Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862.

PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

Auditor General,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York County.

Surveyor General,
WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne County.

PRO-SLAVERY STATE TICKET.

Auditor General,
ISAAC SLENKER, of Allegheny County

Surveyor General,
JAMES F. BAUR, of Union County.

UNION CONVENTION.

Members of the People's Party of Schuylkill County, Republicans and Union Democrats, and all others, who are in favor of sustaining the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and of a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the existing wicked Rebellion shall be put down—the friends of Abraham Lincoln and his Election Districts, throughout the County, are requested to meet in their respective Election Districts, on

Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1862,

at the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon, and then elect two Delegates from each District, to meet in Convention at the Court House, in the Borough of Pottsville, on

Tuesday, the 25th day of August, 1862,

at two o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating a Congressional and County Ticket, to be supported at the ensuing October election. The election of Delegates will be held at the places and by the officers following, respectively, to wit:

[illegible]—House of Mary J. Shellenberger—Dr. A. V. G. Shellenberger.
[illegible]—House of Mary J. Stewart—[illegible] Hill.
[illegible]—House of Peter Keller—William Levy.
[illegible]—House of Francis Dengler—John Kemer, Jr.
[illegible]—House of John Wildman—Paul Paul, Esq.
[illegible]—House of Thomas Beddall—William H. Barge.
[illegible]—House of Am. T. Troutman—Duncan Thomas.
[illegible]—House of Benj. Bensinger—Israel Reed.
[illegible]—House of Michael Moser—F. Haeseler.
[illegible]—House of Margaret Conway—Casper Litzenberger.
[illegible]—House of Charles Walker—John R. Patton.
[illegible]—House of John Leonard—Wesley Hammer.
[illegible]—House of D. Heft—Benj. Kechler, Peter Weiler.
[illegible]—House of Israel Seltzinger—John W. Heck.
[illegible]—House of David Lennison—B. F. Beely, Thos. Gordon.
[illegible]—House of Henry Fegley—Simon Schucker, Jacob Kessler.
[illegible]—House of Jacob Umbstitz—Simon Artz, Martin Heffner.
[illegible]—House of Israel Kepler—James Gaynor.
[illegible]—House of Emanuel Boyer—Frank Carter.
[illegible]—House of J. F. G. Kumbiss—Chas. Ed. John Fisher.
[illegible]—House of Evan Evans—Samuel Jones.
[illegible]—House of Mrs. Grim—Andrew Graver.
[illegible]—House of Frederick Beck—George Saul, Wm. Little.
[illegible]—House of Andrew Reber—John J. Daniel Reber.
[illegible]—House of Harrison Derrick—John C. Feldmyer, Daniel Krebs.
[illegible]—House of Henry Lindermuth—William Yost.
[illegible]—House of Michael K. Wenrich—Mr. Schwartz.
[illegible]—House of J. Leonard—Joseph Ammon.
[illegible]—House of George Shearer—George A. Bohn Hammer.
[illegible]—House of John Strouse—John Mellon.
[illegible]—House of Michael K. Wenrich—Mr. Schwartz.
[illegible]—House of John Strouse—John Mellon.
[illegible]—House of Jeremiah Fecht—Wm. C. Guldin, Daniel Fecht.
[illegible]—House of Samuel P. Filbert—Edward Filbert.
[illegible]—House of Henry Moyer—Benj. Moyer.
[illegible]—House of M. B. Brownback—Jacob Rhoads.
[illegible]—House of Mary A. Drumheller—H. Fisher, Jos. S. Soldner.
[illegible]—House of Mrs. E. Lessig—Jeremiah Gossinger.
[illegible]—House of Thomas Williams—Edward Jones, Benjamin Williams, Jr.
[illegible]—House of John Mellon—Wm. Mellon, W. Gilfillan.
[illegible]—House of Daniel Hill—Philip Ebert, William H. Hill, Esq.
[illegible]—House of George Reinert—Daniel Herb, Peter Reinert.
[illegible]—House of Charles Ewer—Jacob Heiser, James Ewer.
[illegible]—House of John Moyer, Reuben Scholl, Mrs. Moyer.
[illegible]—House of Henry Zerr—Benjamin Klepp, Henry Zerr.
[illegible]—House of Benjamin Rockstroh—Daniel Rockstroh.
[illegible]—House of S. Butz—Jacob Hoffmaster.
[illegible]—House of John C. Stanton—John F. Stanton.
[illegible]—House of Mrs. Mary Koons—Jos. K. Koons.
[illegible]—House of A. Son—George Kauffman.
[illegible]—House of Theodore Thorn—Charles Thorn.
[illegible]—House of Mrs. Buechley—John Buechley.
[illegible]—House of Christian Shively—Jacob Shively.
[illegible]—House of M. Bord—Jacob Bill, Wm. Bord.
[illegible]—House of H. M. Merrick—Wm. R. Burns, Henry Enterline.
[illegible]—House of John Mock—John Deibler, J. A. Mock.
[illegible]—House of John Fenstermacher—Jacob Brisch.
[illegible]—House of Daniel S. Herb—Isaac Herb.
[illegible]—House of Isaac Batdorff—William Batdorff.
[illegible]—House of Charles Hommel—Gideon Schaeffer.
[illegible]—House of William J. Smith—Charles M. Smith.

