Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

By the close of the present year, the United States Government will have in the army nearly a million of soldiers, while the navy will comprise iron-clad vessels of invulnerable strength. When we consider how illprepared this Government was at the commencement of the present war, for operations, either offensive or defensive, its present strength is a matter for wonder both at home and abroad. Under the wretched administration of President Buchanan, the southern members of the Cabinet had handed over to the conspirators almost all of the best small arms of the Government; its forts and navy yards in the South, with hundreds of serviceable cannon, were to be seized when the signal was given, and our vessels of war were scattered throughout the world. When Sumter was attacked, that constituted the signal, and the conspirators were so well aware of the defenceless condition of the Government, that they openly boasted that they would march on and seize the National Capital.—But the promptness of the North in sending men immediately to Washington, in sufficient numbers, defeated that plan. That danger averted, the Government had before it the task of organizing, arming, equipping, and supplying the large force which was called for, and to build up a navy. It was an immense undertaking, but the Government aided by the indomitable energies of the people, has almost perfected what it commenced but little over a year ago. The close of this year will witness as the most powerful nation on earth, in all the elements of material warlike strength—a people resolved not to lose their liberties, nor see their free institutions wrecked, while there is a strong arm left. The draft ordered by the President, and readily acquiesced in by the people, proves how sublimely in earnest this Government is in its determination that the laws shall be respected, and the Union preserved.

It is peculiarly interesting to watch the growth of our iron-clad navy. In addition to those vessels now in actual service in the James River, and on the Mississippi, the new iron-plated frigate, *New Ironsides*, is now completed, and will shortly be placed in commission. She is one of the most formidable vessels afloat. Her machinery consists of two horizontal direct acting engines with cylinders of 50 inches and 30 inches stroke, intended to make 85 revolutions per minute, with a propeller 13 feet in diameter and 18 feet pitch. The armament consists of 16 11-inch Dahlgren guns, and two 200-pounder Parrot guns.

Our force of mail-clad vessels is to be increased in the West immediately. To prevent any more raids into the States north of the Ohio, a fleet of light-draft iron-plated gunboats is to be prepared to patrol that stream. Ten small boats drawing only two feet of water have already been selected and a large force is to be employed to cut them down, and to protect them with thick bulwarks and iron plating in the most approved manner.

Captain Ericsson has made a contract with the Government to construct two large iron-plated ships, which he believes will be the fastest and best sea boats, the most completely invulnerable, and the most formidable for attack, either at long range, or in close quarters, as rams, of any ships in the world.

They will bear a general resemblance to the *Monitor*, with such modifications as have been suggested by experience. One of them is to be 320 feet in length, and the other 341, with 50 feet beam. The vertical sides are six feet in depth, and are to be protected with iron armor plating, 10½ inches in thickness, backed with four feet solid oak.

The turrets are to be absolutely invulnerable. The contract provides that they shall be two feet in thickness, but the contractor has leave to reduce the thickness, provided he can satisfy the Department that less will be sufficient. A target has been constructed of thickness less than two feet, and forwarded to Washington for trial, but Capt. Dahlgren, who has been sending his 11-inch balls through a target like the side of the *Warrior*, with 30 lbs. of powder—making a clean hole at every shot—says that there is no use of firing at this target of Ericsson's, until the 15-inch guns are finished. The turrets will be made of sufficient thickness to withstand the force of the 125 pounders with the maximum charges of the big guns.

The vessels are to be furnished with more powerful engines than any now afloat. Each ship will have two engines of 100 inches diameter of cylinder, with four feet stroke, to make 70 revolutions per minute, with boiler surface of 35,000 feet, and 1180 feet of grate surface. The boilers are of the upright water tubular pattern—a modification of Martin's. The propellers are Ericsson's patent, 21½ feet in diameter, and 30 feet pitch. The contractors guarantee a speed of 16 knots per hour—nearly nineteen miles.

The armament will consist of 15-inch guns, and will probably equal in destructive power that of any French or English ship. It is, however, as rams that these vessels will be the most formidable. Where the plates of the sides meet at the bow they form an iron wedge, 21 inches thick at the base, and terminating in a sharp edge. This wedge is sustained by the plates behind it, 10½ inches in thickness, six feet in depth, and extending the whole length of the vessel, forming the most powerful butting instrument that it is possible to conceive of. Captain Ericsson says, "It will split an iceberg."

With vessels of this description our navy will compare in strength, with that of any other nation. And after all, whether the sympathies of England and France are with us or against us, an army of a million of men and a navy of invulnerable iron-clads, will not only crush the Rebellion, but will be an earnest argument why neither of those powers should interfere in our domestic concerns. In fact, it is the only argument that can safely be relied upon to prevent foreign intervention in our affairs.

