and steady courage of our soldiers must be supported by a united public opinion at home, and when some brilliant victory flashes across the clouds of war, let a responsive glow light up the undivided hearts of the North. (Loud cheers.)

We might make concessions and give up advantages if our contest was for this generation only. If we were contending for ourselves only, we might compromise or let it go. Individual prosperity could be easily secured here or elsewhere where peace and stable governments reign. But it is for the long line of generations yet to come in whose interests we fight this battle. [Cheers.] We cannot say, "After us the deluge," but must take the time with all its obligations. Our soldiers go to the field with no short aims. Their hopes are not placed upon the temporary success of a battle, and the impulses which governs them are not those only of personal fame. Remember how small their chance for it is. No such considerations would have carried them from their little home circles, where each absence makes a horrible blank. Impelled alone by a generous patriotism, they fight for their country's future—not its present or theirs; they have no other reward than the glory and safety of the country. Such men I have seen in the field. I know how cheerfully they bear hardships—how silently they accept wounds and death.

Go to the graves of these honored dead, and tell them the flag they loved floats over their repitement upon some glorious field—will their sleep be disturbed? Tell them that their names will be handed down with honor through the succession of generations—will the blood again thrill in their veins, and will their eyes glisten? Give them, then, while they can enjoy it, the satisfaction to know that their efforts have an object. Already you hear the tramp of the eager thousands hastening to the prepared battle—your fancy in the restless flight brings you back the voices of their farewell. Except in dreams of night how many of you will ever hear them again, those household voices.

Remembering these—remembering the hoarded treasures you have thrown into this gulf for your country's good—will you hesitate? People of Massachusetts, will you hesitate to strike with vital force the unnatural enemy who has compelled these terrible sacrifices? [Cries of No! No!] Shall this blood be shed in vain? [No! No!] Baptized to such blood will you not name FREE the soil where it was shed? [Yes! Yes!] Shall a ploughshare guided by the hand of a slave throw up to whiten in the sun the bones of patriots who fell in this struggle for their country? [No! No!]

Crowd your patriot soldiers to the field, happy in their privilege to be there; make every fight a victory, but let the men who fall on those red fields die in the assured belief that their blood was not merely spilled upon the ground—that it went to cement the corner-stone in this great temple of liberty [great cheering,] and when the roar of the battle, with all other mortal sounds, is fading in their ears let them feel that their souls, too, are marching on to join that noble army [cheers] of martyrs which every good cause demands. Justify their sacrifices, and at once by a great act, place yourselves on one of the grand pinnacles of history. And if on that summit the halo which surrounds you is tinged with a reddened light reflected from many a bloody field it will not come from your setting sun, but will be the light of a new and glorious morning, which will illuminate the world. [Tremendous applause, which was kept up several minutes.]

The boquets that were thrown upon the platform were passed to Mrs. Fremont in the balcony at the conclusion of the General's remarks. Three cheers were given for Mrs. Fremont, then three more, and finally six rousing cheers for "our Jessie," were given with stunning effect.

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

COURAGE, FAITH, ENERGY.

These qualities should firmly possess the loyal mind at this time when the rebel hosts are again flaunting their flag at the very gates of Washington; overrunning Kentucky, and threatening to pollute with their footsteps, the soil of the free States of the West. Courage to meet and beat back the rebellious foe; faith in the ultimate success of the cause of good government, and of the never dying principles of freedom; energy in sending forward to the aid of the Government, every man of the first call, who can be armed and equipped. Men is now the imperative need of the Government, and in such overwhelming numbers, that the rebels will not only be beaten back, demoralized, to the threshhold of their Capital, but be swept far beyond the boundaries of Virginia.