Pottsville, Aug. 16, 1862.

JOHN W. FOX, Chairman.
[illegible], Secretary.
[illegible], Secretary.

"Memorial of the Patriotism of Schuylkill County."—This work, which is now in the publication at this office, is fast nearing completion. It will show that Schuylkill County has done her full share in the present war, and three years' service to assist in the suppression of the Rebellion. It will be unquestionably a work of great interest to the County, as well as the Schuylkill family, will be anxious to preserve a record of the name of every soldier in the service of the County, that we will be able to procure; the number and amount of soldiers' contributions, and everything of interest in such a work. In order that it may be perfected in this matter, we would respectfully request the relatives and friends of soldiers belonging to Schuylkill County, who are in regiments not credited to the County, in or out of the State, to furnish their names for publication in the Miners' Journal, which will be published in the Spring of 1863. All Soldiers of Schuylkill County, and lists of the articles sent for his use, with the names of the donors of such articles, will be published in the work. Any information in addition to this is earnestly solicited by the citizens of the County, desiring to perpetuate each of our country's history, will be promptly furnished by

BANNAN & WALLACE, Publishers.

Pottsville, Aug. 16, 1862.

UNITED STATES TAX BILL.

A fresh supply of the United States Tax Bill, complete, just received. Price 6 cents. For sale at BANNAN'S Bookstore.

In consequence of the absence of the senior editor, a reply to Mr. Fernon's article on the Schuylkill Haven and Lehigh Valley Railroad, contained in the last number of the *Mining and Mining Register*, of Philadelphia, is deferred.

The interesting letter from "Sig," Co. H., 1st Cavalry, dated "Williamsburg, Va., July 28, 1862," is unavoidably postponed until next week. We shall be happy to hear from him often.

The Rebelling Congress of the Seventeenth Congressional District have nominated Hon. Lewis McPherson, for re-election. This is right. It is a course that should be adopted throughout the State, wherever a representative has been tried and found worthy. Experience as well as ability, is an important requisite in a representative.

On our First Page will be found a letter to the Secretary of War, on the subject of enlistments. It is written by Robert Dale Owen, whose Democracy no one will question. He has always been recognized as one of the ablest and ablest members of the Democratic party. This circumstance gives increased importance to the letter. Read it.

DELINQUENTS LIST.—The miserable specimen who conducts the Rebel organ here, stated in his last issue, that the editors and proprietors of the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* were arrested because they were Democrats. We knew the thing was a lie when he uttered it, for we knew that he lied deliberately when he made that statement. They were arrested because they issued a wicked and mischievous hand bill for the purpose of deterring enlistments. Can the *Standard* be the most possibility in the world, say, that Cox is the truth? We doubt it. We believe the conductor would speak truth, if he felt confident that he would gain an advantage by it. Lying with him is a chronic complaint, and incurable.

THE Convention of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, which was to have been held in Reading this week, has been postponed one year, in consequence of the times.

A GOOD HIT.—Harper's Weekly contains a representation of a negro throwing a rope to a drowning white man, when the white man cries out very indignantly,—"Take away that rope, do you suppose a respectable white man wants to be saved from drowning by a nig—"

ON Wednesday last the United States Marshal, Millward, was commissioned by Governor Curtin, to make an enrollment of the militia of the State in the Eastern District, and the Hon. Alexander Murdock, Marshal of the Western District, has received similar authority.

NOT UNLIKELY.—Had England did its duty there would not be a Southern Confederacy, for we have it upon substantial evidence, that Jeff. Davis's grandfather was transported instead of being hanged, for stealing sheep.

A ROWING MATCH—first three miles, for a purse of $500—took place on the Schuylkill at Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, between Joshua Ward, of Newburg, N. Y., the champion sculler of America, and James Hammill, of Pittsburgh, Pa., his challenger.—Hammill won, in 22½ minutes.