WHAT WILL PROBABLY BE DONE WITH THE DRAFTED FORCE.—The extra million force of 300,000 men to be raised by draft, will not probably be sent into active service during the fall campaign. They will, it is learned from good authority, constitute a reserve, which will be ready for emergencies, and can of course be drafted from any part of the Union as required. They will in all probability be thoroughly drilled in camps of instruction which it is designated to establish, and subsequently be assigned to garrison duty.

NO DRAFTING REQUIRED IN RHODE ISLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS.—Rhode Island has already just about her full quota of troops in the field, including those called for by the last two proclamations of the President, for 300,000 each. Massachusetts also announces that no drafting will be necessary in that State, but that the quotas for the two calls of 300,000 each will be filled up with volunteers.

What would be Gained by a Decree of Emancipation.

I. The hearty and *order* good will of Three Millions of People now *denied* the necessary work of the Rebellion. Ignorant, degraded, imbruted as many of them are, these Three Millions of Southerners, uniformly, intensely desire to be free. Assure them that they will be free from the moment they escape from their masters to us, and they will begin at once to watch their opportunities for absconding. Even though but few should at first succeed in escaping, many will attempt it, and the Rebel masters of all will be rendered suspicious and uneasy. Thousands will be diverted from shooting Union soldiers to watching suspected slaves—to the great advantage of the Union cause.

II. Negroes by the thousand can at once be enlisted to scout, spy, cook, dig, chop, and team for the Union cause, and to fight for it also, if we choose. They will ask no bounty: they will not flee to Canada to escape a draft: they will wait for their pay, or that they be fed and armed and set to work for the liberation of their brethren. One Hundred Thousand of them can at once be usefully employed in the Union armies, even though they do not fight. And we cannot doubt that ten Black regiments, with arms and equipments for twenty or thirty more, would excite more alarm among the Rebels of any Cotton or Sugar-growing section than twice as many White ones.

III. The Liberal sentiment of Christendom would be fixed and intensified on the side of the Union by such a decree. At present, every champion of the rebel cause who rises to speak in Parliament or elsewhere begins by solemnly asserting that *Slavery has nothing to do with the contest*—that the North is fighting for Slavery as well as the South—and quoting our democratic rejoinders and speeches to sustain that position. A decree of Emancipation would effectually squelch that falsehood. At the approbation of the good is a genuine power. No foreign country but Dahomey would venture to side with the Davis Confederacy, if it were made clear that it was fighting for Slavery while we were fighting against it. Now, even if not physical intervention to our prejudice is a serious and by no means remote danger.

IV. Hundreds of thousands of true patriots would sacrifice property, ease, luxury, safety, life itself, for the Union cause, with a freedom and joy not unknown, if they could realize that in so doing they were certainly aiding to rid their beloved country of remorse of the curse and blight of Slavery.

V. Thousands of generous and noble spirits would flock from every Christian land to fight for Liberty and Union, who feel but a languid interest in a struggle for Union alone.

VI. Scores of army officers whose hearts are with the rebels have threatened to resign if (in their phraseology) "this is made an Abolition War." Some would do it, and this would be an immense gain to our cause. Had Gen. Patterson done this a week before Bull Run, the rebellion would have long since extinguished. The disaster at Bull's Bluff would have been averted by the resignation of a few officers of that sort.

VII. Finally, having indemified the Union cause irrevocably with that of Humanity, Justice and Universal Freedom, we might reverently look for the blessing of God to crown our efforts with success—and would hardly look in vain.—*New York Tribune.*

We might add that the South would gain immensely by such a decree, for thousands of the Union soldiers now in the South impressed by the fertility of the soil; the facility with which large crops can be grown, and by the salubrity of the climate, would settle there after the war is over, if Slavery should be abolished. The material prosperity of that section would thereby be enhanced; manufactures would arise, and the South would cease to depend upon foreign manufactures. This in addition to the humane view to be taken of the question, is an additional argument in favor of a decree of emancipation. There would, notwithstanding the influx of intelligent white labor from the North, be plenty for the negroes to do, as hired men. They would not come North if permitted to remain South and work as free men, for the hot climate suits them better than the colder temperature of the North.—These facts deserve serious and attentive consideration.