The past fortnight has been one fraught with great events and important changes in Virginia. On Monday of last week, while Gen. McClellan's army was being transferred from the Peninsula to upper Virginia, the rebel troops were pouring round Pope's right wing, then resting on the Rappahannock, and bursting through Thoroughfare Gap into our rear. On Tuesday, a cavalry force, the advance of Jackson's entire corps, made a raid on the railroad near Manassas Junction, capturing some prisoners, and destroying a large amount of valuable property. On Wednesday, Gen. Pope despatched McDowell and Sigel to the neighborhood of Thoroughfare Gap, while he himself marched back toward Manassas, meaning to settle the matter with those who had already got in his rear, and to cut off others from coming to their aid. Of his force, Hooker's division encountered the rebel Ewell's brigade on Wednesday afternoon, a few miles south of Manassas, and drove them back, with heavy loss, to the latter place. On the same day occurred two skirmishes near Bull Run, one with some New Jersey troops, who were driven back to Centreville, and the other with a part of Gen. Cox's Division, for the possession of the railroad bridge. On Thursday afternoon McDowell and Sigel encountered the enemy six miles west of Centreville, and a severe battle took place, lasting till darkness separated the combatants. According to Gen. Pope, "the enemy was driven back at all points." But the action seems to have covered a wide area, and probably did not on the whole, much change the relative position of the parties.—Friday was a battle-day from sunrise to sunset. Gen. Pope's history of it is comprised in his second dispatch, which was published Saturday evening. The attack was made by our troops—the enemy remaining on the defensive throughout—and night found us in possession of the field. Gen. Pope had with him the army corps of Heintzleman, Sigel and McDowell, who are supposed to have encountered 50,000 or 60,000 rebels. The scene of the battle was a few miles north of the site of the old Bull Run fight. It was of this engagement that McDowell telegraphs: "The victory is decidedly ours." Saturday morning opened with no new reinforcements for Gen. Pope. The army corps of Sumner and Franklin, which had been the last to embark from the peninsula, had arrived at Alexandria and should have been on the march to his assistance. The rebels, on the other hand, must have been strongly reinforced on Friday night, otherwise they would not, on the heels of their defeat, have hastened to renew the combat. As it was, they opened the fight on Saturday morning, and another severe struggle occupied the day. The result was, that Gen. Pope was compelled to fall back on the strong position of Centreville, which he did in good order. After the battle was over, Franklin came up with his corps, and Sumner was reported coming forward near at hand. On Sunday last there was but little fighting. The army was well concentrated, and the men in good spirits.—On Monday our troops were massed in front of Centreville, extending forward some three miles and holding the crossings of Bull Run. The army was heavily reinforced by troops from Alexandria. Gen. Banks, who was left with his division at Bristow Station, beyond Manassas, after destroying the railroad property there, fell back, and joined Pope without loss. It will assist the reader in understanding the position of the opposing armies on that day, if he will recollect that though the late battles were fought, on or about the historic field of Bull Run, yet the location of the forces was different. In the campaign of 1861 the rebels came up from the southwest towards Manassas Junction, now they have approached it from the northwest, and the army lines on Monday were therefore, nearly at a right angle with those occupied in July, 1861. On Monday the army at Centreville failed to renew the fighting, and a retreat upon Washington followed, that went on during the rest of the present week, without serious loss and in good order. In reference to this movement, the Washington *National Republican* of Wednesday, says:

"During Sunday, large reinforcements had reached General Pope at Centreville. The alternative was to attack the enemy then and there, or retreat. That the enemy would not attack us in such an advantageous position as Centreville, was plain. He would turn that position by an advance in the direction of Chain bridge, compelling Gen. Pope to fall back, as he was compelled to fall back from the line of the Rappahannock, his right being turned by the movement through Thoroughfare Gap.

"We believe that Gen. Pope at Centreville on Monday, as subsequently, was numerically stronger than the enemy, but some prudential reasons favored the policy of not fighting there, but of falling back, locking mutely to the single interest of the defence of Washington. Gen. Pope will finally reach a point where he cannot be flanked, and the farther we draw the enemy this way, the more difficult he will find it to supply himself.

"One objection to the retreating policy, is its tendency to excite rebel hopes and outbreaks elsewhere, as in Kentucky, Missouri, &c.

"We would be informed person here entertains the slightest fear for the safety of the Capital, or the slightest doubt that this rebel attempt, prompted as it is by desperation and by the hope of anticipating the arrival of our new levies, will be a failure.

"The clamor against Gen. McDowell in the army is said to be universal, some charging him with mismanagement merely, while others denounce him as a traitor. It is plain, that whether the charges against him are true or false, he can no longer be useful as a commander. He is distrusted, by his troops, and to a degree which will prevent their fighting successfully under him. If he is unjustly accused, it is a grievous misfortune for him. He must, in that case, look to the future for his vindication. But in the meantime, there is a clear necessity that he should be withdrawn from any command."

This embodies the position of affairs in Virginia up to the time of penning this. We are it is evident, safely on the defensive, and daily growing stronger. How soon we can effectively, assume the offensive, it is difficult to say. We trust by next week.

The rebels appear to be having pretty much their own way out West. Kentucky seems to us, apathetical in defending her own soil, depending upon Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to do it for her. This is a stain upon her reputation for loyalty and bravery. It is true that the Legislature, which by the way, has removed from Frankfort to Louisville, is considering the ways and means for "expelling the Confederate armies from Kentucky," but while it is pottering over this matter, the enemy will overrun every foot of her soil. The Government has its hands full in Virginia, and must concentrate its forces there. In the meantime the Border States west must defend themselves. With the Government successful in Virginia, the rebels in the West will flee South.

