is pushed much further, many of the Collieries will have to cease working altogether. This state of things cannot be permitted in the present state of the country—it would positively be giving aid and comfort to the wicked Rebellion, and would stamp all those who counsel such a state of affairs as disloyal to the Union. We learn that good miners can make from $2 25 to $2 50 a day by working eight hours a day, and ordinary hands $2 a day. This is good wages, better than is made in any other branch of business at present. This ought to be satisfactory to those who are desirous of working.

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

	1861.		1862.		INC. & DEC.
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
P. & R. R. R.	30,206	854,845	51,000	965,609	110,764
Schuyl. Canal	34,712	470,138	28,338	363,129	d107,009
L. Val. R. R.	12,544	419,955		381,027	d 38,928
Lehigh Canal	37,243	339,262		216,250	d123,012
Scranton S'th	20,986	401,378	15,375	348,368	d 53,010
Do. North	5,541	118,593	7,765	141,164	22,571
Penn. Coal Co	25,419	209,255		100,000	d109,255
Del & Hud. Co	30,859	222,783		111,187	d111,596
Wyoming So		87,990		126,967	38,977
" North		24,254		14,101	d 10,153
Broad Top	6,230	94,634	9,787	135,987	41,353
Shamokin		23,539		86,053	62,514
Treverton		101,421		28,041	d 73,380
Sh. Mt. H. T.		37,490		35,874	d 1,616
Lykens Val		37,134		22,218	d 14,916
	201,534	3,442,673	112,265	3,076,877	
	112,265	3,076,877			
	89,569	365,796			

The loss for the week is 89,569 tons, and since the freshet in the aggregate 529,435 tons.

DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL.—The repairs on this work will not be completed before the 15th inst., two weeks longer than was anticipated.—High water prevented the laying of the foundation of the Aqueduct at the Lackawaxen creek, which is the cause of the delay.

BEAVER MEADOW & LEHIGH VALLEY ROADS.—We also learn that the Beaver Meadow Railroad will not be ready to pass Coal over it before the 15th inst., consequently the Lehigh Valley Road cannot receive any Coal tonnage before that period. This additional two weeks stoppage on these lines, the Railroads and Canal, will make a difference in the supply from those sections of not less than 125,000 tons of Coal.

We understand that arrangements are making to send down all the surplus Coal from the upper Lehigh Region *via.* the Catawissa, Little Schuylkill and Reading Railroads, and Schuylkill Canal, that can reach these lines, and cannot be accommodated by the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

ANOTHER STOPPAGE.—We learned last evening that the large Fly Wheel at the Mahanoy Plane on the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain R. R., was accidentally broken all to pieces, which will check transportation on this road for about two weeks. It was only repaired from the damages sustained by the freshet so as to commence business on Wednesday. This stoppage will not check the trade of this Region.

FREIGHT AND TOLLS ON THE READING RAILROAD.—In publishing the list of Freight and Tolls on the Reading Railroad last week, we had no official authority for doing so. We had understood that the rates were the same, but it appears they vary in some particulars. The following is the official announcement of the Company:

Office of the Philad'a & Reading Railroad Co.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 24th, 1862.

The rates of Freight and Tolls on Anthracite Coal transported by this Company, will be as follows during the month of July, 1862:

From	To Richm'd.	To Philada.
Port Carbon,	$1 78	$1 48
Mount Carbon,	1 77	1 47
Schuylkill Haven,	1 70	1 40
Auburn,	1 60	1 30
Port Clinton,	1 55	1 25

During the month of August, 1862, the rates will be as follows:

From	To Richm'd.	To Philada.
Port Carbon,	$1 98	$1 68
Mount Carbon,	1 97	1 67
Schuylkill Haven,	1 90	1 60
Auburn,	1 80	1 50
Port Clinton,	1 75	1 45

On and after September 1, 1862, the rates will be as follows:

From	To Richm'd.	To Philada.
Port Carbon,	$2 18	$1 88
Mount Carbon,	2 17	1 87
Schuylkill Haven,	2 10	1 80
Auburn,	2 00	1 70
Port Clinton,	1 95	1 65

By order of the Board of Managers. W. H. WEBB, Secretary.

The drawbacks as appears by this official announcement, remain unchanged.

The Coal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1862.

Prices still remain unsettled, and the high price of freights to the East tends to check sales. We quote

Schuylkill Red Ash by the cargo,	$4 50@4 60
" White Ash Egg and Stove,	4 30@4 40
" Lump, Broken, and Steamboat,	4 40@4 50
By retail,	5 00@5 50
Lehigh, by the cargo,	4 75
By retail,	5 25@5 75

NEW YORK, July 2, 1862.