VALLANDIGHAM AND HUGHES.—This arch traitor has recently made a speech in his district, about on a par with the recent address of the State Democratic Committee; both border as near *treason* as they dare go, and the following "little incident" that occurred in Vallandigham's district, is quite as applicable here as there. We have a number of "*sneaking traitors*" here also, who also talk about hanging Abolitionists and secessionists:

An amusing incident happened at a Fourth of July celebration of conservative patriots, at a town in Vallandigham's District, in Ohio, on the 4th of July. The Conservatives had the patriotic and selected officers and orators of their own stripe. It happened that Judge Smith of Pettis county, Mo., was there on a visit, and it being known that he was a secessionist and a democrat, the Conservatives gathered round him and insisted that he should make them a speech. He finally consented, and took the stand. He commenced by saying he belonged to a slave State, and was himself a slave owner; but loved the Union more than slavery; that there was in Missouri a class of patriots who were for the Union as long as it protected slavery, and such men were uniformly loud in denunciation of Abolitionists and secessionists, always putting Abolitionists first, and declaring that they ought both to be hung on the same gallows. These are *Buckeyerings* journals. The conventions have been full of miserable northern sympathizers with the rebellion, who talk out their treason in open day. They dare not to be kept south, or placed in close confinement at home.

My regards to the friends whose acquaintance I made, upon my most agreeable visit to your town.

I am, dear sir, very truly,

W. G. BROWNLOW.

THE Sunbury *Gazette*, the ablest Democratic paper published in Northumberland County, and possessing much influence, repudiates the Democratic partizan State ticket, and hoists to its mast-head the Union State ticket—Cochran and Ross. The *Gazette* has for some time refused to follow cringingly, in the footsteps of the party leaders who would have the war waged in the interest of slave-owners, and not for the stability and integrity of free institutions, and we note this open advocacy of the Union ticket by that journal, with sincere satisfaction. Youngman is one of your true Democrats, of the Jackson stamp, who believes that the Union must and *shall* be preserved, even if slavery should perish.—Those are the kind of Democrats we want now, and we know that their number is rapidly increasing.

COOL IMPUDENCE.—It is a matter of record that while this Government heretofore fought the rebels with extreme leniency, they have perpetrated atrocities of every description on our soldiers and on the Union men of the South. Now when we announce severe measures, such as subsisting our armies in the enemy's country; requiring the people to be responsible for the acts of bushwhackers, etc., Jeff. Davis grows indignant, and for effect abroad threatens retaliation on our officers and soldiers. It is evident that Davis does not relish the earnest manner in which the Government is proceeding to put down the Rebellion. We did not think he would.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE RECENT BATTLE.—The President, in a conversation on Monday evening in regard to the recent battle, seemed very much pleased with the result thus far, and was hopeful for the future actions of Gen. Pope's Division. He paid a glowing tribute to Gen. Banks, and said: "I regard Gen. Banks as one of the best men in the army. He makes me no trouble; but, with a large force or a small force, he always knows his duty and does it."

THE Anderson body guard is to become an independent command of eight companies. Secretary Stanton so decides. Several young men from this County, have been enrolled in the ranks.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for September, is before us. "Contrition" is a beautiful illustration; the large colored fashion plate, is as usual, very fine; "Bringing the Old Mare Home," is a spirited illustration, while the pattern plates and literary matter are up to the excellent mark that distinguishes the Lady's Book. This number contains a fine national song, (words set to music) entitled, "Unfurl the Banner." Friend Godey is an indefatigable publisher. He spares neither labor nor money to make his Book worthy of patronage.—Copies of the September number can be obtained at the book store of B. Bannan, in this Borough.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1862.—August.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
16 SATURDAY	5 11	6 58	*D. H. M.*
17 SUNDAY	5 12	6 57	First Q. 2 12 0 ev.
18 MONDAY	5 13	6 55	Full M. 9 4 57 ev.
19 TUESDAY	5 14	6 54	Third Q. 17 4 51 m.
20 WEDNESDAY	5 15	6 53	New M. 25 4 44 m.
21 THURSDAY	5 16	6 51	
22 FRIDAY	5 17	6 50	

Thermometrical Record for the Week

P. R. R. & TELEGRAPH OFFICE, *Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.*

	8 A.M.	2 P.M.	8 P.M.	
Aug. 9—Saturday,	82	88	86	clear.
" 11—Monday,	76	82	82	"
" 12—Tuesday,	80	84	80	"
" 13—Wednesday,	73	76	71	"
" 14—Thursday,	68	76	73	cloudy.
" 15—Friday,	73	75	72	"

By a collision on the Potomac on Thursday last, Private Thos. Williams, of Co. B, and Private Frank Wetzel, of Co. A, Forty-eighth Reg., P. V., were drowned.

Fine Clover.—We were shown this week a bunch of clover, four feet in height, grown in this Borough by Mr. Samuel Heffner. The seed was sown in April last.

Kate, an interesting little daughter of Lieut. Huber of the 96th Reg., P. V., aged 4 years, died in this Borough on Thursday morning last after an illness of one week, of diptheria.

The following sick and wounded soldiers of the 96th Reg., P. V., reached Philadelphia on Tuesday last, from Fortress Monroe:

J. D. Kistler, H; Peter Brannan, I; and John Mettarrity, F, Ashland, shoulder.

The following members of the 96th Reg., P. V., are in the Hospital at Reading:

David Evans, Co. D, asthma; James Shunk, H, general debility; Wm. Darrah, K, rheumatism; Samuel Kissick, A, dyspepsia.