Thus stands the cause of the Union. These are dark hours, truly, but we look upon them as the hours of the morning that precede day-break. Let loyal men every where within our lines exercise courage, faith and energy, and all will yet be well. If the rebels are signally defeated in Virginia, their cause is gone. If they succeed the war will be prolonged, but we will rise to higher, nobler efforts to save the country.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1862—Sept.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
			D H. M.
6 Saturday	5 32	6 26	
7 Sunday	5 33	6 24	First Q. 1 5 21 m.
8 Monday	5 34	6 23	Full M. 8 3 1 m.
9 Tuesday	5 35	6 21	Third Q. 15 11 26 ev.
10 Wednesday	5 36	6 19	New M. 23 4 1 ev.
11 Thursday	5 36	6 18	First Q. 30 11 14 m.
12 Friday	5 37	6 16	

Thermometrical Record for the Week

P. P. R. & Telegraph Office, Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.

		8 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	
Aug.	30—Saturday,	60°	68°	66°	clear.
Sept.	1, Monday,	69	74	69	cloudy.
"	2—Tuesday,	59	61	58	
"	3—Wednesday,	49	62	61	clear.
"	4—Thursday,	53	70	68	"
"	5—Friday,	60	74	70	"

☞ *The* merchants of this Borough will meet in Thompson's Hall, 2d story, on Monday evening, at 8½ o'clock, to arrange the closing up at 3½ o'clock for drill.

☞ *The Enrolled Militia* of this County will see by a Notice in our advertising columns, from John P. Hobart, Commissioner, what times and places are fixed for hearing claims of exemption from military duty.

☞ *Many* of our citizens recently addressed a letter to Col. Corcoran inviting him to pay this County a visit. We regret to state that the Colonel cannot accept the invitation, in consequence of the pressure upon him of previous engagements.

☞ *Coal Operators.*—Seven of this region, have thus far generously responded to the wants of the Hospital near Port Richmond, where so many of our sick and wounded soldiers are daily receiving gratuitous medical attendance and nursing. Will not *all* take pleasure in aiding the institution in its humane and patriotic work? Address Mr. Washburn. The Hospital requires two hundred tons of coal.

☞ *Mr. Daniel Kromer* of this Borough, is the inventor of a machine which turns out rapidly and perfectly, from any kind of wood, axe-handles, gun-stocks, wagon-spokes, and in fact, any description of wood-work of that character. This machine is very effective. It is now in operation at the shop of the Lumber Company, in this Borough. Geo. Bright & Son, Centre street, have on hand some of the work done by this machine, which is worthy of inspection.

☞ *Twenty-five* hundred sick and wounded soldiers reached Philadelphia on Wednesday.—Among those taken to the Cherry Street Hospital, were the following:

James Day,	Company K,	48th	Pa.
F. L. Hall,	"	F,	"
J. Berger,	"	E,	"
J. Grier,	"	G,	"
Geo. DeCoursey,	"	A,	96th "

☞ *The* following articles were contributed by a number of the ladies and gentlemen of this place, and forwarded, on Friday, Sept. 5th, to the Surgeon General, at Washington, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers:

8 bottles brandy, 6 do whiskey, 8 do elderberry wine, 9 do current wine, 1 do port wine, 1 do sherry wine, 1 do Madeira wine, 2 jars cherry jam, 1 do plums, 2 do raspberries, 7 do currant jelly, 1 box gum drops, 1 do Iceland moss paste, 1 dozen lemons, 1 package corn starch, 3 do farina, 21 boxes lint, 22 bandages, 6 shirts, 4 sheets, 8 bundles of muslin.

☞ *"Attention, Artillerists!"*—The old members of the Washington Artillery Company, not in the service, and all citizens, who in response to the Governor's Proclamation, desire to join a military company, are requested to meet at the old armory of the Company, Norwegian street, this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of re-organizing the Company. We trust that the attendance will be good. If the exigency requires it, every able-bodied man should be ready and eager to shoulder the musket, in defence of his home and fireside.

☞ *The* following soldiers of the 50th and 96th Regiments were wounded in the late battles:

Ninety-Sixth Reg.—G. Saylor, C, (back).

Fiftieth Reg.—John Knapp, Co. A; (face slightly); E. Fauch, F, (hand slightly); John Frain, H, (all the fingers of the right hand cut off); Benj. Boyer, E; E. C. Williams, K; Curtin English; Henry O'Neil, I; Sergt. Henry Brandt, A; P. Powers, G; Lieut. C. H. Kelly, K; S. Souder, (head); M. Adams; Oscar B. Darrow, D, (right arm); B. Knerr, C, (side); Filandar Towner, G; Henry Brodie, A; D. McNaughton, D; S. Lowdens, H; E. B. Love, H; H. Neider, H; W. Wansworth, H.