The market is unsettled and rather quiet for Domestic, the receipts are not large, and are likely to continue limited for some weeks; we quote from yard $4 50 a $5 50 per ton, cash. In Foreign very little has been done, and prices are somewhat nominal.

No report from Boston.

Coal Freights from Philadelphia.

To Portland	$2 10	Baltimore,	1 50
Boston,	2 10	Key West,	5 00
Salem,	2 10	Hatteras Inlet,	3 00
Washington,	1 25	Ft. Monroe,	2 75
Norwich,	1 75	Port Royal,	3 50
Newark,	1 50	Annapolis,	1 35
Nantucket	1 50	Newport	2 70
Ship Island	5 00	N. Haven	1 65
Rhode Island	1 70	N. Bedford	1 80
New York,	1 20	Portsmouth,	2 20
Bridgeport,	1 55	Newburyport,	2 20
Davenport,	1 75	Wareham,	1 45
Troy,	1 85	Albany,	1 40
Alexandria,	1 25	Rhode Island	1 70
Cold Spring,	1 40	Newbern	4 00
Pawtucket,	2 25	New London,	1 70
Hartford,	2 12	Stonington,	1 25
Dighton,	2 35	Augusta,	2 00
Beaufort,	2 75	N. Orleans,	6 00
Bangor,	1 40	Hyde Park,	1 20
Thomaston,	1 55	Fall River,	1 30
Greenwich,	1 50	Roxbury,	2 15
Haverhill,	2 30	Hackensack,	1 28
Middleton,	1 80	Weymouth	2 05
Norfolk	1 75	Fair Haven,	1 50
Aymesburypoint,	2 00	Derby,	1 65
West Chester	1 20		

136 vessels and 84 boats arrived for the week.

Freights From Elizabethport.

To Boston,	1 15	Derby,	80
Salem	1 15	New London,	75
Newburyport,	1 15	Bridgeport,	65
Portland,	1 15	Albany,	50
Providence,	85	Troy,	55
Fall River,	85	Hudson,	50
Newport,	85	Poughkeepsie,	56
Taunton,	1 05	Yonkers,	45
Pawtucket,	95	New Haven,	65
Norwich,	80	Hartford,	1 10
New York,	25		

Tare or Wastage to be allowed on Coal when Re-weighed at the place of Delivery.

When re-weighed on the Dock, ONE PER CENT.
When re-weighed away from the Dock, TWO " "
On Bill Lading Weight.

When the Coal falls short over the above *wastage*, the *vessel* to be *responsible* for the deficit in the cargo.

The expense of re-weighing is to be paid, in all cases, by the *consignee*. April 5, '62. 14-1y

Schuylkill Coal Trade for 1862.

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

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
From Port Carbon,		10,736 00
Pottsville,		1,900 00
Schuylkill Haven,		14,796 00
Auburn,		
Port Clinton,		907 00
Total for week,	51,000 00	28,338 00
Previously this year,	914,609 09	334,790 16
Total,	965,609 09	363,128 16
To same time last year,	854,845 00	470,138 05
Increase so far,	110,764 09	
Decrease,		107,009 09

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.,	41,577 00	681,095 13
Mt. Carbon "	2,861 03	32,246 10
Schuylkill Valley "	5,603 03	115,327 10
Mill Creek "	17,050 13	294,264 00
Little Schuylkill "	10,310 07	81,562 00

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1862.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal Railroad,	18,639 09	56,215 16
Swatara Railroad,	751 10	2,872 06

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

NORTHERN MISSOURI.
The Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. Co. HAVE FOR SALE
OVER 500,000 ACRES OF THE
BEST PRAIRIE & TIMBER FARMING LANDS IN THE WEST!

AT low prices, on ten years' credit, at five per cent. interest. Twenty per cent. is deducted for full payment in cash, or in the Land Bonds of the Company, *taken at par*, if payment is made within two years from date of purchase, with interest. At present, the market price of these bonds is from 50 to 60 per cent. below par, which affords an extraordinary opportunity to buy any of the Company's lands desired, very much below real value.

A FREE TRIP TICKET is given to Land Buyers, and they are charged only half freight on all building materials wanted from Hannibal for first improvements on land bought of the Railroad Company.