G. F. Miller, Co. G, James M. Farren; Co. G; Simeon Propat, Co. B; and Alex. Topmar, Co. E, 96th Reg., P. V., reached Philadelphia on Wednesday, in the steamer Kennebeck, from Harrison's Landing. They were among some 280 other disabled soldiers.

It is thought that Col. Frick's regiment, in which there are some four or five Schuylkill County companies, will be organized, armed and equipped, and ready to leave Harrisburg to-day for the seat of war. Cap. Anthony, late of the 96th Reg., will be Major of the Regiment.

Serious Accident.—James McMullin, 15 years old, belonging to this Borough, was seriously injured on Tuesday last, by the collision of two canal boats in the Delaware at Philadelphia, and his recovery is doubtful. He was admitted into the Hospital. The lad has a widowed, mother living here.

The absence of officers from duty, by an order of the War Department, will hereafter affect their pay. Every officer thus absenting himself from his command, will be docked. We also issue an order requiring all who want cheap and good Glass and Queensware, to visit Houghton's store, in the Arcade Building, Centre street.

The Reading Railroad Company as will be perceived by a notice in our advertising columns, promises to reserve the situations of those of its employes who enlist in the service of the United States, and will consider such enlistments a fair claim upon the Company for promotion in its service. Good!

On Sunday last a large number of sick and wounded soldiers reached Philadelphia from Harrison's Landing. Among them were the following members of the 96th Reg., P. V.:

John Purcell, Company K.
Stephen Gribbin, Company K.
William Buckley, Company K.
Patrick Quinn, Company K.
David Lawler, teamster.

Returned Home.—On Thursday last the fine Band of the 96th Reg., P. V., known as the Pottsville Cornet Band, reached this Borough, having been discharged from the service under the late Act of Congress, reducing the number of bands. A large crowd assembled at the depot to welcome them, and the Band marched up Centre street playing a lively air. The members of the Band are somewhat bronzed by their service in Virginia, but appear to be in excellent health.

Sun-stroke.—On Tuesday last as Felix Daley, shoemaker, residing at Mount Carbon, was proceeding along Church Alley, with a bundle of leather on his back, he fell overcome by exhaustion and the heat of the sun. Dr. Halberstadt happened fortunately, to be in the vicinity, making a professional call, and was promptly summoned. He applied restoratives, and in a short time Mr. Daley had recovered sufficiently to enable him to walk. The Doctor in his usual kind and thoughtful manner, subsequently conveyed Mr. Daley home in his carriage.

Won't hoer their Nomination.—The "twopenny" partizans of this County, whose desires are solely to thwart the Administration in its efforts to preserve the country from the rule of a slaveholding despotism, which would crush white workingmen into the dust, recently announced without the candidate's knowledge, Major J. M. Wetherill (now in the army) as a candidate for Congress. The Major writes back indignantly, repudiating any desire to be the candidate of a mere party. He will only run on a Union ticket. Good for the Major!

The Philadelphia *North American* of Thursday last, contains the following editorial paragraph:

The recent and very unexpected death of Judge Hegins, President Judge of the district embracing Schuylkill and Northumberland counties, has made a vacancy on the bench that is likely, as we are glad to learn, to be filled by the election of E. O. Parry, Esq., of Pottsville, a gentleman whose remarkable familiarity with mining law, apart from his other legal qualifications, would seem peculiarly to fit him for the post.—Having known him intimately for years, we feel disposed to congratulate not only the people of the district, but also those of our citizens connected with it, on the prospect of having so good a judge.

The following is a copy of a letter from a young officer in the Army, to his mother, in this Borough, dated,

HEADQUARTERS 1ST REG., EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, *Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 2, 1862.*

DEAR MOTHER:—After a long siege I have at last mustered up sufficient energy to sit down and write you a letter.

Letter writing is something of which I suppose you are aware I have a perfect horror, and when I do write it is generally short and sweet, *praying the list.*

I do not recollect when my last letter was dated, but I think it was shortly after the battle of Williamsburg. Since that time I have had pretty hard work and no inclerable fighting. Since arriving on this peninsula, I have been under fire, and pretty hard fire at that, eight times. I have been for several days at a time with nothing but a piece of hard cracker to eat. I have slept on the battle field day after day, in mud and rain, with the bodies of the slain by hundreds laying around me in all stages and conditions of mortification and decomposition. I have seen my men fall by my side in arms full beside me, and horses of all kinds that pen cannot describe, and yet with all that I have seen and gone through with, my spirit is still undaunted. I have still a stout heart and a strong arm with which to strike in this great and glorious cause. As I tread the fields and plantations of some of the old veterans of the revolution, now the property of *degenerate* children, I feel more and more the importance of the great cause, in which I (though but a cipher) am engaged, and feel the disgrace and shame that should attach to those young men who remain at home basking in luxury, when their services are so much needed by their country. The finger of scorn should be pointed at them. I hate a coward, and as I hate Satan, and I really think that young men whose hands are not tied at home, and who do not come out now, when they see they are really required, should be classed in that list and treated accordingly.