☞ *The* fighting of Friday of last week, in which the 48th Reg. was engaged, was desperate and daring. With a force of two thousand Reno's Division engaged six thousand rebels. The superiority of numbers gave the rebels a great advantage over us, and, notwithstanding every precaution was taken by the commanding officers, the 48th was flanked on the right, and the men were exposed to a terrible cross fire. They fought against these fearful odds in the most determined manner, never flinching until the order was given to "fall back slowly," by Gen. Nagle (Col. of the 48th.) It was obeyed, and the men retired from the fight for the time being. The loss on our side in this fight was a little over five hundred, showing how the men fought. The way in which both officers and men conducted themselves, is spoken of in the highest terms, while the fact is deplored that our noble fellows had to fight against such large odds. Nagle's brigade has made an enduring mark for gallantry.

☞ *Houghton* sells at his store in the Arcade building, Centre street, excellent Glass and Crockeware at reasonable prices. Give him a call.

☞ *The next* State Fair of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, will take place at Norristown, Montgomery county, on Sept. 30th, Oct. 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1861. The most liberal arrangements are being made with Railroad Companies, and some of the most important roads have agreed to carry freight free. Excursion tickets will also be issued at reduced rates. Railroad rates will be published in our next issue. The premium list is very large, and the locality accessible by the Norristown and Philadelphia Railroad, and also by the Reading Railroad. Quite a number of articles have already been entered by exhibitors. From present indications, the Fair will be one of the largest ever held in the State. For premium list and particulars, address A. B. Longaker, Sec'y, Norristown, Pa.

☞ *Government Small Notes.*—A few of the one dollar and two dollar of the Government issue have made their appearance. They are beautiful specimens of engraving, the one dollar bills having upon them the head of Senator Chase, and those for two dollars the head of Alexander Hamilton. They read as follows:—"Act of July 17th, 1862. The United States will pay the bearer one dollar at the Treasury in New York.—Washington, August 1st, 1862." These notes are a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on Imports and Interest on the Public Debt, and are receivable in payment of all loans made to the United States. They will unquestionably be of great service by facilitating small payments between different sections of the country.

☞ *A late* order of the Surgeon General of the U. S., mentions the following imperfections as proper causes of physical disability for military service:

Wounds of the head, which impair the faculties, or cause convulsions;

Serious impairment of hearing, speech or vision;

Anchyloris, or active disease of any of the larger joints;

The presence of pulmonary disease, or organic disease of the heart;

Hernia, fistula in ano, large and painful varicella, or varicose veins;

The loss of a limb, or the thumb or forefinger on the right hand, or of any two fingers on either hand;

The loss of a toe;

And marked physical imperfections which unfit for active service."

☞ *Progress of the Enrollment.*—The Deputy Marshals have very generally, made their returns in this County, to Mr. Field, with the exception we believe, of Cass Township, in which some difficulty was experienced—obstacles being thrown in the way of the assessors. The difficulty we understand, has been overcome, by the miners expressing a willingness to obey the law on the subject, and we presume that the enrollment of the Township will be completed early next week. Our late estimate of the number of soldiers in the service, from this County, is about correct. We have some four thousand. Port Clinton, and the Boroughs generally, have done nobly. A few of the townships have also, sent many men. We hope to give a detailed statement next week, of what the County has done.

☞ *A Mass Meeting* was held at the house of Michael Moser, in West Brunswick Township, this County, on Thursday last, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure our quota by volunteering. The officers were, President, JOHN F. KIMMEL; Vice Presidents, Geo. K. Moyer, Fred. Fetzer, Danl. Alspach, Wm. Fegely; Secretaries, Frederick Haeseler, Wm. Wagner. The meeting addressed a communication to the County Commissioners, stating that it had appointed a Committee of six, to wit: Geo. R. Moyer, Frederick Haeseler, Samuel Kimmel, Sr., John F. Kimmel, R. H. Stephens and Daniel Alspach, to represent the Township, if a County Meeting should be called for the purpose stated. The subscribers, (one hundred and five citizens of West Brunswick Township,) pray the County Commissioners to appropriate a proper sum for every suitable person, who is willing to enlist in the United States service, to make up the quota for Schuylkill County, and they pledge themselves and promise that they are willing to pay their portion of tax, levied for such purpose by the Commissioners.

☞ *Schuylkill County Alms House Report for August, 1862.*—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Poor, was held at the Alms House, on Monday, September 1st, 1862.

Present, Dr. Augustus Schulze, Wm. Lerch and K. L. Wilson.

The census of the house for the month ending, August 31st, 1862, is as follows:

No. in house on the 1st of Sept., 1861,	292
Same time 1862,	202
Decrease,	90

Of the above 47 are insane and idiots, 32 children and 30 under medical treatment.

Admitted during the month, 26; discharged and absconded, 69; bound out, 3; died, 6.

Lodging and meals furnished to 67 persons.

Out-door relief was granted to 20 families, amounting to $117 75.