SHORT, BUT SATISFACTORY.—The coal report for the week, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, comes to us blank as far as figures are concerned, but with the following filling in—"Clerks gone to the wars, and cannot give you report this week."

JEFF. DAVIS'S impudent orders about retaliating in case Gen. Pope carried out his instructions with regard to guerilla assassinations, were officially sent to our Government by the rebel Gen. Lee; but they were immediately returned by Gen. Halleck, who characterized their tone and language as insulting to the United States Government.

SEVENS examples are now made in the Army for bad behavior. The following officers have been dismissed from the service:

Maj. E. Z. Lawrence, of the Sixty-first Regiment of New York Volunteers; Lieutenants Frank C. Goodrich, George A. Rawley, Charles D. Nozzle, and T. S. Wright, of the Regular Army; and Capt. Carbery Lay, of the Twelfth U. S. Infantry.

BRILLIANT CAPTURE.—On Saturday night last, after the action at Culpeper, Va., Dr. Steel of the Twenty-sixth New York regiment, while endeavoring to find his way to his regiment, encountered two rebel soldiers fully armed. He sternly demanded a surrender. They were so alarmed, apprehensive of their proximity to our forces, that they surrendered and he marched them both to camp as prisoners.

WE are indebted to Thos. Ridgway, Esq., Geologist and Mining Engineer, who was last winter in the Topographical Bureau of Engineers, and who accompanied Gen. Fremont in his campaign in Western Virginia, for a copy of the *Christian Banner*, published at Fredericksburg, Va. It is printed on dingy paper; but is a stanch Union paper, and takes a sensible view of the negro question. That has caused the war, and if persist it must, let it go.

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—On the 7th instant an election for Governor was held in North Carolina, and resulted in a decided victory for the Conservatives, the Hon. Z. B. Vance being chosen Governor by 25,000 majority, with a Legislature of the same stripe. Though Vance is a Colonel in the Rebel army, he does not enjoy the confidence of Jeff. Davis, and his election may be set down as a strong indication that the expulsion of the Rebels from Virginia would be very likely to secure the voluntary return of North Carolina to the Union.

THE proprietors and editors of the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* have been incarcerated as our readers are aware, for issuing a hand bill to deter enlistments, and since that sheet has been furious in its abuse of the Government, local men, etc. We think the next best thing the Government can do in this case, would be to shut up the establishment entirely. It is the headquarters of the conditional war party of Pennsylvania, and the fountain from which much of the deadly poison now permeating through the State flows. It is a nuisance deserving abatement.

A war meeting was held in Hoboken on Wednesday evening last, which was addressed among others, by Judge Whiting, and Lieut.-Col. Farnum, the latter well known here. Judge Whiting spoke in strong terms with reference to our Government having given up rebel Generals, while Corcoran and others are still languishing in the tobacco warehouses of Southern cities. Lieut. Col. Farnum, in the midst of great excitement in the assembly charged the Judge with having indulged in remarks, the tenor of which was to discourage recruiting, and he should therefore consider it his duty to arrest him.

FRIENDS of the soldiers now in the field, bearing their manly breasts to the bullets of our country's foes, and enduring hardships, sickness, wounds and death, beware we beseech you, of their enemies here in the North. Avoid them as you would some deadly pestilence. The man who at this crisis of our history, does not heartily and earnestly support the Government, is not only the enemy of the country, but he is the deadly foe of the soldier. These Northern sympathisers are now predicting that Pennsylvania at the next election, will cast her vote against the further prosecution of the war, and thus give aid and comfort to the enemy. Oh! men of Pennsylvania, you who have friends in the Union army, think of this matter seriously, earnestly. Can you be led by men who would slaughter your brothers? The soldiers despise them. Their letters home teem with these sentiments. Pennsylvanians, we conjure you to beware of these miserable men who seek to destroy this Government.

The Address lately issued by the Buchanan State Committee of Pennsylvania, of which Francis W. Hughes is Chairman, is not at all relished by the loyal Democrats of the State. Promulgated at a time when the heart of every good citizen is moved to its utmost depths for the salvation of the country from the deadly attacks of its traitorous enemies, this address appeals exclusively to partizan prejudices and passions, and seeks only to divide the people who should now more than ever be consolidated in their support of a Government whose very existence is in peril. The present contest is treated wholly as a war of the 'Abolitionists' against the institutions of the country. Upon their shoulders are heaped all the evils resulting from the infamous revolt of the South. To put down the 'Abolitionists' these abettors of rebellion claim to be the mission of the Democratic party in the present juncture. Putting down the great Southern treason and punishing its plotters and leaders, is quite another thing and is not included in the "Democratic" programme as announced by Mr. Hughes. So repulsive and so openly disloyal is this address in all its features, that even the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which is not very scrupulous in its political associations, is compelled to denounce it without reserve. While it will be welcomed with joy by the rebels in Richmond as an evidence of the continued sympathy of their allies in the North, it can evoke nothing but contempt and indignation among those whose hearts still rally closely around the flag of the free.