Inducements to emigrate to Northern Missouri briefly stated are as follows:

A mild, healthy climate; rich soil; cheap lands, the productions of which pay for them, expenses and improvements too, much within the limit of credit given; a larger variety of staple productions, embracing all cereals, hemp, tobacco, Chinese sugar cane in perfection. Irish and sweet potatoes, choicer fruits, including grapes for wine, and peaches, than any other region further south or north; pure water, timber, wood, coal, lime, fine building rock, clay for brick, and sand for mortar, are abundant and everywhere distributed; its prairies are ready for the plow; a spring emigrant can plant sod corn in the latter part of June, and gather a valuable crop in the succeeding autumn for fattening great quantities of beeves and hogs; it is only necessary to buy land enough for buildings, yards, orchards, vineyards and crops to be enclosed, as prairies supply any quantity of excellent hay free of other cost than cutting and stacking, which is done with improved mowers and rakes at less than one dollar per ton, and as foddering is confined to three months and less, but little hay, comparatively, is needed; best of open pasturage, costing nothing, neither interest nor taxes, enabling the stock raiser or wool grower to keep horses and mules by the score, herds of cattle and swine by the hundreds, and flocks of sheep by the thousands; all the markets are accessible by telegraph, rail and water, and the local cash demand for wool, hemp, tobacco, horses, mules, fat hogs, cattle and sheep, to export, is ample for the supply. All these advantages are within three days' travel of any Atlantic city, for less than $25 fare. Shall such immense resources remain unimproved?

MISSOURI IS LOYAL! "SECESSION IS PLAYED OUT!" It is now perfectly safe to emigrate to Northern Missouri, and the loyal are going. It will soon be a free State. Opposers conceded it, and the highest controlling interests of the State demand it. Loyal slaveholders unite with other Union loving citizens in boldly advocating emancipation, as advised by the President and approved by Congress.

COLONIZATION.

Emigrants settling in colonies, will contribute greatly to each other's advantage. Large and choice bodies of land offered, furnish them every facility. To colonize successfully co-operation is necessary, easy and practical by a little concerted action.

Now is THE TIME for multitudes, with prudent forethought and action, to secure with little money, rich farms and happy homes, with most prosperous increase in value, for themselves and their posterity.

CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

Can now, with little money, and perfect security to themselves, assist their more destitute but industrious and capable friends to acquire in a little time valuable farms and pleasant homesteads. The land will abundantly secure the requisite advance, and its prolific productions will soon enable the emigrant to cancel the loan and interest.

PAMPHLETS containing skeleton maps, showing geographical position, Railroad connections, and giving full information, are sent gratis. ☞ Let all wishing to enlist their friends to emigrate with them, apply for all they want to circulate. Co-operation in this way will be of mutual advantage to all.

Apply to, or address GEORGE S. HARRIS, *Land Agent Han. & St Joseph Railroad Company,* 48 CITY EXCHANGE, BOSTON, Mass., or JOSIAH HUNT, *Land Commissioner,* HANNIBAL, Mo.
July 5, '62. 27-

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILROAD SPIKES. 50 KEGS 4 by 3-8 Hook Spikes, of my own manufacture, for sale. June 28, '62. FRANK POTT.

PRESERVE FRUIT. GLASS Preserving Jars, simple and perfect in their construction, for sale. June 28, '62. FRANK POTT.

KETTLES. BRASS Preserving Kettles, Porcelain lined, and bell metal Kettles at the Hardware and Iron Depot. June 28, '62. FRANK POTT.

30,000 TRANSPLANTED CABBAGE PLANTS for sale at GREENWOOD NURSERY, Pottsville. June 14, '62.

GUM. GUM BELTING, Gum Packing, Piston Packing, Valve and Gasket Rings, for sale at the Hardware and Iron Depot. June 28, '62. FRANK POTT.

HARVEST AND HAY-MAKING. GRAIN CRADLES, English and German Scythes, for sale at the Hardware and Iron Depot. June 28, '62. FRANK POTT.

FRESH TURNIP SEED. NOW on hand, for sale by the paper, ¼-lb, or pound. Those who buy in quantity, or to sell again, supplied at reduced prices, at June 28, '62. B. BANNAN'S Seed Store.

SCYTHES! SCYTHES!! A FINE assortment of Grass and Grain Scythes, Snaths, Stones, Rifles, &c., at June 21, '62.] STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

PARRIFANE VARNISH. THE best and cheapest Paint and Varnish for Iron Railing, used for Cemetery lots—all kinds of iron work—will dry immediately, and produce a perfect gloss and covering. June 28, '62. FRANK POTT.

WHALE OIL SOAP AND SYRINGES. WHALE OIL SOAP, for destroying insects, bugs, &c., on plants and trees, put up in tin cans. Garden Syringes, used for sprinkling with the liquid the plants, &c. For sale at B. BANNAN'S June 28, '62.] Seed Store.