As for this new idea of offering a large bounty for men to enlist, it is perfectly outrageous. What boy a man to defend his own government. If I had the doing of it I would draft them, and make those whose business would not permit, or those who would rather not go from suffering with disease poverty, by called *loud fever* or as our surgeon calls it *cannonitis*, procure a substitute and pay the bounty themselves. By that means we would have a considerable smaller debt on the government, be settlement after the war is ended.

This war if carried on as it has been, will not end in the next ten years. The north must awake to the importance of it, as the south has. Their must come forth in their might. Men must come forward and share the dangers of the battle field; money will never end this war and make this country what it once was. It requires the strong arm of men with it. The blood of *thousands will have to be spilled before this war is ended.* The motto of the South is "victory or death.—That must be our motto before we can succeed.

My life is at the service of my country, and if I had ten thousand more lives I would pledge them there.

Let sisters and mothers, sweethearts and others take hold of the wheel, and urge it upon all the young men with whom they have any influence or acquaintance the necessity of going forth and doing battle for their country. Cut the acquaintance and kick out of society all those who remain at home without good cause. Do this and you will do your country good service.

Affectionately, your son,

H.

Capt. E. G. Rehrer of Tamaqua, took his company from Tamaqua to Harrisburg, on Saturday last. It numbered 115 men.

Messrs. Holmes, Halberstadt, Guldin, Moore and Morris, of this Borough, have been admitted into the "Anderson Troop," now being increased to a battalion, to be used as a body guard to Gen Buell. This is said to be the finest troop in the service.

The Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Schuylkill County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, will be held at Schuylkill Haven on the 23d, 24th, and 25th of September next. For list of premiums, etc., see advertisement.

How easily Northern dough-faces and sympathisers with the rebels, are distinguished in a loyal community. They are seen gathered in little knots here and there, and if an unconditional Union man approaches or passes, the conversation is either carried on in whispers, or dropped entirely, until he is beyond hearing. When the first accounts of the Battle of Cedar Mountain were received, indicating a Union reverse, (which happily proved a glorious victory) and Union men were sad, the sympathisers could not command their countenances sufficiently to conceal their joyful feelings. If these men knew how thoroughly they are despised, they would hide themselves from the light of day, and only appear when the blackness of night is in consonance with their plans and purposes.

An interesting sword presentation took place on Thursday evening last, at the store of Mr. L. P. Garrigues. Lieut. Wm. W. Clemens, of C-l. Frick's new Regiment, being home on a short furlough, a few of his intimate friends thought it to present him with a neat and substantial sword and belt, as a token of their regard and esteem. W. R. Potts, Esq., on behalf of the donors, made the presentation speech, which was replied to by the Lieutenant in a few words of sincere thanks. The seabbard bears the inscription, "Lieut. Wm. W. Clemens, from his friends of Pottsville, Pa., August, 1862." The Lieut. was also the recipient of other gifts, among which was a beautiful pipe and tobacco pouch, from Mr. Alexander Sillyman. Lieut. C. has the best wishes of his numerous friends.

A Secession Sympathizer Punished by an Old Lady.—A few days since in Frieslesburg, this County, a man—whose name we will withhold, in the hope that he will see the error of his ways, and repent—entered the house of a widow, named Mrs. Fertig, aged 70 years, and in the course of a conversation that ensued, said that in three months Jeff. Davis would be in Washington: that he wanted to see him there, and that he hoped to see him rule the whole country yet. This so incensed the old lady that she not only kicked him out of the house, but broomsticked him soundly, across the road. Her daughter cried for somebody to bring a rope, which so alarmed secesh, that he skedaddled, and has not been seen since in that locality.