WAR ITEMS.

THE rebel ram Arkansas has been destroyed by our gun boats.

THE full quota of Pennsylvania under the two last calls for 300,000 men is 92,841.

A PRINTER'S battalion is forming in Chicago. A large number have already enlisted.

THE onion is the most valuable vegetable to the soldier in the field.

It has been determined that Col. Corcoran will be exchanged for Col. Harrison.

CAPT. BOWMAN, who was taken prisoner at Bull Run, has been released.

GEN. Phillip Kearney has been appointed a Major-General of Volunteers.

THE rebels under Breckinridge attacked Baton Rouge, La., on the 5th inst., but were repulsed.

GEN. CADY receives and encamps the troops as they arrive in Washington.

ALL employes in the United States arsenals are to swear allegiance to the government.

MICHIGAN has filled her quota of the first 300,000, and entire companies are yet offering. There will be no draft necessary for the raising of the last quota.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., was attacked on the 11th inst. by 1500 rebels, and after a severe fight compelled the United States forces to surrender.

POINDEXTER'S guerillas, on Grand River, Mo., were whipped on Monday night, about a dozen having been killed, and 50 wounded.

GEN. GEARY, it now appears, did not lose his arm in the late battle, and is coming home. Lieut-Colonel Tyndale, also, was not killed, as reported.

GOVERNOR ANDREW'S instructions to the assessors of Massachusetts tell them to include colored citizens in the enrollment of men subject to draft.

GENERAL Negley reports to the War Department that a body of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry had attacked and routed a large band of guerillas below Williamsport, Tennessee.

GEN BURNSIDE, in his official notice of the death of Brig. Gen. Robert McCook, states that he was wounded by guerillas at New Market, Alabama, on the 5th inst., and died the following day.

STRONG efforts are being made by Governor Curtin to cause the appointment of National Tax Collectors from among the men who have served the country in a military company.

COLONEL WINSLOW, with 150 cavalry, surprised 700 of Forrest's men on Monday of last week, near Sparta.—Wynkoop withdrew, after a sharp skirmish, losing one man and killing thirty rebels.

COL MCNEIL, with 1000 men, whipped Porter's forces 2500 strong, at Kirksville, Missouri, on the 7th inst., and again near Stockton on the 9th inst. Porter's forces were demoralized.

ALL eyes will be watching now for news from Gen. McClellan's army. The mysterious movements lately indicated are in progress; the Grand Army of the Potomac are on the march for—somewhere.

THE town of Franklin, Tenn., has been captured by the rebels under Morgan, and all the 25th Kentucky regiment, except one company, are supposed to have been captured.

AT Memphis General Sherman announces that he will not disturb the relations of master and slave, that no negro shall be sold to negro laborers until the courts decide whether they are slaves or free, and that they are not to wear uniforms.

THE quota of New York State under the draft is 59,735 men, of whom 12,818 are to be raised in New York City, and 4,294 in Brooklyn. A similar amount of 32,000 has been already raised in the State by volunteering, under the call, as in July.

EVERY the enemy bear testimony to the valuable services of negroes to the Union cause. The Petersburg *Express* concludes that a well laid plan for the capture of some of McClellan's men who had invaded Prince George County was frustrated through the perfidy of a negro.

ON Tuesday the steamer Poland, when sixteen miles above Clarksville, Tenn., on the Cumberland river, was ordered to round to by a party of guerillas. The captain refused, and headed the boat for Clarksville. The attempting to pass a second time she was fired into and had several men killed.

A VIPER'S nest was found at Rockville, Md., on the 12th, by a party of New York Cavalry. Ourcelbat was arrested and sent to the Old Capitol Prison. In the house of another rebel a large number of rifles were found, and evidence was obtained that rebel recruiting officers had been at work there.

GEN. DUNCAN K. HOWARD, of Corinth, Mississippi, has been ordered by the War Department to Illinois to organize, in that State, a brigade of volunteer infantry, to serve for three years or during the war. The brigade will be commanded by Gen. Howell, a loyal Mississippian, who was appointed by the Secession government of Jeff Davis, because of his loyalty to his country.

GOV. Morgan of New York is told by the War Department that volunteers for the old regiments will be received until the end of the month. Orders cannot be done before the 1st of September, and if volunteering goes on at the present rate there is hope that a draft may not be necessary. The old regiments want 50,000 men to put them at the maximum.