PHILAD'A & READING RAILROAD. EXCURSION TICKETS, will be sold between all points at reduced fares, good from SATURDAY, June 28th, to MONDAY, July 7th, 1862. E. H. WHEELER, General Agent. June 28, '62. 26-2t

BEST QUALITY OF **BLUE, GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE.** ALSO, "HARPER'S" SUPERIOR MANUFACTURED **SCHOOL SLATES,** Always on hand, and for sale by T. THOMAS, Commission Merchant, 237 WALNUT St., June 28, '62.—26-1y] PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

D. CONWAY, SLATER, 1238 North Twelfth Street, above Girard Avenue, Philadelphia. ☞ Slating of all kinds done in the best manner, at short notice. N. B.—Best quality of Roofing Slate always on hand. Orders by mail promptly attended to. June 28, '62. 26-1y

HAVE YOU SEEN IT! TORRY'S 4-minute Ice Cream Freezer. Warranted to do all the Catalogue calls for—freeze Cream in four minutes, at June 21, '62.] STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

MINERS' SUPPLIES. WHALE OIL, Mecca Lubricating Oil, Resin Oil, White Grease, Tar, and Rosin, at June 21, '62.] STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

FLAT BAR SPIKES, Chute Nails, T Rail Spikes, at June 21, '62.] STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

FLUE IRON, Flat Bar Rail, Bar Iron, Round, Square, and Flat Norway Nail Rods, Horse-shoe and Bar, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S. June 21, '62.

GRANT'S and Berks County Grain Cradles and Cradle Scythes, at June 21, '62.] STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

IMPROVED GUM BELTING, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other; Man-hole Rings, Gum Packing, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S. June 21, '62.

FRESH GREEN AND BLACK TEAS. JUST RECEIVED, Superior Green and Black Teas, by E. A. BEATTY. June 21, '62.

REBELLION RECORD. NOW READY, Volume 3 of Putnam's Rebellion Record, finely illustrated. Subscriptions received by B. BANNAN, June 14, '62.] Agent for Schuylkill County.

GERMAN SMOKING TOBACCO. AGENCY for G. W. GAIL & AX'S celebrated Smoking Tobacco. A large lot always on hand. W. E. BOYER. May 31, '62.

YARA CIGARS. 50,000 GENUINE YARA CIGARS on hand, and for sale by W. E. BOYER. May 31, '62.

75 BOXES of Manufactured Tobacco, at the lowest wholesale rates, by May 31, '62.] W. E. BOYER.

8,000 LBS. of Smoking Tobacco. Also, Goodwin's, Anderson's, and Baggs' fine-cut Chewing Tobacco. For sale by May 31, '62.] W. E. BOYER.

SHOVELS. AMES' Round and Square Point Railroad Shovels; Coal and Sand Shovels, for sale. June 14, '62.] FRANK POTT.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! NICHOLS & BECK have just received a large and handsome assortment of NEW SPRING DRY GOODS. Bought at *panic* prices and for sale cheap. Pottsville, April 5, '61 14

HAZARD'S RAILROAD AND MILITARY MAP OF the Southern States, prepared by the Committee on Inland Transportation of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia and the United States Coast Survey, adopted as the Official Map for Government use. Just published, and for sale at April 26, '62.] B. BANNAN'S Book Store.

HAMS, TONGUES, SMOKED BEEF TONGUES. EXCELSIOR and Gardiner Phipps' Sugar-Cured Hams. Beef Tongues, large. Smoked Beef. Bologna Sausages. Just received by June 21, '62.] E. A. BEATTY.

MOZAMBIQUE, Stella and Fancy Shawls. Lawns, Grenadines. English and American Prints, Boys' Summer Wear, and a general assortment of seasonable goods, just received by June 21, '62.] E. A. BEATTY.

WATER-PROOF CLOTHING. WM. A. TOCKER, 127 Reade St., Corner of Hudson, NEW YORK, MANUFACTURER and Wholesale Dealer in BLACK AND YELLOW OILED CLOTHING, Miners', Teamsters', and Seamen's Water-proof HATS. Also, DUCK PANTS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, OVERALLS, &c., cheap for cash. Orders received by mail promptly attended to. May 31, '62. 22-ly

NOTICE TO TEACHERS. BECAUSE of uncontrollable circumstances, several Teachers were prevented from becoming students of the Normal School at the time it opened.

It is now announced, that all who may present themselves on MONDAY, A. M., July 7th, will be admitted; *provided*, the number be sufficient to constitute a class of such size as will warrant the consequent inconvenience and additional expense.

If a new class be admitted, the School will continue eight weeks from July 7th. J. K. KREWSON, County Superintendent. Minersville, June 28th, '62. 26-

NEW REVISED EDITION. PURDON'S DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA. NINTH EDITION, from 1700 to 1861, edited by F. C. Brightley. The Laws in the various supplements since 1853, are now incorporated in the body of the work, many thousand new authorities cited, and other improvements made.

The new edition of BINNS' JUSTICE will be ready in August, and the new edition of Troubat & Haly's Practice early in the Fall.

Persons leaving their names, can secure early copies, at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore. June 28, '62.

UNITED STATES ARMY. WANTED, for the 12th Infantry, Regular Army, 25 able-bodied single men, between the ages of 18 and 35, to fill up Co. "D" of this crack regiment. This Company, at present, is in the field with GENERAL SIGEL. A fine chance for active young men, who wish to serve their country under the command of able officers.

