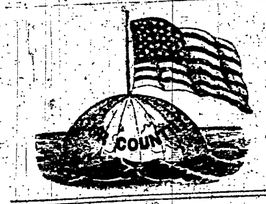
Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1862.



A DRAFT ORDERED.

We publish in another column, an important order of the Government, directing a draft forthwith of three hundred thousand militia for nine months' service. This is in addition to the three hundred thousand volunteers recently called for, and which will also be made up by drafting, if not filled by the 15th inst. This action has been foreseen for some time. The crisis is upon us, and must be met with firmness and determination by the Government. The measure is fully justified by the nature of the contest, and the great interests at stake. If it is necessary the whole force of the Republic must be held in readiness to hurl upon the foe now in arms against us. Volunteering is a slow and tedious process, and while under it, we would be months in organizing a force equal to that which the President can summon as it were, with a stamp of his foot, the immense rebel armies, collected by conscription of the most reckless and desperate kind, would impede our operations, and stop our advances. It is so, remarks the Philadelphia *North American*, wherever we turn our eyes in the field at this time. Actual progress toward the suppression of the rebellion seems to be stopped, and not likely to be resumed, until we are able to throw strong reinforcements into the field at all points. This is now the grand object, and it is one worthy of the immediate and energetic exertions of all patriotic citizens. Hence the order for a draft of three hundred thousand militia for nine months' service, although a sad necessity, merits the hearty approbation of the public, and will no doubt meet with it.

While the rebels are putting forth their full strength, and accomplishing successes which are damaging to us, the Government feels the necessity of putting forth all its energies, and making the rebels feel the full force of the loyal States when exerted to the utmost. It is also plain to every man, that this draft has been brought about by the insidious exertions of democratic politicians, who, by a systematic misrepresentation of the Government and of the war, have checked enlistments. All through this County these propagandists of mischief, have secretly urged men not to go to fight in an abolition war, and thus sustain a Government composed of abolitionists. These things have had their effect. Recruiting has been retarded, by hypocritical and treasonable arguments, and aid and comfort to that extent, given to the enemy.

It is a matter for rejoicing, that this draft has been ordered, so that these men may be compelled to do the same service that men of all other political affinities are subject to.—We have no idea of gathering up the flower of the loyal population into the army by the process of volunteering, and leaving an inferior army at home more dangerous than the one in the field. They have, ever since the war began, been blustering and blowing over an assumption that the Democrats in the army exceed the Republicans, when the case was quite the reverse. They have been most valiant soldiers to stay at home, and fight for the local offices, and lie the Republicans out of countenance, by their absurd pretensions [illegible] The final test has come in the shape of a peremptory draft of three hundred thousand soldiers, we shall see what these gentry will do.

These men have ceased to claim the respect of decent people, because they are the bitterest enemies the Republic has ever known. The time for hypocritical talk has passed by. It must be taught to every man, no matter what his partizan views may have been, that the Government cannot afford to harbor traitors in its folds, nor give impunity to the propagation of treason. Any party which interferes with the enlistment of men, and teaches citizens to believe the Administration pursuing an incendiary course in the prosecution of the war, is a political conspiracy against the Republic, and should be squelched by the strong arm of the law. For this purpose there is no policy so effective as a draft, which will take alike from all classes and parties, and thereby gather into the ranks men who will learn by experience what this war is, and what mischief the Democratic leaders have been doing. We repeat that this draft must be attributed by the people to the influence of the Breckinridge party in stopping enlistments, by representing the war to be an abolition crusade.

The Government clearly understands such annunciations as those from the Democratic Conventions of Indiana and Pennsylvania, and has resolved not to succumb to these pestiferous traitors in the North, any more than those of the South. As these men are anxious to do what they can in the North to create a diversion calculated to be beneficial to the South, let the whole population of the North be made to feel exactly what the war is. Let a million of men be drafted, if three hundred thousand are not enough, and, after serving their hands at fighting the South with rose water and compliments, they will learn the true state of the case, and gather from the ferocity and contempt of the South a little of the courage they so much need.

"OCCASIONAL" PHOTOGRAPHS FRANCIS W. HUGHES.