The Ladies of the First Presbyterian Church, of this place, forwarded on Wednesday Aug. 13, for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers in our hospitals, a box containing the following named articles:

9 bottles currant wine, 1 bottle blackberry wine, 1 bottle grape wine, 3 bottles raspberry syrup, 3 bottles raspberry brandy, 1 bottle currant syrup, 2 bottles blackberry syrup, 1 bottle raspberry vinegar, 1 bottle raspberry jam, 2 bottles blackberry jam, 2 bottles catsup, 5 bottles pickles, 2 jars currant jelly, 2 jars blackberry jelly, 6 jars currant jelly, 2 jars strawberries, 2 jars mustard, 1 can peaches, 17 papers corn starch, 8 papers tapioca, 2 papers farina, 2 papers pearl tapioca, 14 lbs. sugar, 4½ lbs. tea, 7 lbs. dried peaches, 5 lbs. dried apples, 3 lbs. prunes, 7 lbs. rice, 2 lbs. milk buiscuit, 2 lbs. Boston crackers, 2 lbs. water crackers, 1 lb. tea cakes, 1 package and 2 boxes of lint, 8 qts. stewed cherries, 1 package sage, 1 box fig paste, 1 box gelatin, 31 lemons, 1 package tartaric acid, 2 pounds biscuit, 2 pieces castile soap, 7 packages linen and muslin.

The ladies take great pleasure in testifying to the patriotism and liberality of the gentlemen connected with Howard & Co's. Express, in this place, in conveying this box to its destination free of charge, for which favor they return their sincere thanks.

The New Comet.—That comet which it now attracting some attention among astronomers, was discovered as early as July 7th, and when first seen, the geocentric motion was quite slow, it being at a greater distance than the sun, and moving in an orbit, making a very large angle with the ecliptic. At that time it appeared to astronomers as a nebula, considerably condensed at the centre, the light being intense enough to be easily seen when the wires of the telescope micrometer were illuminated by artificial light. From this fact astronomers conclude that the amount of matter composing this body is considerable, exceeding the one discovered on the 3d of July in a very large ratio, for they estimate the intensity of the light of the second equal to that of the first on the 3d, when it was distant only nine millions of miles. On the evening of the 31st of July the embryo of a tail was distinctly seen by the aid the telescope; and as early as the 28th the light of was more concentrated on the side in the direction of its motion, showing that the tail was already in the process of formation. On the 6th of August the tail had increased in length and brilliancy, but, owing to the strong moonlight, it cannot be seen so readily at the present time.

As it is now approaching both the earth and sun, and being so favorably situated for observation, it will, without doubt, attain great brilliancy. Judging from the records of past comets, and the position of the present, it is thought it will reach its maximum brilliancy about the 26th of August, when it will be only one-fourth the distance it was on the 13th of July.

It is now moving toward the north pole of the heavens, and yesterday, the 15th, was only eight degrees from the pole, being the nearest approach, after which it will move again towards the equator. Owing to its close proximity to the pole, during the next two weeks it will be visible during the whole night.

Sheriff's Sales of Real Estate.—The following real estate will be sold by the Sheriff, at the Court House in this Borough, on Saturday, August 30, 1862:

Tract of land and appurtenances, in Norwegian township, and one lot in Lewis' Addition to Minersville, with appurtenances, property of George Spencer, deceased, in the hands of Elizabeth Spencer, administratrix.

Lots, with appurtenances, in Port Carbon, and St. Clair, property of John Berry.

Lot and appurtenances, in Norwegian township, and woodland in Hubley township, property of Jacob Koehler.

Tracts of land in Hegins township, property of Abraham Schweyk.

Three farms in Porter township, with appurtenances, property of Daniel Schucker.

Lot and appurtenances, St. Clair, property of Francis A. Maurer.

Lot and appurtenances, Pottsville, property of John Gable.

Lot and appurtenances, Pottsville, property of James Thomas.

Four tracts in Barry township, with appurtenances, property of Jacob Klinger.

Farm and appurtenances, Upper Mahantango township, and tract in Eldred township, property of Jacob Neigert.

Lot and appurtenances, Gordon, property of Wm. Moyer, deceased, in the hands of Sarah Moyer and A. P. Spinner, *Administrator.*

Coal land with appurtenances, Reilly township, property of Jacob Hoffman.

Lot and appurtenances, Gordon, property of Sarah Smith.

Lot and appurtenances, Courtland street, Pottsville, property of Washington L. Heisler.

Farm with appurtenances, Hegins township, property of George Wolfgang.

Lot with appurtenances, Donaldson, property of Jacob Long.

Lot and appurtenances, Pottsville, property of Samuel Reinhart.

Lot and appurtenances, Minersville, property of John Tanner.

Lot and appurtenances, Minersville, and lot with appurtenances, Branch township, property of James Richards.

Lot and appurtenances, Pinegrove township, property of Levi Hartzog, Daniel Krawranth, William C. Zimmerman, Andrew Faust, Trustees of the Sunday School Association of the United Brethren in Christ.

Lot and appurtenances, Pottsville, property of Gottleib Steidle and Christiana Steidle.

Lot and appurtenances, Schuylkill Haven, property of William Potberg, and Esther Potberg, his wife.

Lot and appurtenances, Penn street, Tamaqua, property of George Faert ch.

Tract with appurtenances, West Penn township, property of Levi Helfrich.