☞ Term of service, three years. For further information, apply at the **RENDEZVOUS: BOYLE'S BUILDING, MAHANTONGO ST.** HENRY C. MORGAN, 1st Lieut. 12th U. S. Infantry, Recruiting Officer. Pottsville, June 14, '62. 24-tf

SPRING GARDEN NOW OPEN! THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce to the public, that they have arranged a pleasant party, to take place at their Grove, on **Monday Next, June 23.**

A new dancing floor has been erected, which is beautifully located among shade trees, and good music, refreshments and other necessaries will be supplied. There are also two large and substantial Swings ready for use, and the pond is safely fenced from the rest of the Grove. We invite the public to call and amuse themselves as they may feel disposed. Truly yours, HELLENTHAL & SCHILLING.

N. B.—For Sunday School Pic-Nics, the place is open free of charge. ☞ Every Monday a Musical Entertainment. June 21, '62. 25-tf

COFFEE FOR THE MILLION! WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER'S South American Ground Coffees. WE BEG to say to our numerous friends and patrons, that in view of the present prospective condition of the Coffee market, to secure perfect uniformity in the *grades* and *qualities* of our *Ground Coffees*, and to furnish them at prices to suit the times, we have entirely reorganized that department of our business, and can now offer *better* Ground Coffees at lower figures than ever before.

Your attention is directed to the accompanying trade marks and prices. Try the Coffee on this list best suited in price to your trade. We guarantee it will give satisfaction to your customers. In barrels, half-barrels, and every variety of package. No charge for packages.—Cartage free.

	TRADE MARK.	PRICES
South American,	Circle A,	26 cents.
"	" B,	24 "
"	" C,	22 "
"	" D,	20 "
"	" E,	18 "
"	" F,	16 "
"	" G,	14 "
"	" H,	12 "
"	" I,	10 "
Gillies' Concentrated Coffee,		8

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, 233, 235 & 237 Washington Street, New York. June 21, '62. 25 6t

ATTENTION, EVERYBODY!

Every man of you harken and heed!
Every one of you listen, and read!
Fathers and brothers, and uncles and cousins,
All your relations, by dozens and dozens.
Harken and listen! We bravely declare
Here are the *Garments for Summer Wear*;
Garments for persons of every condition,
For men of all shapes and of every position.
Elegant suits of appropriate colors,
All to be had for a very few dollars;
Novelties splendid in *Masculine Raiment*,
At shocking low prices for ready cash payment.
Clothing for gentlemen long or tall,
Clothing for stout men, clothing for small;
Certain to fit you;—Come! hurry and buy
Elegant clothing for June and July.
Trumpet the tidings from city and town!
Tell the intelligence gladly around!
Bring your relations and neighbors all—
Come and buy clothing at the GREAT OAK HALL.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—This extensive establishment is directly on the Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

Persons from this part of the country in visiting the city, should aim to go there to purchase their CLOTHING! They can have a large assortment of styles and qualities to select from, and all the goods are made up good and strong, and sold at reasonable prices.

As we buy from first hands, and sell exclusively for Cash, we can sell to everybody cheap, for the buyer does not have to pay for losses incurred on somebody else through the Credit system. In one word—we guarantee to sell goods ten per cent. lower than old concerns that stand out for big profits. Our motto is "the nimble six pence is better than the slow shilling." Come and see for yourselves.

WANNAMAKER & BROWN, (OAK HALL,) S. E. Corner Sixth and Market sts., Philadelphia. June 21, '62. 25-tJan 1 '63-1sf

SOMETHING FOR THE LADIES. Patent Clothes Wringer. A VERY simple and complete article. One of the greatest improvements of the nineteenth century, and has only to be known to come into general use. It will save the price of a machine in a short time in the less wear and tear of clothing in wringing.

Every one is aware, that the twisting or wringing of clothes, stretches and breaks the fibres; but this machine presses them so even, that a newspaper, thoroughly soaked, can be wrung, without breaking it in the least, and it works so easy, that a child twelve years old can operate it without trouble. Hot water does not injure the rolls, and woolen goods can be wrung out of boiling water to prevent fulling, which cannot be done by hand.

In Starching, it is invaluable, especially on large articles, such as Ladies' Skirts, &c., as it leaves the starch in the clothes perfectly even. It will wring the largest bed quilt, or the smallest pocket handkerchief, drier than can possibly be done by hand, without alteration, in less than one-eighth the time. The machine is so simple that it cannot get out of repair.

The great improvement in this, over every other Wringing Machine yet invented, is its self-adjusting arrangement, requiring no alteration to wring a handkerchief or bed quilt, consequently, the most ignorant servant can operate it.