The Washington letter of the Philadelphia *Press*, dated 4th inst., contains the following scathing and searching review of the political and partizan course of Francis W. Hughes:

If there are men so lost to gratitude and patriotism as to use the name of Democracy as a cloak for treason, there are hundreds of thousands of others who proclaim their loyalty and Democracy at one and the same time. While Francis W. Hughes is the chairman of the Breckinridge State Committee in Pennsylvania, rallies his followers with the cry that the Abolitionists are mainly responsible for the war, his teachings are scouted and scorned by men who have won their title to the confidence of an honest Democracy by long years of sacrifice and service in supporting its principles. I do not envy the politician who is so lost to his manhood duty in this gloomy hour as to close his eyes to the crimes of the traitors instigating the war, and to complacently ignore discovering the errors and misrepresenting the conduct of our public servants. Our grievances and disasters are numerous enough. Heaven knows, without being increased by the old artillerists and heartless lecturers of such puritanism. Mr. Hughes, who has undertaken the herculean task of conducting a campaign upon the idea that the war was not wisely begun, and has not been cruelly conducted by the slaveholding tyrants, should remember that there are many battle-scarred soldiers who have served in the Democratic ranks from their youth, and who, speaking from their experience in the rebel country, take precisely the opposite ground. In any event, his assumption is an atrocious outrage upon public credulity, and the address needs no signature, just published, will be used against the country unless it is indignantly repudiated by those to whom he appeals.—Its effect, whether intended or not, must be to prevent enlistments and to encourage the common enemy.

But the question arises whether Mr. Hughes is a better judge of the facts than Stephen A. Douglas himself, who, to an ordinary mind, might be supposed to know as much of the record as a delegate to the Charleston Convention who played into the hands of the secessionists with perserving partizanship. Mr. Hughes tells us, in his address, that it was the Abolitionists who fomented and forced the war, while Stephen A. Douglas, speaking from his grave, replies that "the present Secession movement sprung of an organized conspiracy formed more than a year since by the leaders of the Southern Confederacy, and that they used the slavery question as a means to aid the accomplishment of their ends." It is possible that Mr. Hughes may be able to convince the Democrats of Pennsylvania that Douglas did not speak the truth, particularly with the aid of such partizans as Mr. Brenhaman, Mr. Vallandigham, and even Brigadier General Breckinridge, of the Confederate army. He succeeded in rallying the Democracy of his Congressional district in 1860 to support his relative for Congress on the Breckinridge platform, and now that this relative has migrated to the South, and is cooperating with Mr. Breckinridge, Mr. Hughes hopes to be equally successful in rallying the Democracy of the State, as the chairman of the Breckinridge State Committee, to the substantial doctrines of the same platform in the coming campaign. I do not, however, think he will succeed. He may be able, indeed, to show that Judge Douglas is a poor witness in such a controversy; but I would like him to answer the warrior Democrats that [illegible] The fact that I will beg to [illegible] exempted by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to military duty, excepting—

I. All persons in the army and navy of the United States.

II. Ministers and preachers of the Gospel and professors of colleges and school directors, and all judges of the several courts of this Commonwealth.

III. Persons who have been, or hereafter shall be, regularly and honorably discharged from the army and navy of the United States in consequence of the performance of military duty, in pursuance of any law of this State.

IV. Commissioned officers who shall have served as such in the militia of this State, or any one of the United States for the space of five consecutive years; and no officer shall be exempt unless he his resignation, after such term of service duly accepted, or in such other lawful manner, he shall have been honorably discharged.

V. Every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of every uniformed, troop joined, who has or shall hereafter uniform himself, according to the provisions of any law of this State, and who shall have performed service in such company or troop for the space of seven consecutive years from the time of his enrollment therein, shall be exempt from military duty, except in case of war, insurrection or invasion.

VI. If any member of such company or troop, who shall have been regularly uniformed and equipped, shall, upon his removal out of the bent of such company or troop, or upon the disbandment thereof, enlist in any other uniformed company, or troop, and uniform and equip himself therein, and serve in the same, whenever the whole time of his service in such company or troop, computated together, shall amount to seven years, he shall be exempt from military duty in like manner as if he had served for the whole period in the company, or troop, in which he was first enrolled; the certificate from the commanding officers of such companies shall be the proof of such service.

By the laws of the United States the persons exempted from military duty are the Vice President of the United States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States; the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective clerks; all custom-house officers, with their clerks; all post officers and stage-drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post-office of the United States; all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road; all inspectors of exports; all pilots; all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; all postmasters, post-riders, and drivers of mail stages, assistant postmasters and clerks regularly employed and engaged in post offices. Idiots, lunatics, paupers, habitual drunkards, and persons convicted of infamous crimes, are also exempt.