Farm with appurtenances, Hegins township, property of Sarah Dinger.

Tract with appurtenances, Washington township, property of Benjamin and Hannah Drey.

Tract with appurtenances, Wayne township, property of Jonathan Miller.

Lot and appurtenances, Pottsville, property of John Whitzell.

Lot and appurtenances, Port Carbon, property of Henry W. Zerby.

Lot and appurtenances, Cumbola, property of Daniel Malone.

Lot and appurtenances, Tremont, property of James M. Breslin.

Lot and appurtenances, Minersville, property of George Hildenbrand.

Lot and appurtenances, New England, Schuylkill township, property of George Williams.

Lot and appurtenances, South Manheim Township, property of Benjamin Bartolett.

Lot and appurtenances, Pottsville street, Port Carbon, property of Elizabeth Boyer.

Lot and appurtenances, Broad street, Tamaqua, property of William P. Marr.

Tract of land on Tuscarora Mountain, Schuylkill township, property of Aquilla Bolton.

Tract of land in Mahanoy township, late the estate of Robert M. Huntzinger. George Barnhart, Caroline Barnhart, and Harrison Derrick.

Lot and appurtenances, Tremont, property of Henry Seifert.

Farm with appurtenances, Hubley township, property of Jacob Stein.

Tracts with appurtenances, Hubley township, property of George P. Weist.

Lot and appurtenances, St. Clair, property of Jane Sloan, administratrix of John Sloan, deceased.

Three lots and appurtenances, in Pott's addition to Port Carbon, property of John Baily, Jr., Abraham Pott.

Lot and appurtenances, Llewellyn, and four lots with appurtenances, Minersville, property of Samuel Heilner, deceased, in the hands of Orlando Grey, his executor, and Marcus G. Heilner, Percival Heilner, Wm. Heilner, Lucinda Heilner, Emma Gray and her husband, Orlanda Gray, Sara Shay and her husband, John Shay, Isabella Tally and her husband, Blythe Tally, Caroline Freymiller and her husband, August Freymiller, and Louisa Lentz and her husband, Amos Lentz, heirs and devisees of the said Samuel Heilner, deceased.

Tracts with appurtenances, Rush township, property of Elsin A. Yarnall, David Benda and Michael Benda.

Regulations for the Enrollment and Draft of the Militia.—Annexed will be found the regulations promulgated by the War Department for the draft. They possess a peculiar interest to every citizen in the Union, and it is therefore unnecessary to allude to them at length. The method of drafting indicated is probably as fair and simple a one as could be indicated, and presents very little opportunity for fraud:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, War Department, Washington, 3 P. M., Aug. 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 99.—Regulations for the enrollment and draft of three hundred thousand militia in pursuance of an order by the President of the United States, bearing date August 4, 1862, whereby it is provided that a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged, and that the Secretary of War shall assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft. Also, that if any State shall not by the 45th of August furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State shall also be made up by special draft from the militia, and that the Secretary of War shall establish regulations for this purpose. It is ordered—

THE STATES TO FURNISH MILITIA QUOTAS FORTHWITH.

First. The Governors of the respective States will cause an enrollment to be made forthwith from the roll of the several counties, or by any other officers, to be appointed by such Governors, of all able bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 within the respective counties, giving the name, age, and occupation of each, together with remarks showing whether he is in the service of the United States etc, and in what capacity, or any other facts which may determine his exemption from military duty. All reasonable and proper expenses of such enrollment, and of the draft hereinafter provided, will be reimbursed by the United States, upon vouchers showing the detailed statement of service performed and expenses incurred, approved by such Governors.

MANNER OF DRAFTING.

Fourth. Where no provision is made by law in any State for carrying into effect the draft hereby ordered, or where such provision is found to be more defective, such draft shall be conducted as follows:

PLANS FOR DRAFT.

1. Immediately upon completion of the enrollment, the lists of enrolled persons shall be filed in the offices of the sheriffs of the counties to which such enrolled persons reside.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

2. The Governors of the several States shall appoint a commissioner for each county of their respective States, who shall be styled the superintendent of draft, and shall hear and determine exercises of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty. Such commissioner shall receive a compensation of five dollars per diem for each day he may be actually employed in the discharge of his duties as such commissioner.

EXEMPTIONS.

3. The enrolling officer shall immediately, upon the filing of the enrollment, notify said commissioner that said lists have been so filed, and the commissioner shall thereupon give notice by publication in the newspaper of ownership of the county of the time and place at which claims of exemption will be received and determined by him, and shall file for the use of the Secretary of War a copy of said will in ten days of the filing of the enrollment at which the draft shall be made, and all persons claiming to be exempt from military duty shall, within ten days of the filing of the draft, make proof of such exemption before said commissioner, and if found sufficient, his name shall be stricken from the list by a red line drawn through it, saving it shall remain legible, and shall in like manner strike from the roll the name of all persons now in the military service of the United States.