The machine is made of wood, and so arranged that no iron can possibly come in contact with the clothes, thereby avoiding all danger of injury to the clothes by iron rust.

It is settled beyond a question that this is the most simple and effective Clothes Wringer yet invented.—Those purchasing can use them four weeks, and if they are not perfectly satisfied, return them, and their money will be refunded.

We invite all the ladies to call and see it.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Store of the subscriber, in Pottsville. B. BANNAN, Sole Agent for Schuylkill County. March 22, '62.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles, and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed-Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals &c.
To Destroy—Every form & species of Vermin.

THE "ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN." **Destroys Instantly** EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF **Vermin.**

Those Preparations (unlike all others) are "Free from Poisons." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats do not die on the premises." "They come out of their holes to die." "They are the only infallible remedies known." "12 years and more established in New York City."

Used by—the City Post Office.
Used by—the City Prisons and Station Houses.
Used by—the City Steamers, Ships, &c.
Used by—the City Hospitals, Alms-Houses, &c.
Used by—the City Hotels,—'Astor'—'St. Nicholas,' &c.
Used by—the Boarding Houses, &c., &c.
Used by—more than 50,000 Private Families.

☞ *See one or two Specimens of what is Everywhere said by the People—Editors—Dealers, &c.*

HOUSEKEEPERS—troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "COSTAR'S" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "COSTAR'S" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina [O.] Gazette.*

MORE GRAIN and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.—*Lancaster [Wis.] Herald.*

HENRY R. COSTAR.—We are selling your preparations rapidly. Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Vermin disappear rapidly. ECKER & STOUFFER, Druggists, Windsor, Md.

'Costar's' Rat, Roach &c. Exterminator.
'Costar's'
'Costar's' Bed-Bug Exterminator.
'Costar's'
'Costar's' Electric Powder for Insects, &c.

IN 25c., 50c., AND $1 00 BOXES, BOTTLES AND FLASKS, $3 AND $5 SIZE FOR PLANTATIONS, SHIPS, BOATS, HOTELS, &c., &c.

CAUTION!!! To prevent the public from being imposed upon by *Spurious* and *Highly Pernicious Imitations*, a new label has been prepared, bearing a *fac simile* of the Proprietor's signature. Examine each box, bottle, or flask carefully before purchasing, and take nothing but "COSTAR'S."

☞ *Sold Everywhere*—by All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities. Some of the **Wholesale Agents in New York City.**

Schieffelin Brothers & Co.,	Harral, Risley & Kitchen,
B. A. Fahnestock, Hull & Co.,	Bush, Gale & Robinson,
A. B. & D. Sands & Co.,	M. Ward, Close & Co.,
Wheeler & Hart,	McKesson & Robbins,
James S. Aspinwall,	D. S. Barnes & Co.,
Morgan & Allen,	F. C. Wells & Co.,
Hall, Ruckel & Co.,	Lazelle, Marsh & Gardner,
Thomas & Fuller,	Hall, Dixon & Co.,
P. D. Orvis,	Conrad Fox,

AND OTHERS. **Philadelphia Pa.**

T. W. Dyott & Co.,	Robert Shomaker & Co.,
B. A. Fahnstock & Co.,	French, Richards & Co.,

AND OTHERS, AND BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS and RETAILERS generally in all COUNTRY TOWNS and VILLAGES in the UNITED STATES.

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 without 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. 3-1yeow.

NEW STORE. THE subscribers announce to their friends and the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity, that they have taken "MOORHEAD'S OLD STAND," *Corner of Second and Market Streets,* where can always be found a good assortment of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions,** and a variety of articles always kept in a first class retail store. Understanding their business thoroughly, they invite a custom which, by strict attention to business and fair dealing, they intend to deserve.

Fresh Goods Constantly Arriving. The best articles always on hand at the lowest PRICES FOR CASH. M. R. NICHOLS, GEO. W. BECK. ☞ CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK. April 16, '58 16-tf

TO CONTRACTORS. AMES' Square and Round Point Shovels, Dirt-Picks, Pick Handles, Wheelbarrows, Drill Steel, Striking Hammers, and extra Safety Fuse, at June 21, '62.] STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

Postscript.

Saturday, July 5, 1862.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

Highly Important from the Army of the Potomac—The Left Wing—Expedition up the Yazoo River—Fall of Vicksburg Certain—Gen. Hunter on the Negro Regiment of South Carolina—Signings of Bills—The Response to the Call for Troops, &c.

The following telegraphic dispatch is in yesterday's Philadelphia *Inquirer*. It is not, however, in the New York papers, and we know nothing in regard to its authenticity:

FORTRESS MONROE, July 1st.—A gunboat has just arrived here from the scene of action yesterday, ten miles above City Point.