The enrollment of persons subject to military duty is conducted as follows: The assessors chosen in each city shall make a return of all persons in their respective districts between the ages of 21 and 45 years liable to be enrolled by the laws of the General Government. All those exempted from service shall pay annually the sum of fifty cents. Every person embraced in the military roll shall receive a notice that he is enrolled. As soon as the roll is completed, the assessors shall cause notices to be put up in conspicuous public places setting forth that they have made their roll of persons liable to draft, and that the roll is left with one of their number, where all interested can call and examine until the said assessors meet to review the enrollment.

Any person claiming exemption on account of physical defect or bodily infirmity, or by the laws of this State or of the United States, may, before the day specified in the notice, make an affidavit before some one qualified to take the same, of his exemption, which shall be filed in the office of the City or County Commissioner, and any person swearing falsely shall be liable to a prosecution for perjury. On the day the Commissioners shall meet to review the enrollment, they shall make a certified list of the persons they shall determine to be exempt, and shall file said list in their office for the future guidance of Assessors and Commissioners. When the assessment roll is completed, the assessors shall sign the same, and attach the following affidavit:

"The undersigned, assessors of the city —, in the county of —, do solemnly swear (or affirm), that they have made strict and diligent inquiry to ascertain the names of all persons required to be enrolled as liable to military duty by the laws of the United States, residing in the district; that the roll herein annexed is, as near as the deponents can ascertain, a correct roll of all persons residing in said district who are liable to be enrolled."

This affidavit is taken before any authorized officer, who's duty it shall be to take them without fee. The roll is then to be delivered to the county commissioners at their next meeting, and a copy to the brigade inspector of the proper brigade.

After the rolls have been prepared of those liable to serve, the requisite number of names are drawn by lot, in the presence of prescribed officers. The persons drawn are notified and given time to prove themselves exempt, or provide suitable substitutes; failing in which they are compelled to serve or submit to heavy penalties, generally imprisonment.

Proceedings of the Borough Council.—

A stated meeting of Council was held on Tuesday evening last. Present, Messrs. Dobson, Beveridge, Morris, Miller, Derr, Kienzle, and Focht, President.

The minutes of last stated meeting were read and approved.

The Com. on Finance and Accounts reported progress in reference to unsettled accounts of Seltzinger and Rigg.

Com. on Lamp and Watch reported lockup in sufficiently good condition for meeting of Hydraulian Fire Company.

Com. on Survey reported an ordinance regulating the width of foot pavements, and curbing in East Market street, between Jackson and Tremont streets, which was adopted.

A petition from citizens residing on Market street praying for the extension of the culvert now being constructed in that street, to about two hundred feet to the next cross culvert, was read and referred to the Street Committee.

A petition of citizens of the North-east and North west wards, praying that the culvert extending from Third Street to Railroad street, running across Centre street, under the Town Hall building, may be cleaned out and otherwise improved, was read and referred to the Street Com.

The statement of the Borough Treasurer was read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Beveridge offered the following:

Resolved, That the Town Clerk be instructed to notify the property owners in East Market street between Jackson and Tremont streets, to have their curbs set and gutters paved according to the established grade.

Adopted.

Mr. Dobson offered the following:

Resolved, That the Clerk notify the owners of Pennsylvania Hall and the proper officers of the Episcopal Church to curb, pave and gutter in Church Alley, on said property.

Adopted.

Mr. Beveridge offered the following:

Resolved, That the Town Clerk be instructed to notify property owners in George street between East Market and High streets, to have their curbs set and gutters paved according to the established grade.

Adopted.

Mr. Kienzle offered the following:

Resolved, That the Street Com. be instructed to have Norwegian Creek on Railroad street cleaned, and notify the property holders to clean it on their respective properties.

Adopted.

Mr. Dobson offered the following:

Resolved, That the Street Com. be and they are hereby instructed to build a sump, at some point where they may deem it most necessary, as an experiment to prevent the washing of dirt and stones from the hilly portions of the town into streets and culverts.

Adopted.

Bills of B. Bannan and R. R. Morris were referred to appropriate committees.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

B. Sterner, on account,	$225 00
B. Barr,	5 00
A. Sterner, on account,	100 00
John Mellon,	12 00
Four watchmen,	124 00
A. K. Whitner, on account,	30 00
Supervisor and Street Laborers,	206 50
Previous issue,	$702 50 1,934 42
Total,	$2,636 92

Adjourned.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

LARGE WAR MEETING IN SCHUYLKILL HAVEN.