Bills were passed and orders drawn amounting to, $728 71

Previous issue since 1st Jan., 1861, 12,500 12

Total in 1862, $13 228 83

F. J. KERN, Physician and Clerk.

☞ *The Forty Eighth Reg., P. V., in the Recent Battles.*—Josiah F. Wildermuth, son of John Wildermuth, of Orwigsburg, was wounded in one of his ankles, in the late battles at Manassas, and is now in the United States General Hospital, Washington. Mr. Wildermuth writes that his Regiment, the Forty-Eighth, (he is a member of Co. H, Capt. Gilmour,) was in the worst of the fight of Friday, and took an active part in the battle of Saturday, in supporting batteries. Co. H lost 1 killed, 3 wounded and 3 missing; but some of the other companies of the Regiment suffered more severely, Mr. Wildermuth writes. He says that he was shot by a rebel who was concealed in a tree. The trees were full of them. After he was wounded he ran about a mile. He was compelled to, to escape being captured, the Regiment being nearly surrounded. He received three shots through his clothing; one on his rifle, and one in his body. His wound is not considered dangerous. When the regiment retreated on Friday, which it was compelled to do, or be captured, Capt Gilmour who became separated, went into another regiment, with eleven of his men, and fought until dark, or until the rebels were driven back. Mr. W. says that the Capt. is a brave man, and is much loved by his Company. Mr. W. says that he is well provided for in the Hospital, and feels as comfortable as if he was at home.

☞ *Account by an Officer of the Forty-Eighth of the Part the Regiment took in the Recent Battles.*—Annexed are extracts of a letter from an officer of the Forty-Eighth Regiment, P. V.—The letter is dated

Camp near Alexandria, Va., 1st Brig., 2nd Div., Detachment 9th Army Corps, Wednesday Sept. 3d, 1862.

Dear ——: We left Warrington Junction at 7 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday, and passed Manassas Junction and found there a train loaded for the rebels that night. We halted near Bull Run, and marched at 6 next morning, the 29th. We halted again before we had marched far. We had met the enemy and the fight had commenced. We had been following them for over a week, or they us—sometimes both. We soldiers could not find out which; but anyhow our artillery commenced on them. The army was very large. We could not see one quarter; but we could hear them. At 7 o'clock our Brigade was ordered into a thick wood, to drive out a nest of them. Our right was supported by General Stevens' Division. Our left was unprotected, and we had hardly got two hundred yards into the wood, and had engaged them, and were driving them before us, (our boys behaved well,) when they swung round our left flank and rear, and poured a deadly volley into us. Our lines were formed again, but we were ordered to retire.—Stevens' men on our right came out like ours. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, in the Brigade, was five hundred and thirty-one. The 48th P. V. lost one hundred and sixty-two. The enemy had a masked battery ready to open on us further in the wood, but we did not quite reach it. So the prisoners told us that we brought out with us.

That night we slept on the battle-field. Next morning the ball commenced again on our right and left, but more heavy on our left. We did not get engaged this day until late in the afternoon, when our brigade was again ordered into the wood at another place, a thick, low pine, to hold them in check. At that time our army commenced a retreat. We were kept there until most of our army were on the move, and at 9 o'clock at night we were withdrawn, and the men were tired and hungry, being under fire all day. The men laid their knapsacks and all they had on piles in the morning before going into the fight. We were withdrawn from the fight at about 9 in the evening, and marched all night, tired and hungry, toward Centreville, when it commenced to rain, and we got soaking wet. I forgot to mention that the first day of the fight, when we went into the wood, the wood was too thick to take our horses in. We tied them by the side of the woods, and the rebels got them all, the Col's, the Adjutant's, Blake's, and my own. I had on the horse my blankets and gum coat, and I could not get another, so I was soaked to the skin. Our wagons were sent on to this place about 10 miles, so we had to let our clothes dry on us. This morning I put on a clean shirt, the first one for over a week, after being wet and dirty during that time. We reached Centreville next morning, and were out on picket guard all day, until late in the evening. Next morning, Monday, Sept. 1, we got a meal of coffee and hard bread, and at 2 o'clock were on the march. When we got about 3 miles from Centreville we halted, and waited in the woods again. Gen. Stevens' Division was the first to engage them, when he was killed, and his son wounded, and General Kearney was killed. The 48th P. V. was next in the woods again, and then the 6th New Hampshire, of our Brigade, and the other regiment, the 2d Maryland, were placed behind a battery to support it. We drove the enemy at that point, before us, and took many prisoners. The 48th lost none, but the 6th New Hampshire lost 9 wounded and 2 killed. The 2nd Maryland none.

I saw many a poor soul fall, and tried to help some—Sergt. Samuel Rach and Corporal Thomas Billimes, of Co. H, are prisoners to the Rebels.

Adjt Bartolet, of our staff, is wounded. We have no horses yet. The Colonel has a borrowed one. I think we will get them here. The Colonel is all right, except, like myself, he has lost his horse.