GEN. Pope telegraphs that Jackson ran off on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning his rear guard was crossing the Rapidan, our cavalry and artillery being in pursuit. Jackson's object evidently is to fall back to his fight, as Gen. Pope has been reinforced by Gen. King's division, and Gen. Burnside had destroyed a portion of the Virginia Central Railroad, and was doubtless rapidly coming up toward the Rebel rear.

SECRETARY Seward gives notice that until the requisitions of the War Department on the several States for quotas of their militia shall have been complied with, no person will be leased from his Department of any male citizen of the United States liable to be drafted into that branch of the service. This is for the purpose of compelling every citizen of the United States subject to military duty to bear his share in supporting the government.

Owing to the severe injury received in the late battle by Gen. Banks, the command of his corps devolves on General Williams. General Augur being also severely wounded, his division is commanded by General Prince. General Prince was captured and taken to Richmond by the rebels. Jackson's army in the battle numbered 50,000, and was supported during the most of the fight by Banks' corps. It was one of the hottest battles of the war, and Jackson's loss can scarcely be less than Banks', while our's is much less.

THE correspondence between our Government and the Richmond authorities concerning the conduct of the war, arrest of rebels, the execution of Mumford, the arming of slaves, and the threatened retaliation by the rebels, is published. The United States Government will not execute the war according to the laws and usages of civilized nations, regardless of threats from whatever source. If the rebels act under advice they will retaliate, they must take the consequences.

THE New York Commissioner of Police has issued an order calling upon the police to raise another regiment, and requiring each member of the force to individually enlist or contribute a certain sum per day to support the volunteers and to help support their families. The Commissioner has appointed the following fixed rates, which each man is expected to pay for the recruits: Captains 1 policemen $25; sergeants $15, patrolmen $10, doormen $8; and for the support of the soldiers' families—Captains $5, sergeants $2, patrolmen $1 50, doormen $1.

EFFORTS of the Peace Party Democrats—Copperheads from different States who have arrived here since the drafting orders were issued, represent the effect on volunteering as most happy. It begins to be thought probable that it will not be necessary to resort to the draft at all for the first call, and that an extra ten days may even be given to try volunteering for the second three hundred thousand. The effect in Kentucky and Maryland, they report, is to make a still larger number than ever joining men into the rebel army, which result Kentucky Union men desire to be precisely what they want.—*Wash. Nor. Am. & Times.*

THE New Hampshire Report.—The public were prepared, says the New York *Herald* that four of the Militia regiments would be ready early in August, but it is now doubtful if the first of September will see any of them finished. The reason assigned is that certain skilled officers, ordered by Captain Fessenden in Washington, were detained for three weeks before being returned to him, and hence the delay. If the Republican and four contrabs were now ready for service, the public would be under no apprehension of the reported inroads at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, or on the Mississippi. They could be easily run down or shot away. But just at present there is undoubtedly an apprehensive feeling which will not be relieved until more of our iron clads are afloat.

ON Saturday last a battle was fought near Culpeper, Va., between Gen. Banks and Stonewall Jackson. The rebels were 15,000 strong. Gen. Banks had his corps engaged severely. At six o'clock in the evening the whole rebel force suddenly attacked us in overwhelming numbers at all points. At 7½ o'clock Gen. Pope arrived on the field from Culpeper, accompanied by Gen. Sigel, and at a part of Mc Dowell's corps. The battle was then substantially over, General Banks holding the ground that he had occupied at the beginning. Our loss in killed is severe. The following of the 46th Pennsylvania were severely wounded: Col. Kelley, Lieut-Col. Selfridge, Major Mathew, A Lieutenant Reid. Gen. Geary was wounded, and has an arm amputated. The 5th Connecticut, 27th Indiana, and 46th Pennsylvania regiments are badly cut up. The losses are very heavy on both sides, and it is supposed that not less than two thousand of our men were killed and wounded, or are missing, on our side.

THE Associated Press correspondent at Fortress Monroe states some curious particulars of the recent affair at Malvern Hills. After taking possession on Tuesday, all the Generals of the army went up to examine the position; Gen. McClellan sent back for the greater part of his army, but the messengers took the wrong roads and thus delayed so long that the troops did not get up until too late—in fact, only a part of the army came at all, and they but just in time to make a hasty retreat. A great battle would have been fought on Wednesday had McClellan's forces arrived in season; but they did not, and as 100,000 Rebels were advancing from Richmond, a retreat was made to Harrison's Landing. "Gen. McClellan had planned for a great battle, but the enemy were not asleep, and have taken possession of Malvern Hills with an immense army." All these plans seem to have come to nothing because the messengers did not know the road. How would it do to furnish the army of the Potomac with a Pathfinder?