Pursuant to call, a large audience assembled at the St. Paul Hall in Schuylkill Haven, on Friday evening, Aug. 1st, 1862, for the purpose of showing their hearty co-operation with other parts of the the County—that old Schuylkill will furnish her quota of men, in response to the call for 300,000 men to our honest and patriotic President, to reinforce our thinned ranks, in crushing out this damned and wicked rebellion. The meeting was organized by appointing the following citizens as officers:

President—HENRY G. ROBINSON, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Gideon Bast, Daniel Small, Henry Saylor, John Rudy, E. T. Warner, John C. Stanton, Thos. C. Williams, Wm. Huntsinger, Dr. Jno. G. Koehler, Jas. Kirkpatrick, M. Cook, Jno. T. Werner, Dr. S. H. Shannon, Wm. Lavan, Henry Hosser, T. C. Zulick, Jacob Bellert, Dr. P. R. Palm, Capt. C. S. Lauer, Jno. Doherty, Wm. B. Rudy, and Geo. Kaufman.

Secretaries—C. A. Mack, P. W. Snyder, W. A. Field, Jno. W. Kendig, and M. F. Medlar.

On motion of Rev. G. A. Latimer, it was resolved that a committee on resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, be appointed.

The Chair appointed the following citizens on the Committee: Rev. G. A. Latimer, H. N. Cake, Henry Voute, H. W. Bowman, Henry Dyerly, L. L. Huntsinger, and Samuel Phillis.

The Committee reported the same resolutions that were adopted at the County Mass Meeting, held at Pottsville on the 29th ult., in ratification of which a unanimous and tremendous response went forth.

Able and patriotic speeches were made by the Hon. Jas. H. Campbell, Col. John Bannan, Capt. C. Tower, Capt. H. G. Robinson, Lieut. Bartholomew, Esq., Rev. G. A. Latimer, and Rev. Wm. York.

The meeting was one of great enthusiasm and unanimity, frequently applauding the speakers.

On motion of H. N. Cake, Esq., a vote of thanks was tendered to the speakers for their able addresses, and that the proceedings of the meeting be published.

The meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the great cause in which we are engaged.

Letters from our Volunteers.

From the 7th Reg. Pa. Cavalry, Col. G. C. Wynkoop, Commanding.

EDWARDS MISSION, TULLAHOMA, TENN., July 20th, 1862.

DEAR MINERS' JOURNAL:—One of the most brilliant and daring feats of the campaign has just been performed by Major Wynkoop. On Sunday the enemy attacked Murfreesboro, taking a number of prisoners, among others the 3d battalion of our regiment, and its brave commander, Major Seibert. (Your Jim.") On Wednesday Major Wynkoop being anxious to join his battalion, (as we were cut off by this attack,) applied at headquarters in Nashville, for a few men to accompany him. He was launched at there, and told it was utterly impossible to accomplish such a deed, but being determined, the Col. gave him 14 men.

With this handful of men he went on his way rejoicing. He marched right through Murfreesboro while it was in possession of over 200 Texan Rangers. It was just at dusk, and the enemy could scarcely distinguish their uniforms. They were hailed several times thus—"Hello, boys, whar you going?" and answered by the gang, "Got another prisoner." They passed all right until at last they reached the outskirts of the town, when they were accidentally discovered. Some citizens coming up to give them refreshments, discovered the uniform, and exclaiming, "Yankees, Yankees!" The Major trotted off and tore up a bridge, which put a stop to all pursuit.

This deed is universally spoken of as the most brilliant and daring act that has occurred in this department.—The Major has become quite a lion, and is pointed out as he rides along, as "the man who did it to them at Murfreesboro."

Last Tuesday our Company were ordered to take a dispatch to Gen. Wood, who was at Fayetteville, with his division. On our way there we came across a Texan Ranger band, numbering fifteen, whom we routed like sheep, capturing 6 horses. On our return trip on Wednesday, when within five miles of this place, in a deep ravine, the guerillas opened on us from behind trees and rocks on the bank. Lieut. Thompson was in command of the Company, and carried them through with great credit and bravery. By some fortunate chance our loss was only one man, he was shot through the left lung. His name is Wm. O. Gordon, from Minersville. He was company farrier. The horse he was riding was shot in six places. I was riding very near him when the firing commenced. He was shot at the first fire and dropped immediately. The whistling of the balls was anything but pleasant.

The "gallant" 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry is becoming "wiped out" very fast. We left Pennsylvania Dec. 18th, 1861, with 1050 men. Now our whole strength is 500 men. Our company has been particularly fortunate, we having only lost 14 men, viz: 1 died; 1 mortally wounded; 1 slightly wounded and discharged; 2 captured, and 9 discharged. Two Majors of our regiment have been taken prisoners—Majors Given and Seibert. There are a great many troops at this place at present, among the rest the 16th Regulars, of which regiment Lieut. Bartholomew is a member. "Bart." looks very well, and is as good natured as ever. Our communications with civilization have been re-established, so you can inform that darling wife of mine that Buell's army is in to hear something.