It commenced raining soon after the fight commenced, and rained very hard all night, until in the morning.—The firing ceased after dark, and the enemy left. We stopped on the field until about 3 o'clock, when we took up the march, and reached this place yesterday, at 4 o'clock. Here the men will get new blankets, and what they want plenty of, hard bread and meat. We met the 96th, Cake's Regiment, several times during the last week. We have been on the march now for about four weeks, day and night.

☞ *Appointments.*—On Monday, Gov. Curtin appointed Edward Owen Parry, Esq., of this Borough, President Judge of this District. Mr. Parry presided during the week with dignity and ability.

The Governor has appointed Dr. Albert H. Halberstadt, of this Borough, Examining Surgeon; and John P. Hobart, Esq., of this Borough, Commissioner, in view of the probability of a draft on the 15th instant.

For the Tenth Congressional District of this State (Schuylkill and Lebanon counties,) the following appointments have been made under the direct and excise law:

Collector, James A. Innes of Pottsville; Assessor, John Early of Lebanon.

☞ *List for the Wounded.*—The following call has been made from the Surgeon General's office:

TO THE LOYAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF THE UNITED STATES.

Surgeon General's Office, Washington, Aug. 31, 1862.

To the Loyal Women and Children of the United States.

The supply of lint in the market is nearly exhausted. The brave men wounded in the late battles must still suffer for want of it. I appeal to you to come to our aid in supplying us with this necessary article. There is scarcely a woman or child who cannot scrape lint, and there is no way in which their assistance can be more usefully given than in furnishing us the means to dress the wounds of those who fell in defence of their rights and their homes.

Contributions will be received in Boston, by Surgeon A. McLeran, U. S. A.; New York, by Surgeon R. Satterlee, U. S. A.; Newark, Assistant Surgeon Janeway; Philadelphia, Surgeon Geo. E. Cooper, U. S. A.; Baltimore, Surgeon C. C. Cox, U. S. A.; Washington, Surgeon C. J. Lamb, U. S. A.; Cincinnati, Surgeon Glover Perin, U. S. A.; Louisville, Surgeon J. F. Head, U. S. A.; St Louis, Assistant Surgeon C. S. Alexander, U. S. A., or by any other medical officer of the army.

W. A. HAMMOND, Surg.-Gen. U. S. A.

Washington, Aug. 31, 1862.

During the week, the ladies of this Borough, have been industriously engaged in this useful work.

In order that every person may know how to prepare lint and bandages we annex the following instructions:

In the first place, the surgeons state that much of the *lint* sent is not properly prepared, and, in most cases, cannot be used. Most persons who prepare lint go to the trouble of *scraping* it, which is not only unnecessary labor, but the lint thus prepared can be used only in exceptional cases.—The proper way to prepare it is to take old sheets, or any other article of *pure linen*, old being rather preferable to new, and cut it in pieces from three to six and twelve inches in length. These pieces should then be simply *unravelled*, thread by thread, and laid together in skeins or bundles, and tied or rolled up in paper, different lengths in separate packages. The surgeons can then roll it up or put it in any shape wanted, in a moment. When *scraped lint* is used in most wounds, it closes up the wounds, and the blood or pus uniting with the lint it forms a hard mass, which not only irritates but is difficult to remove; while the unravelled lint keeps the wound cool and in a healthy condition. The reader will also see that it is much more easily prepared than the scraped lint.

Bandages should be made of unbleached muslin of medium quality, say such as can be bought for ten or twelve cents per yard. They should be four, six, eight and ten yards long, and ranging in width from one half to four inches wide—say, ½ inch, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4 inches. The edges should be clear of all ravels or loose threads, which cause delay or annoyance to the surgeon in applying them in an emergency. Each size of bandage should be rolled up in ribbon style.

☞ *In response* to an inquiry addressed to him by Judge Smyser, of Norristown, Governor Curtin has announced that the quota of militia to be drawn from Pennsylvania under the recent call of the President, shall be equitably apportioned among the counties and townships of the State. Due allowance will be made in each township or borough for all who have voluntarily entered the service of the United States; and wherever the number of volunteers already furnished is equal to the number of men called for under all the proclamations of the President, that district shall be exempted from draft. This is the right system, and every loyal man will rejoice that it has been adopted by the authorities of our State. Under its operation, those communities which have contributed largely of their bone and muscle to the national cause will be lightly burdened or entirely relieved; while those which have been laggard and lukewarm in the performance of their duty, will now have to make good their deficiencies.

Governor Curtin has officially ordered that the time of making the draft in this State, which was directed by the Secretary of War to take place on the first of September, (Monday last), shall be postponed until Monday, the 15th of September. Until that day volunteers for any of the regiments in active service will be received and credited to the township or borough in which they reside. The time of making the draft was changed because it was found to be impossible to obtain correct enrollment lists from all parts of the State in season to make the necessary revision and apportionment. This wise postponement will enable those districts who wish to avoid a draft, to fill up their respective quotas by raising volunteers prior to the fifteenth instant; and will at the same time be of great service to the regiments now in the field, for they will receive the entire benefit of the volunteers that may be furnished in the interval before drafting begins in earnest.