PARTICULARS of the late battle of Cedar Mountain continue to be printed. Jackson did not stop at the Rapidan, but pushed southward at his best speed, followed closely by Gen. Buford's cavalry and artillery. In consequence of high water, the pursuit was retarded, and instead the rebels were caught. Gen. Pope's whole army is now advancing, and the regular plan of the campaign goes on. His force is much greater than at the time of the battle. Rebel authority puts the killed and wounded at 25,000. There is a story that Jackson himself had gone to Richmond. Our dead and wounded left there were harshly treated and plundered on the field by the rebels. A rebel prisoner states that Jackson's force was 50,000, and that he left Richmond on the 15th of July. On the 21st of July, Jackson's division commenced this same march, but he arriving six miles this side of Gordonsville, for some reason the whole command changed their line of march toward Richmond again. A large number of the Union wounded soldiers at Cedar Mountain battle, have arrived at Washington.

THE characteristic perfidy of the rebel Government in refusing to release our imprisoned officers after their own had been returned to them, excites a universal feeling of indignation among loyal men. In such an act of treachery the rebels have a plea, however, which has been dictated by some stronger motive than their usual lack of common justice and honor might account for.—The widow of a United States army officer has written a communication to the New York *Tri.*, to say, that within the last three weeks, I met in the cars of the New York Central Railroad a young officer of the Signal Corps, who was on his way to Washington, after a brief leave of absence granted him to enable him to recruit his health, which had suffered from a two months' confinement in the loathsome prisons at Richmond. He told me he had seen and conversed with Col. Corcoran, and that the rebels refused to exchange him because they feared that if he were released the story he could tell of the outrages inflicted upon him, and the sufferings he had endured in consequence of his loyalty, *would bring every Irishman in the loyal States down to Richmond* to avenge the barbarous treatment he had received for so long a time, and is still enduring." Can anything be more patent than that herein lies the secret of the enemy's extraordinary duplicity?

CAREFULLY prepared statements show pretty conclusively that the most sweeping conscription in the South could not place at the command of the rebel leaders more than seven hundred thousand men, and the arming and equipping of such a force properly is beyond their utmost resources. To oppose this force our new drafts will give us one million of men, who can be placed in the field, if the civil officers in the loyal States do their duty, in time for the fall campaign, fully armed and equipped. To understand the immensity of such a force, it would be necessary to see them drawn up in array. A line marching in single file, allowing two feet for each soldier, would stretch nearly three hundred and eighty miles; and marching at the rate of thirty miles per day, would occupy nearly two weeks in passing a given point; marching in sections of four, with the necessary room for baggage trains and cavalry, at the rate of thirty miles per day, they would extend one hundred and fifty miles, and the head of a column leaving a given point on Monday morning, the rear guard would not reach the same point until Friday night. One million of men on paper is easily expressed; to arm, equip and feed such a host has never yet been essayed by a civilized people. We have been looked down upon and cavalierly treated by the nations which should have most warmly supported us. Will their credit and respect our power when it is fully displayed?

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—Senator Sherman, of Ohio, hither to ranked among the Conservatives, said at a late war meeting: The reason we have met with reverses is, we have not waked up to the magnitude of the undertaking in which we are engaged. We used honeyed words and conciliatory terms heretofore, but now this must be ended. Now we must use more potent instruments—*every means which God has put into our hands—bond and free—white and black.*

The Democratic League to Gen. Hunter—The Employment of Blacks.

The following letter from the Executive Committee of the Democratic League of New York City, was sent to Gen. Hunter last week:

NEW YORK, Aug. 7, 1862.

MAJOR GEN. HUNTER, PORT ROYAL, S. C.—*Dear Sir:*—The undersigned, the Executive Committee of the Democratic League of this city, tender you their respects, as well as thanks, for the stand taken by you in your late letter to the Rev. Dr. Tyng.

The Committee appreciate your force of reasoning, and the necessity of a decided policy on the part of the Government, the people and military authorities. The conflict now going on is a broader one than is commonly imagined. It is a league, on the one hand, between slaveholders, allied with European aristocracy, to denationalize republican government in a large portion of the United States; on the other hand, it is the democratic principle in the free government struggling against the combined aristocracy of a privileged class, in order to maintain its ascendency in the entire Union. This is the great issue, and all other matters are merely incidental agencies to work out the result upon the main question.