We had rather a pleasant 4th of July in Shelbyville, as the Rebels were kind enough to let Hambright's brigade, of which we have a very nice time. Our brigade drilled in the afternoon, and it was witnessed by thousands. It must have been a very pretty sight to the spectators to see 10,000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery drilling together. But it was anything but pleasant to us as it was very hot and dusty, so that when we charged the infantry and artillery, although it might have been splendid, we "didn't see it."

P. S.—Jones is not dead as reported. The Dr. has just told me he had hopes of his recovery.

B. R.

The following additional particulars in reference to the capture of Major Seibert, are contained in a letter to the *Press*, dated,

NASHVILLE, July 25, 1862.

I have seen in some of the Pennsylvania papers several incorrect accounts relating to the fight of the officers at "Murfreesboro'." I wish particularly to correct that of Major Seibert, of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was at one time reported killed, and at another wounded. He was not in the action on the morning of the 13th, when regiments of Texan Rangers, and two regiments of Georgia Cavalry, entered the town of Murfreesboro', to which they were guided by the farmers in the neighborhood, who had been upon the premises occupied by Major Seibert, and would perhaps have passed it altogether, had it not been for one of the men, who raised the fly and was going to shoot when the Major seeing the number of the enemy, and knowing the danger of such a rash act, pulled him back. They had scarcely got away when the rebels commenced firing into the marquee. Major Seibert's cap, which was on the table, was completely riddled with bullets—they then left, not seeing him. He, finding it impossible to get the remaining few of his command out at all, (most of them being on a visit,) went to his wife's house over to the 11th Michigan, where he thought of course the rebels could be driven back. A good thing occurred while he was again trying to get his men in the field with the Home Boys. He had on a pair of private's pantaloons, and was in his shirt-sleeves, got an old musket put on the butt, and was standing with his men, when Gen. Duffield, not knowing him in his new suit, came up to him and said, "Why don't you get into line?" whereupon the Major took his place in the ranks. When the General again came along the line, he said, "what has become of the Major with the long sword?" Some one walking out of the ranks, saying, "here I am." The General apologized, and laughingly said, "that is a pretty good joke." The Major is now but is a prisoner with Lieut. Col. Hamilton, Colonel Lister, Colonel Parkhurst, and a lot of captains and Lieutenants. All of the privates who were captured were released at McMinnville, but the officers were taken to Chattanooga. I regret the capture of the young Major. He is a fine officer, and has won not only the highest respect of both officers and men of his regiment, but is acknowledged to be a universal favorite with all who know him. He was in the advance of the breaking out of the rebellion practising law very successfully at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and was among the first to respond to the call of the President, and was elected as Lieutenant of the 24th Pennsylvania Infantry. After the expiration of the term of enlistment, he returned home, and was actively engaged in recruiting for the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, which for some months past have done much service in Tennessee. P. P.

From the 90th Regt., P. V., Col. Lyle, Commanding.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, VA., July 30th, 1862.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—Our last mail was rather stifling my letter to you we received orders to march.—The order was obeyed at short notice. The regiment moved off in good order, and after marching through the best of roads for about 15 miles in the afternoon, orders came to halt for the night; but we are still in the same place. Gen. Pope is now at Warrenton, and will take the field in a few days, when we may expect a grand move of this army. He is the man for a commander, and will leave a mark wherever he goes. The General is now visiting the troops, as far as possible, to ascertain the condition of the men of this army. The weather is now pleasant, and the roads in good order for marching, but there are so many troops ahead of us that we are obliged to move slowly at present. The troops are concentrating here in numbers from all quarters, and in the course of two months we may expect something that looks like crushing trailers. I have written very hastily, with a pen little better than a nail. My excuse is now that I must haste to Fortress Monroe to see a very intimate friend of mine in the hospital, sick.—He belongs to Baxters Fire Zouaves of Philadelphia.

Yours, &c., J. H. F.

From the 48th Reg., P. V., Col. James Nagle, Comanding.