Beyond the time now designated by the Governor, we hope there will be no delay in putting the draft in operation. If the country needs soldiers, as we believe she does, they cannot be called into the field too quickly. Now or never is the time to strike for our liberties. Discontent will follow delay in this matter. Let the worst come, and when it is past the people will find themselves still unharmed, and whatever alarm may now prevail among them will be dispelled and quickly pass away.

☞ *Proceedings of the Borough Council.*—A stated meeting of Council was held on Tuesday evening last. Present, Messrs. Beveridge, Kinderly, Derr, Morris, Pitman, Miller, Cochran, Evert, Innes, Dobson and Focht.

William L. Yoder, Esq., was elected clerk *pro tem.*

The Street Com. reported recommending the construction of a culvert across Centre street at Abright & Burkhart's coach factory. Report accepted.

The Com. on Finance and Accounts reported that they had examined into the account of the late Samuel Sillyman, Treasurer of the Borough Loan, in reference to the Borough bond now in possession of Mr. Jacob Huntsinger, and can find no evidences of indebtedness that can now be made an offset to the payment of the Bond. Report accepted.

The Com. on Fire Apparatus was instructed to collect ground rent due on lot of Borough occupied by Mr. Cooch.

The Com. on Survey reported recommending the Street Com. to fill Coal street, between Callowhill street and Mr. Roseberry's crossing to the proper grade.

The following resolutions were adopted:

That the Clerk be instructed to notify Mr. A. Russel to have curbs set and gutters paved in front of his property on Coal street.

That the Clerk be instructed to notify Messrs. Derr and Clemens to have curbs set and gutters paved in front of their property on George street.

That the Treasurer be and hereby is instructed to pay the balance on bond in favor of S. Sillyman, now held by Jacob Huntsinger, President of the Miners' Life Insurance and Trust Company.

That the Clerk be instructed to charge the balance of the S. Sillyman, Treasurer of Borough Loan Account, to Profit and Loss.

The following was adopted:

Whereas, In consequence of the change of the water course on the property of Messrs. Abright & Burkhart, in Morris Addition, great inconvenience and damage is sustained by the public, therefore

Resolved, That Messrs. Abright & Burkhart be notified by the Chief Burgess to restore the original water course, or make provisions for the conveyance of the water now diverted from its proper channel, into the street culvert.

Petition of property holders on Schuylkill Avenue and Church Alley, complaining of condition of side walks along Third, between Mahantongo street and Church Alley, was read, and the Street Com. was instructed to curb, pave and gutter property of Jacob Kline, provided legal notice has been given.

Petition for repairing alley along side of Catholic burying ground was referred to the Street Com.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

B. Barr,	$26 25
J. Strauch,	18 00
Schuyler & Zern,	2 00
Street Laborers,	275 92
John Schneck,	29 73
Four Watchmen,	124 00
Previous issue,	$475 90
	3141 71
Total,	$3617 61

Adjourned.

The 48th Regiment, P. V.

Official List of Officers and Enlisted Men, Killed, Wounded and Missing, in Actions of Friday, August 29th, Saturday, August 30th, and Monday, Sept. 1, 1862.

Annexed our readers will find a list of the killed, wounded and missing of the Forty-Eighth Regiment, P. V., which is a correct copy of the official report (as far as the Forty-Eighth is concerned. The casualties of the rest of the Brigade we will publish in our next,) of James Nagle, Col. Comdg. 1st Brig., 2d Div., 9th Army Corps, to Gen. Reno. On the 4th inst., Thursday last, ambulances were sent back to the battle-field to gather up those who could not be secured during the fight; but almost all that were back belonged to the command of Gen. Stevens and Col. Ferrero. The majority of Nagle's Brigade, that were missing, are prisoners, but will be paroled in a few days. The testimony is unanimous that Gen. Nagle's Brigade behaved well, and stood fire, but received a cross-fire, and was outnumbered. The Brigade cleared the enemy out of his first position, but to save itself ultimately, was obliged to fall back, as did the brigade that was in before it. A third brigade tried after Nagle's, to clear that portion of the woods, but was unsuccessful.

The casualties of the Forty-Eighth Regiment were as follows:

WOUNDED.

Lt. H. P. Owens, Co. D.
" Jno. D. Bertolette, A.
Act. A. A. General.

MISSING.

Capt. H. A. M. Filbert, Co. K.
Lt. H. R. Jackson, Co. G

KILLED.

Corp. Wm. Hopkins, Co. F.
Priv. Wm. Nagle, Co. H.
" Chas. T. Leiser, " I.
" Paul White, " K.
Serg't. R. D. Filbert, " K

WOUNDED—COMPANY A.