It was truly said by Mr. Garnett of Virginia, in a letter to Mr. Trescott of South Carolina, written in 1851: "You will object to the term democracy. Democracy is its original and philosophical sense, is indeed incompatible with Slavery and the whole system of Southern society." This declaration embraced the platform of the Southern Rebellion. It constituted the entire basis of reasoning that started the seeds of Rebellion into growth, and which, in the space of thirty years, nourished treason into culmination. The political adventurers and slaveholders south and the more intelligent portion of the North, understand this question alike.

Were it generally and well understood, there would be little difficulty in settling the question at once through the arbitrament of preponderating forces. If the twenty six or twenty-seven millions comprising the mass of the North and South understood the question in its true light, the whole matter would be disposed of with little more effusion of blood. Its settlement would also result in a firmer and better establishment of the principles of free government.

Slavery perpetuation, through the abrogation of a Government of jurisdiction, is the war platform of the so-called Confederate Government. The idea of Slavery perpetuation upon the ruins and prostration of the democratic principle, is the stimulating virus that is now sustaining the desperate efforts of the Southern conspirators. Whether we are fighting to preserve the course of the rebellion while attempting to crush the rebellion itself; whether we are fighting to maintain human bondage, while rebels are insisting the continuation of such bondage the cause of war, are questions that now seem pertinent.

If we are fighting to maintain the democratic principle, shall we succeed best by upholding or by overthrowing its antagonisms? It seems to us that your letter contains a clear and concise view of the question. We much fear that nothing but the increased effusion of blood, growing out of the present confusion of the public mind, will bring the people to unanimity as to the direction of the blows which must be struck before this warfare closes.

With ardent wishes for the welfare of the country, and many personal regards to yourself, we are very truly yours &c.

CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
THOMAS EWBANK,
HENRY O'REILLY,
LORENZO SHERWOOD,
JOHN J. SPEED,
GEORGE P. NELSON,
HENRY C. GARDINER,
PIERREPONT SHEPHAM,
Executive Committee.

☞ According to the census of 1860, the population of the United States is, 31,749,281.—

☞ Numerous attempts are being made by Baltimoreans and citizens of Maryland to escape from their State over the Northern Central and Cumberland Valley Railways, through Harrisburg. But they are closely watched.

☞ From Key West we have the unhappy intelligence that the yellow fever has broken out in the town, and fears are reasonably entertained that it may spread to the troops. The San Jacinto, which has arrived at Boston, has thirty cases on board.

☞ The drafted men of 1814 received no bounty, but on the contrary, had to furnish their own equipments, including gun, knapsack, canteen, cartridge-box, and twenty four rounds of ammunition. Their pay from Government was $8 per month. Offers of substitutes were numerous, but very few were accepted.

☞ A son of Secretary Seward has just enlisted in New York city, as a private. A son of Gov. David Tod, of Ohio, has done the same thing. All over the States the best classes of young men—graduates of college and academies—sons of substantial farmers, honorable mechanics, are coming forward and placing their names on the roll of heroes.

☞ Another order relative to the evasion of the draft has been issued from Washington. Its effect will be to diminish the rigor of the preceding order, and no obstacle will now be interposed to prevent travel from State to State, except in the case of those who seek to shirk military duty. To attain this desirable object, a passport system is to be devised.

☞ Two orders were issued from the War Department on Friday, of last week, in reference to enlistments. The first provides that all persons who discourage enlistments shall be arrested and imprisoned. And the other forbids all persons liable to be drafted, from going into a foreign country, and instructs all United States officers to arrest such persons as absent themselves from their county or State before the draft is made, and deliver them to the nearest military post or depot, to be placed on duty for the term of the draft. The writ of *habeas corpus* is by the same order suspended in respect to all persons so arrested.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, August 16, 1862.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is, 46,014 tons—by Canal, 23,474—for the week, 69,518. 12 tons against 58,941 for the corresponding week last year.

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

	1861.			1862.		Inc. & Dec.
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.		
P. & R. R. R.	36,841	1,026,453	46,045	1,256,278		229,825
Schuyl. Canal	32,122	635,927	23,474	517,522		118,405
Leh. Val. R. R.	19,546	495,976	22,381	490,231		5,745
Lehigh Canal	25,745	510,994		281,276		229,718
Scranton S' th		597,136		375,295		178,165
Del. North		147,565		140,311		3,258
Penn. Coal	22,247	545,621	29,628	675,544		129,923
Del. & Hud. C.	22,001	576,942	19,145	591,041		14,099
Wyoming S.		111,114		233,586		92,475
" North		30,647		29,672		8,916
Broad Top		74,300		84,401		50,997
Shamokin	5,222	109,305	5,402	132,335		12,475
Tuscarora	1,096	2,323	1,499	39,425		13,166
Mt. Mt. H. T.	1,166	47,160	1,000	53,301		6,241
Schuylkill	1,084	47,846	1,052	36,289		11,591
	314,195	4,576,522	148,919	4,182,981		
	148,919	4,182,981				
	3,944	393,541				

The trade at Philadelphia is not very active.—Enlistments together with the intensely and long continued hot weather, have weakened the laboring forces at Port Richmond, so that vessels do not now get the dispatch which they did formerly.