NEW PORT NEWS, July 20th, 1862.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—Our last move was rather a long one, holding out two weeks time from our first start and resting here for the present. The report that a return to Virginia would be necessary, before the purpose of the war could be accomplished. But the fault is not with our Generals, nor the want of willingness on the part of the patriotic people of the north, to give the resources of the land, and the mental and muscular strength, where herculean power is in abundance, but to the many opposing elements of the north that have combined together, as a second unsuccessful despotic breeding party, to overthrow and annul the constitution. To what are we to come, and where is the peace of patriotism of the soldier for his country, know not the pang of remorse these viper elements send to his heart, and the longer they are allowed to continue in their perfidious course the more severe will be the censures of the army upon the north for an unnecessary delay of so unholy a rebellion. We have given ourselves a willing sacrifice to our country, and the cause we stand in defence of the constitution, the more noble, the more grand, seems our love of liberty, of law and order. A not le mas is he who stands at the helm guiding the child Americus to the haven of distinction and power, and no less deserving of our gratitude is he upon whom we depend as our General. Men proven to have no other object in view but a faithful desire to finish the contention of the great foundation laid by our fathers. There seems to be something more than human intelligence with these men, and as great as is the power of the arm of treason, and its history of the nefarious scheming demons of the north; the same fate awaits them as was that of the giants of old. The God of Mount Olympic could sit upon his throne and laugh at the deicidal giants who warred with stones, attempted to ascend the mountain and dethrone him; but these vain and silly subjects were the victims of the thunderbolts of the Deity. Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Mars, and a host more picture of what is to take place in no long time. Lincoln and McClellan are our hope, and for whom we will bleed every day, rather than to let our boat of "self government" fall and the graves of the benefactors and heroes of the revolution be disgraced.—We can avoid this by the people's assistance, without so much unnecessary effusion of blood, if properly and promptly put upon as well as the screened traitors of the north. The "dark horse" of the rebellion is not in the south. No! Lyell you it is in the north, and traitors are only desiring to clothe the bone with the desperate skin of the south. I think my statement plain to be understood. It is shocking to know that America is the cradle in which is being rocked the independence of the entire world. Let me have the prospects of the new call [illegible] I hope there will be such a hearty response that drafting will not have to be resorted to, and that thereby we may strengthen or magnify our power to the powers across the water. We know what can be done, and we cannot afford many less. Twenty-five hundred would have called for 500,000 than 300,000. I am well pleased with this place and am positive it is much more healthy than North Carolina, but I declare it don't seem in the least any less hot. Troops are concentrating here in numbers from all quarters, and in the course of two months we may expect something that looks like crushing trailers. I have written very hastily, with a pen little better than a nail. My excuse is now that I must haste to Fortress Monroe to see a very intimate friend of mine in the hospital, sick.—He belongs to Baxters Fire Zouaves of Philadelphia.

Yours, &c., J. H. F.

From the 16th Ohio Regiment.

Extract of a private letter, dated

CAMP VIRGINIA, CUMBERLAND, GAP, July 28th, 1862.

MY DEAR FATHER:—Of course, you have long since heard that we were in possession of this place. We gained it by a long and tedious movement, passing the mountains where the rebels thought no power could take an army. We had a few skirmishes in the vicinity of "Roger's Gap," some of which our company was engaged in—in consequence of which I have a horse and saddle, once the property of a Rebel Lieut. Rogers, who has passed from this world. The rebels left here in great haste. Our Regiment was the first to enter the Gap and hoist the Stars and Stripes.

This is, by nature, perhaps, the strongest place in the United States, but its communications are always in danger. But a small control, ten thousand men can hold it against one hundred and fifty thousand. The Government evidently intends making it a regular military post. We are putting up one building for commissary stores, 200 feet long by fifty wide, and others of smaller dimensions. These, added to those that are already here, will afford storage for rations for twenty thousand men for six months. They have already commenced very large permanent fortifications. I am sorry to say that things look as though we were destined to stay here during the war. That is not a very pleasant prospect for us. Our Brigade consists of the 16th Ohio, 23d Ohio, and 22d Kentucky, under Col. De Courcy, and is acknowledged by all to be the "crack Brigade" of the Division, and our Regiment the "crack" one of the Brigade. M. B. DeS.

From the Washington Chronicle, July 25, 1862.

NASHVILLE, July 25, 1862.