Priv. Geo. Albright,
" Wm. Betz,
" Elias Britton,
" Geo. Miller,
" Andrew Neely.

COMPANY B.

Sergt. Thos. Johnson,
" Bassler,
Corp. Freshly.
Priv. John Lucid,
" Nicholas Shiteroup.

COMPANY C.

Priv. Thos. Wayland,
" Jonas Geiger,
" Solomon Strauser,
" James Low,
" Edward Brennan.

COMPANY D.

Priv. John W. Derr.
" Frank Dorsward,
" Henry Gootshall,
" George Harts.
" Philip H. Kantner,
" Peter C. Kreiger,
" David T. Kreiger.

COMPANY E.

Priv. Mich'l. Bohannan,
" James Bergain, Sr.
" James Bergain, Jr.
" John Becker,
" Henry Lord,
" Abm. Kleckner,
" Rob. Thompson,
" Wm. Moore,
Sergt. J. H. Fisher,
Fifer. John Cameron,

COMPANY F.

Corpl. Henry Jenkins,
" Geo. N. Dowden,
Priv. Stephen Taggart,
" John Powel,
" Thos. Lloyd,
" Wm. Jenkins,

COMPANY G.

Corpl. Chas. Evans,
Priv. M. Berger,
" John Grace,

COMPANY H.

" Jas Mullowney,
" Lewis Quinn,
" Joshua Reed,
" Wm. Smith,
" John Shaw,
" John Wonders,
" Jun. Willingham.

COMPANY I.

Priv. Wm. Dreibelbies,
" J. T. Wildermuth,
" Geo. T. Eisenbuth,
" Geo. W. Christian,

COMPANY I.

Corpl. B. F Kershner,
Priv. Rudolph Rumble,

COMPANY K.

Priv. Eli Fenstermaker,
" James Day,
" Milton Ludwig,
" James Cavanaugh,
" James Dullard,
" Jos. Burgess,

MISSING.

COMPANY A.

1st Sergt. B. G. Otto,
Corpl. John Taylor,
" —— Brobst,
Priv. Israel Britton,
" Henry Davis,
" Wm. H. Koch,
" Geo Livingston,
" Danl. Leiser,
" Joel Marshal,
" Morgan Simon,
" John Leiser.
" John Springer,
" F. W. Simon.

COMPANY B.

Sergt. Philip Hughes,
Priv. Wm. Bradley,
" Henry Copeland,
" John Evans,
" L. M. Reece,
" Joseph Rahny,
" Saml. Stanly.

COMPANY C.

Sergt. O. C. Hatch,
Corp. John Rorety,
Priv. John Weiser.
" Barney Gettler,
" Mort. Brennan,
" John Jones,
Wm. Larkin,

COMPANY D.

Sergt. Wm. Bambrick,
Corp. Geo. Ramer.
" Leonard Shrisburn
" J. T. Vancannon,
" Wm. Simmons.
Priv. Mattis Dally,
" Eli Derr,
" Isaiah Kline,
" Joseph Kurns,
" Chas. Miller,
" Boto Otto,

COMPANY E.

Sergt. Staffd Johnson,
Corp. D. McAllister,
Priv. Alfred Barlow,
" Jef. Banfield,
" James Farroll,
" James Greener,
" Joseph Lord,
" Thos. Major,
" John McSorely,
" Mich. Brennan,
" Hugh McFeely
" Simon S. Moyer,
Corp. Wm. McKay.

COMPANY F.

Priv. Thos. J. Thomas,
" John J. Morrison,
" John Morriney,
" Saml. Dankeoly,
" Peter Quinn,
" John Devine,
" Mich. Killrain,
" Rich. Littlehales,
" Thos. Lyston,
" Jno. Haggerty,

COMPANY G.

Corpl. Joel Betz,
Priv. John Farne,

COMPANY H.

Sergt. Saml. M. Ruch,
Corp. Thos. H. Sillyman,
Priv. Jno. E. Benedict,

COMPANY H.

" Wm. Huber,
" Thos. Kelly,
" Daniel Lauer,
" Saml. Petit,
" John W. Ray,
" Isaac L. Schmehl,

COMPANY I.

Sergt. Theodore Pletz,
Priv. Christ. Seward,
" H. Link,

COMPANY K.

Corpl. Thos. Brennan,
" Patk. Hanley,
Priv. David Boyer,
" Jno. Dress,
" Danl. Shaneby,
" Wm. Fenstermaker
" Hiram Spears,
" Wm. T. Reed,
" Wm. Lavenberger,

☞ *The* Ladies' Aid Society acknowledges the receipt of the following donations since the last report:

Cash, $21, 18 bottles wine, 3 do. blackberry brandy, 4 do. raspberry vinegar, 4 do. blackberry syrup, 4 jars currant jelly, 2 do. plum jam, 1 bottle tomato ketchup, 1 do. walnut do., 1 bottle mustard, 1