That division of our army has been fighting for four days, and has retreated about 17 miles.

The fight of yesterday was most terrific, the enemy having two or three to our one. The battle commenced with our land forces, and after about four hours fighting, our gunboats got in range, and poured into the Rebels a heavy and incessant fire. This fire the rebels stood for about two hours, and retreated.

Our troops have captured, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labored, a large number of artillery pieces and two thousand prisoners, among whom is the Rebel General McGruder. The place where this last action took place, is near Turkey Creek.

The retreat of the enemy last evening was attended with great disorder.

Their loss has been very heavy—much greater, it is thought, than ours. Still I have no definite information regarding the loss of either side.

In this retreat, which was forced upon General McClellan by the superior number of the enemy, I learn that he had to spike his siege guns and leave them on the field, after burning the carriages. The nature of the ground rendered it impossible to move them.

In the retreat, many of our sick and wounded were necessarily left behind. There are, of course, innumerable reports and rumors here, but I have given only what appears to be authentic.

We have most cheerful news from the Mississippi river. The two fleets from above and below have joined their forces just above Vicksburg. Flag-officer Farragut having passed up amid the fire of the rebel batteries with a loss of only four killed and several wounded.—Previous to this junction, however, Lieut. Ellet made an expedition up the Yazoo river, and compelled, by his mere presence, the destruction of the only three remaining gunboats of the rebels. On his approach, the enemy set fire to their boats and started them down with the intention of burning those of Lieut. Ellet's, succeeding, however, in only destroying their own. The fleet, to avoid the burning vessels, retired, the object of the expedition being accomplished in their destruction. The Mississippi is now entirely free of floating rebels, and the speedy reduction of Vicksburg we regard as certain, if not done already.

Gen. Hunter's answer to the question as to whether he had armed fugitive slaves as soldiers, &c., in his Department, was laid before the House on Wednesday. It is a spicy document, taking the ground that the only fugitives he had thus far seen were the masters, and the only quiet and loyal people the slaves. The Gen. has the laugh against Mr. Wickliffe (the inquiring Congressman, most decidedly.)

Gen. Hunter concludes his letter as follows:

"I must say in vindication of my own conduct, that had it not been for the many other diversified and imperative claims on my time and attention, a much more satisfactory result might have been hoped for; and that in place of only one, as at present, at least five or six well drilled, brave and thoroughly acclimated regiments should by this time have been added to the loyal forces of the Union. The experiment of arming blacks, as far as I have made it, has been a complete and even marvellous success. They are sober, docile, attentive and enthusiastic, displaying great natural capacities for acquiring the duties of the soldier.

"They are eager, beyond all things, to take the field and be led into action, and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers who have had charge of them, that in the peculiarities of this climate and country they will prove auxiliaries fully equal to the similar regiments so long and successfully used by the British authorities in the West India islands.

"In conclusion I would say it is my hope, there appearing no possibility of other reinforcements, owing to the exigencies of the campaign in the peninsula, to have organized by the end of next fall, and to be able to present the government from 48,000 to 50,000 of these hardy and devoted soldiers."

The Washington National Republican of Wednesday says that our army is as secure as it was before the battle of Thursday and Friday. The fighting on these days weakened the enemy as much as it did our forces. Reinforcements must have already reached our troops since Friday.

A despatch from Washington to yesterday's *Ledger* states:

"The response to the call for more troops, shows that a million men can be easily put into the field within the next thirty days. The individual applications to raise regiments almost exceeds belief."

The line now occupied by General McClellan is but nine miles in extent. Before he made his recent movement, the line was said to be sixteen miles.

The President has issued a proclamation—in accordance with the provisions of the Direct Tax law—declaring South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina, and the eastern part of Virginia, in a state of insurrection.

Gov. Morgan, of New York, on Wednesday issued a stirring and patriotic appeal to the citizens, calling on them to come forward at the call of the country, and furnish their quota toward the new force of volunteers demanded by the General Government.

Massachusetts responds nobly to the new call for troops. All her regiments are to be immediately filled up, and ten to fifteen more regiments raised forthwith.

The President has signed the Pacific Railroad bill, the Internal Tax bill, and the Anti-Polygamy act for Utah.

LATEST FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HIS ARMY AT BERKELEY.

BUT ONE GUN LOST.

Severe Battle on Tuesday.

ENEMY ROUTED.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1862.

A dispatch from Gen. McClellan has just been received at the War Department, dated from Berkeley, Harrison's Bay, July 2d, 5.30 P. M. He states that he has succeeded in getting his army to that place on the James River, and has lost but one gun which had to be abandoned last night, Tuesday, because it broke down. An hour and a half ago the rear of the wagon train was within a mile of the camp.