I have seen in some of the Pennsylvania papers several incorrect accounts relating to the fight of the officers at "Murfreesboro'." I wish particularly to correct that of Major Seibert, of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was at one time reported killed, and at another wounded. He was not in the action on the morning of the 13th, when regiments of Texan Rangers, and two regiments of Georgia Cavalry, entered the town of Murfreesboro', to which they were guided by the farmers in the neighborhood, who had been upon the premises occupied by Major Seibert, and would perhaps have passed it altogether, had it not been for one of the men, who raised the fly and was going to shoot when the Major seeing the number of the enemy, and knowing the danger of such a rash act, pulled him back. They had scarcely got away when the rebels commenced firing into the marquee. Major Seibert's cap, which was on the table, was completely riddled with bullets—they then left, not seeing him. He, finding it impossible to get the remaining few of his command out at all, (most of them being on a visit,) went to his wife's house over to the 11th Michigan, where he thought of course the rebels could be driven back. A good thing occurred while he was again trying to get his men in the field with the Home Boys. He had on a pair of private's pantaloons, and was in his shirt-sleeves, got an old musket put on the butt, and was standing with his men, when Gen. Duffield, not knowing him in his new suit, came up to him and said, "Why don't you get into line?" whereupon the Major took his place in the ranks. When the General again came along the line, he said, "what has become of the Major with the long sword?" Some one walking out of the ranks, saying, "here I am." The General apologized, and laughingly said, "that is a pretty good joke." The Major is now but is a prisoner with Lieut. Col. Hamilton, Colonel Lister, Colonel Parkhurst, and a lot of captains and Lieutenants. All of the privates who were captured were released at McMinnville, but the officers were taken to Chattanooga. I regret the capture of the young Major. He is a fine officer, and has won not only the highest respect of both officers and men of his regiment, but is acknowledged to be a universal favorite with all who know him. He was in the advance of the breaking out of the rebellion practising law very successfully at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and was among the first to respond to the call of the President, and was elected as Lieutenant of the 24th Pennsylvania Infantry. After the expiration of the term of enlistment, he returned home, and was actively engaged in recruiting for the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, which for some months past have done much service in Tennessee. P. P.

A GREAT system of drafting will probably be begun about the 15th of the present month, in order to fill up the old regiments now in the field to the maximum standard at the earliest possible moment.

GEN. BURNSIDE, with his gallant staff, have moved, but to what point is not stated. Wherever they strike they, in the words of the dispatch, will "make the splinters fly."

A splendid dash was made across the James river by a small force of cavalry and infantry, who encountered the 16th Virginia Cavalry, whipped them, drove them into their camp at Sycamore church, then made them skedaddle from it. All the camp equipage of the rebels, commissary stores, &c., were burnt. This gallant charge was performed by a part of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, 5th U. S. Cavalry, and four companies of 1st Michigan Infantry.

A DISPATCH from Newbern, N. C., brings intelligence that on the 27th ult. the Federal guard protecting rebel property at that place was fired at. One of the guard, named W. J. Galvin, of Company C, 23d Massachusetts, was shot in the leg. The shot which wounded him was fired from a house. Gen. Foster, it seems, is determined to put a stop to such murderous proceedings. The neighborhood was searched—suspicious characters were imprisoned—and in an incredibly short space of time a number of houses were demolished. The well-disposed residents of Newbern think the destruction of the buildings a most right-us one.

The very best medicines in use among us are those prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell. He is a graduate of the Penn. University, whose connexion with that celebrated College of Medicine has conferred more distinction upon it, than its Diploma has upon him.—His remedies have become household words not only in th's country, but in almost every region of the earth inhabited by man. Their extraordinary fame has arisen from their extraordinary virtues, and these are certified by men of the highest station. We publish in our issue to-day, a document signed by the Mayors of the great cities in the United States, Canadas, Mexico, Peru, Chili and Brazil, each of whom certify that the physicians and druggists of their respective localities have given their assurance of the uniform good effects and superior virtues of Doct. Ayer's preparations. This is evidence which should satisfy the most sceptical, of their efficacy, and we beg our readers to refer to it. Especially do they speak with glowing praise of his Sarsaparilla—the beneficial effects and truly remarkable cures that have been realised from its use.—*New York Sunday Times.*

SINGER & CO.'S

Letter "A" Family Sewing Machine,

WITH ALL THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Grass mer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only machine that can fell, hem, bind, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The Letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial, and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them. The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, etc., of the very best quality.

Send for a copy of "SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,

458 Broadway, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 810 CHESTNUT ST.

Aug. 2, '62. 31-

DR. JNO. L. LYON'S

FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS

FOR FEMALES.