All relevant objections and evidence may be duly engrossed on Aug. 5, 18-2; all engineers of locomotives on railroads; the Vice President of the United States; the officers and judges of the courts of the United States; the members of both Houses of the Congress and their respective officers; all custom house officers and their clerks; all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the carriage of the mail or in the service of the United States; all ferrymen who are employed at any ferry on post road; all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; all persons employed in the service of regularly enrolled steamboats and steamships, and all persons exempted by the laws of the respective States, or in military duty, on sufficient evidence or on personal knowledge that such persons belong to any of the aforesaid classes, whether the exemption is claimed by them or not. Exemption will not be made for disability unless it be of such permanent character as to render the person unfit for service for a period of more than thirty days, to be certified by a surgeon appointed by the Governor in each county for this purpose.

DRAFTING.

5. At the time fixed as before provided by the commissioner for making the draft, the sheriff of the county, or, in his absence, such person as the Commissioner may appoint, shall, in the presence of said commissioner publicly place in a wheel or box of like character to such as are used for drawing jurors, the names of persons containing the names of all persons remaining on said lists, and shall thereupon draw from such wheel a number of ballots equal to the number of drafts required by the Governor of each State as the proper quota of such county.

NOTICES OF DRAFT TO BE SERVED.

6. A printed or written notice of his enrollment and draft, and of the place of rendezvous of his draft, shall be delivery for each shall thereupon be served by a person to be appointed by the commissioner, upon each person so drafted either by delivering the same to the person, or by leaving it at his last known place of residence.

SUBSTITUTES.

7. Any person so drafted may offer a substitute at the time of the rendezvous of the drafted militia forces, and such substitute, if he be an able-bodied man, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and shall consent in writing, with the consent of his parent or guardian, if a minor, to subject himself to all the duties and obligations which his principal would have been subject to if he personally served, shall be accepted in lieu of such principal.

ASSEMBLING AFTER THE DRAFT.

8. The persons thus drafted shall assemble at the county seat of their respective counties within five days after the time of drafting, whence transportation will be furnished them by the Governors of the several States to the place of rendezvous.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DRAFTED.

9. As soon as the draft has been made and the names entered on the enrollment list, the commissioner will send a copy of the draft to the commander of the rendezvous, and another copy of the same to the Adjutant General of the State, who will immediately organize the drafted men into companies, and report the number, and by assigning 101 men to each company, and ten companies to each regiment, and send a copy of the organization to the commandant of the rendezvous.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

10. At the expiration of the time allowed for the drafted men to reach the rendezvous, the commandant shall proceed to complete the organization of the companies and regiments by proclaiming the names of the regimental commissioned officers, which shall be designated in accordance with the laws of the State, and shall be of number and grade being the same as in the volunteer service, and in case the laws of any State shall provide for an election of officers they shall be elected under the direction of the commandant of the rendezvous, and reported forthwith to the Governors of such States, in order that they may be commissioned, and the non-commissioned may be appointed either before or after muster, as the colonel of the regiment may direct.

MUSTER ROLLS.

11. As soon as the officers of companies and regiments are elected, the muster rolls shall be made out under the direction of the commandant of the rendezvous, and the troops inspected and mustered into service of the United States by the mustering officer appointed for that purpose.

EXHIBITS BY STATES.

12. In States where enlistments have been made by municipalities and towns, instead of counties, the Governors of such States are authorized to apply the foregoing rules of draft to such municipalities and towns, instead of counties.

PROVOST MARSHALS.

Fifth. Provost Marshals will be appointed by the War Department in the several States, on the nomination of the Governors thereof, with such assistants, as may be necessary to enforce the attendance of all drafted persons who shall fail to attend at such places of rendezvous.

CONSOLIDATION OF SKELETON REGIMENTS.

Sixth. In case any State shall not, by the 15th day of August, furnish its quota of additional 300,000 volunteers called for by the President on the 31 day of July, 1862, unless otherwise ordered, all incomplete regiments shall then be consolidated, under the direction of the Governors of the respective States, and the additional draft shall be made, as before provided, sufficient to fill up such quota; and no to be be fixed from each county of the State to be fixed by the Governor thereof.

NO NEW VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

Seventh. From and after the 15th day of August, no new regiments of volunteers will be organized; but the premium, bounty, and advance pay will continue to be paid to those volunteering to go into the old regiments

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Letters from our Volunteers.

From the 50th Regt., P. V., Col. B. C. Christ, Commanding.

CAMP 50TH REG'T P. V., COMPANY C, *Near Fredericksburg, Va., August 9, 1862.*

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—We left our camping ground at Newport News on the 3d inst., went on board of the