One wagon had been abandoned. Also that we had a severe battle yesterday, Tuesday, and beat the enemy badly. The men were in good spirits and would fight better than before. The reinforcements sent from Washington had arrived.

ARRIVAL IN POTTSVILLE OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

Hon. W. G. BROWNLOW reached this Borough last evening, and was escorted to his quarters at Pennsylvania Hall.

With Mr. Brownlow, came Rev. Herman Bokum, of East Tennessee, formerly a resident of this County. He will speak in German, in Market Square, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. But six weeks have elapsed since Mr. B. was forced in consequence of his loyalty, to fly. His address will unquestionably, be very interesting.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—We have European news up to June 22. The English press remain remarkably unanimous in favor of non-intervention in American affairs, although *The Times, The Herald, The Post*, and other papers, which are habitually hostile to our country, confess the wish to see the French accomplish the subjugation of Mexico, and to attempt a meditation in our civil war. The comments of the English press on the battle of Fair Oaks, greatly differ, according to the stand-point of the writers. Lord Palmerston highly commended the Government of the United States for its consent to the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade. By the death of Lord Canning, England has lost one of its most dignified statesmen. Even the official papers of France were at last compelled to admit some reverse at Puebla. The best proof of the importance which is being attributed in France to this reverse, is the ordering off of numerous re-enforcements to the French army. No less than 12,000 are announced soon to depart. An extraordinary credit for the Mexican expedition has been voted by the Chamber of Representatives with perfect unanimity. Of the plan of mediation little is heard, although the *Constitutionnel* declares that about one hundred of the country papers of France approve of it. The mission of Persigny to London is reported to be a failure. The Italian Parliament has, almost unanimously, given a worthy reply to the Address of the Bishops of the great Council in Rome to the Pope. The Parliament nobly vindicates its spirit of independence. An astonishing fermentation prevails throughout Russia, where a party of radical progress has gained considerable influence. In Turkey, a misunderstanding between the Turks and the Servians has led to the bombardment of the city of Belgrade, and to a growing alienation with the Servians, and to an increased animosity between Mohammedans and Christians in general.

☞ A novel way of smuggling is reported in the French papers. A watchmaker of Alencon having lately offered some Swiss watches at exceedingly low prices, was asked how he could afford to sell them so cheap. "Oh, that is simple enough," he replied; "I bought them of a wild beast showman who had just come from Switzerland." Before leaving Geneva he bought a quantity of watches, which he concealed under the litter of his lion's cage. It is hardly necessary to mention that the Custom House officers at the frontier did not venture to search there for contraband goods.

☞ Reader, have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper? Read it; it will interest you.

The Markets.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS (Wholesale Prices.)

Wheat Flour, extra family, ℔ barrel,		$6 00
do do extra,	do	5 75
do do superfine,	do	5 50
Rye Flour,	do	4 00
Wheat, prime white,	℔ bushel,	1 30
do prime red,	do	1 20
Soup Beans,	do	2 00
Dried Peaches, pared,	℔ pound,	10
do do unpared,	do	7
Dried Apples	do	6

Rye, ℔ bushel,	60	Butter per pound	14@16
Corn, do	60	Shoulders,	6@7
Oats, do	35	Hams,	9
Potatoes, do	45	Lard,	8
Timothy Seed,	2 00	Beef, hind quarter ℔ lb	7
Clover Seed,	4 50	do fore quarter, ℔ lb	5
Hay, per ton,	14 00@16 00	Plaster, ℔ ton	$6 50
Eggs, dozen	12	Salt, per sack,	1 25

POTTSVILLE PRODUCE MARKETS (Retail Prices.)

FLOUR, &c.—Extra Family Flour, $6 50; extra $6 25; superfine do $6 00 ℔ bbl.; and Rye Flour at $1 75. Buckwheat Flour at $3 00 ℔ 100 lbs. Rye Chop at [illegible] cts.; Corn Meal $1 60, and Middlings 60 cts. ℔ bushel, GRAIN.—Rye sells at $1 00 ℔ bu. Corn 70 do; Oats 50 do.

MEATS.—Beef sells at 8@11 cts. ℔ lb; Mutton 10@12 do. Veal 8@10 do. Pork 9@10 do. Shoulders 6@7 do; Hams 10 do; Sausages 11 Lard 10@11 cts ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS.—Butter sells at 15 cts ℔ lb. Cheese 10 do. Eggs 15 cts ℔ dozen.

SUGARS.—Sugar House 8 cts ℔ lb. Cuba 8 do, Porto Rico 9 do, 10 do, "A" White 11 do, Crushed and Pulverized 12 do.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—Apples $1 @ $1 50 ℔ bushel. Potatoes $1 00 do; Onions 12½ cents ℔ half peck; Sweet Potatoes 25 cents ℔ half peck; Cabbage 3 to 4 cents ℔ head.