This valuable medicine is now offered to the American Ladies as the only sure, positive, and never-failing cure and regulator of suppression of nature, from whatever cause. Pamphlets are about to be used to know it. *Pregnancy* in the course, as the *Drops* would surely produce an effect entirely contrary to the course of nature, for which I will not hold myself responsible.—These Drops are mild and pleasant, that the female can take them with perfect security, yet so powerful in their effects, that they may be safely called a never-failing *Regulator*. They can be procured by addressing me as directed, (Dr. Jno. L. Lyon, Physician for Females, twelve years in my practice, and therefore well know its merits. Sold by all druggists.

Price $1, per bottle. Address

DR. JNO. L. LYON, *New Haven, Conn.*

Aug. 2, '62. 31-ly

Batchelor's Hair Dye!—*The Best in the World!*—WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; removes the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

Agent for Shamokin is Mr. Reed. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, Pill on *the four sides of each box.*

Sept. 21, '61. 13-ly

FACTORY, No. 81 Barclay Street,

(Late 23 *Broadway* and 16 *Bond Street*,) NEW YORK.

May 31, '62. 22-ly

To the Nervous of both sexes. A Retired Clergeman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on receipt of a post paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

June 7, '62. 23-6m

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of self cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

March 15, '62. 11-ly

Religious Intelligence.

NOTICES.

TRINITY CHURCH SERVICES: August, 1862.—10th—8th Sunday after Trinity. A. M., Ex. xiv; Acts xxiv. P. M., Ex. xv; Heb. xi.

17th—9th Sunday after Trinity. A. M., Num. xxi; Acts xxvi. P. M., Num. xxii; St. James i.

24th—10th Sunday after Trinity. Deut. iv, 1—11; St. Matt. xviii. Deut. xi, St. James ii.

☞ Hours of service: 10½ A. M.; quarter before 8, P. M.

D. WASHBURN, Rector.

N. B.—In compliance with expressed wishes of many who ardently love their country and glory over its establishments, more frequent opportunities week after week have been improved in this Church in unitedly calling upon the Lord with special prayers for the government for its defenders in the battle field, and for our sick or wounded soldiers. This is done every morning, *at eight o'clock*. See Psalms xlii, lxxiv, lxxix, lxxx and lxxi. Our help is in the name of the Lord who hath made heaven and earth."

☞ ENGLISH BAPTIST CHURCH, MINERSVILLE.—Preaching every Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock, in the Odd Fellow's Hall. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

☞ METHODIST E. CHURCH.—Rev. C. J. Thompson, the newly appointed Pastor, will, Providence permitting, preach to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH has secured the Rev. Dr. Nevin, of Philadelphia, to supply Mr. Colt's pulpit, until will preach regularly in Thompson's Hall, corner of Market and Second streets.—Sabbath mornings at 10½ o'clock; evenings at 7½. Prayer Meeting, Thursday evenings, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Market Square. Prayer Meeting regularly every Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Weekly Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

☞ EVANGELICAL CHURCH, Callowhill Street, Rev. C. S. Haman, Pastor. German preaching every Sunday Morning at 10 o'clock, and English in the Evening at 7 o'clock.

☞ REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH, Mahantango st. Preaching every Lord's Day, Morning and Evening, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

Lecture, Wednesday Evening, at 7½ o'clock

R. H. AUSTIN, Pastor.

MARRIED.

☞ *All Marriage Notices must be accompanied with 25 cents to appear in the* JOURNAL.

PAXSON—DEAN—On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Philip Mayer, Mr. GEORGE PAXSON, of South Manheim Township, to Miss MARY A. DEAN, of Chester County.

DIED.

SPRINGER—On Wednesday afternoon, August 6th, at Philadelphia, Mr. SAMUEL H. SPRINGER, formerly of this Borough, in the 72d year of his age.

WANTED.

WANTED.—For the Second Battalion, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, now in the field, able bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 35. Pay from $13 to $22 per month, and $100 bounty at the end of enlistment. Term of enlistment three years. For further particulars, apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous, over Boyle's Saloon, Mahantongo st., Pottsville.

☞ Will be paid any one presenting an accepted recruit: also, $20 and one month's pay in advance to the recruit himself, on joining the headquarters of the regiment.

HENRY C. MORGAN,

1st Lieut. 12th U. S. Infantry,

Recruiting Officer.

Pottsville, Aug. 9, '62. 32-tf

WANTED.—A Young Man, between the ages of 17 and 20, as Salesman in a Store. Application must be made immediately. Address "MERCHANT," Miners' Journal, Office.

Aug. 9, '62. 32-3t*

TEACHERS WANTED.—A public examination for teachers will be held by the County Superintendent, in Donaldson, Frailey School District, on the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Board.

The Schools will open on the 1st of September.

ADAM EBEN,