Certain markets (Providence, New York, etc.) are dull, but on the whole the demand for Coal is good.

PATRIOTISM OF A COAL MERCHANT.—No man in this contest has felt a greater interest in the success of the Government, than Mr. Lewis Audenried, of Philadelphia, the well known Coal merchant. At the commencement of the Rebellion he secured a lieutenancy for his nephew (a three months' volunteer) James E. Audenried, in Col. R. Butler Price's 24 Pa. Cavalry Regiment. By Mr. Lewis Audenried's liberality, in giving freely from his private funds as a bounty, the Company was soon filled. He has expended for bounties, uniforms, accoutrements, etc., at different times, about $1000.

About a fortnight since, another nephew of his, Lewis C. Audenried, graduated at the Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster. Some ten days before the "commencement" took place, Mr. A. wrote to his nephew, that he thought his proper course was to enter his country's service at once, and offered to fill a Company for him by a private bounty to each man. His nephew promptly responded; went to work with energy, and is now a Captain in one of the Lancaster regiments. He reported his Company full, inspected and in camp. This required another outlay of some five hundred or more dollars, on the part of Mr. Audenried. All honor we say, to men of this stamp. This example conveys to those doing little or nothing for their country, an admonition that they should be up and at work.

The Coal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1862.

Schuylkill White Ash Lump Steam-boat and Broken at	$4 80@4 90
Egg and Stove,	4 75@4 85
Red Ash,	4 90@5 00
Lehigh Coal, all-kinds,	5 00
By retail—Schuylkill,	5 50@6 00
" Lehigh,	5 50@6 00

NEW YORK, August 14.—The demand for domestic has been good, and the market is firm; the supply is light for the season, and we are likely to close navigation with a small stock. In Foreign very little has been done; the supply is moderate.—*Tribune.*

BOSTON, August 14.—There have been further cargo sales of Pictou and Sydney at $5@$5 50, cash. In English Cannel nothing has been done. Anthracite has been in steady retail demand at $7 50 ⅌ ton.—*Courier.*

Coal Freights from Port Richmond.

To Portland	$2 00	Bridgeport,	1 60
Boston,	2 00	Rhode Island	1 25
Salem,	2 00	New York,	1 10
Portsmouth,	2 10	Alexandria,	1 50
N. Bedford	1 80	Ft. Monroe,	2 00
Newport,	1 70	Norwich,	1 70
N. Haven,	1 10	Newark,	1 10
Washington,	1 50	Norfolk	2 00
Hartford,	2 00	New London,	1 70
Pensacola,	5 55	Taunton,	2 05
Troy,	1 40	Newburyport,	2 10
Pawtucket,	1 90	Albany,	1 37
Key West,	4 75	Philadelphia,	12

220 vessels and 57 boats arrived for the week.

Freights From Elizabethport.

To Boston,	1 60	Derby,	1 10
Salem	1 60	New London,	90
Newburyport,	1 60	Bridgeport,	80
Portland,	1 60	Albany,	75
Providence,	1 65	Troy,	75
Fall River,	1 65	Hudson,	70
Newport,	1 65	Poughkeepsie,	60
Taunton,	1 20	Yonkers,	60
Pawtucket,	1 10	New Haven,	80
Norwich,	1 00	Hartford,	1 00
New York,	40	Middleton,	1 05

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 full Loading 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,	12,117 08	7,512 10
Pottsville,	4,357 02	623 00
Schuylkill Haven,	20,227 07	14,832 00
Auburn,	4,583 04	447 10
Port Clinton,	7,259 11	
Total for week,	48,044 12	23,414 00
Previously this year,	1,310,233 10	494,050 16
Total,	1,358,278 02	517,524 16
To same time last year,	1,126,454 03	635,922 13
Increase so far,	229,823 17	118,397 17
Decrease,		

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.,	33,019 02	935,715 07
Mt. Carbon "	2,408 15	49,813.15
Schuylkill Valley "	5,999 09	140,912 04
Mill Creek "	14,092 17	281,921 15
Little