Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 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 P. BARR, of Union County.

COUNTY UNION TICKET.

Associate Judge,
JEREMIAH REED.

Congress,
JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

Assembly,
SAMUEL H. MADDEN,
JEROME K. BOYER,
MENDON F. LUDWIG.

District Attorney,
HOWELL FISHER.

County Commissioners,
EVAN J. THOMAS, for 3 years.
JACOB G. GENSEL, " 2 "

Coroner,
Dr. JOHN C. McWILLIAMS.

County Surveyor,
FRANK CARTER.

Director of the Poor,
Dr. AUGUSTUS SCHULTZ.

Auditor,
CHARLES W. DENGLER.

COUNTY PRO-SLAVERY TICKET.

President Judge,
JAMES RYON.

Associate Judge,
JACOB KLINE.

Congress,
MYER STROUSE.

Assembly,
ADAM WOLF,
GEORGE W. ZERBY,
EDWARD KERNS.

District Attorney,
F. B. GOWEN.

County Commissioners,
CHARLES SCHNINGER, 3 years.
DAVID FOLEY, " 2 "

Coroner,
WILLIAM G. JOHNSON.

Director of the Poor,
EDWARD LEBENGOOD.

County Surveyor,
BENJAMIN DELONG.

Auditor,
ISRAEL APPLEGATE.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. John C. Knox, President of the Union State Convention, composed of loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, who assembled in Harrisburg on the 17th of July last, announces the following:

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Peter Lamb,	Philadelphia.
Morton McMichael,	
John W. Forney,	
Geo. W. Hamersly,	
P. Frazer Smith,	
Geo. N. Conroon,	
Rem Pelouze,	
W. H. Abney,	
Peter Luther,	
Charlemagne Tower,	
F. R. Brunhildt,	
B. F. Powell,	
D. H. Cooklin,	
F. Gowen,	
Stephen Gould,	
John Youngman,	
Oliver B. Anderson,	
David Fleming,	
Samuel Slokom,	
Peter Martin,	
D. Wilson Green,	
Robert G. Harper,	
M. A. Sander,	
Samuel McComant,	
F. F. Meredith,	
Geo. V. Lawrence,	
John B. Garnsham,	
J. W. F. White,	
E. D. Roberts,	
J. H. R. Dinsom,	
James Still,	
Amos Wilson,	
CYRUS P. MARKLE,	Westmoreland Co., *Chairman.*

West Chester,	
Northampton,	
Bucks county,	
Allentown,	
Reading,	
Schuylkill county,	
Honesdale,	
Towanda,	
Bernhem,	
Warren,	
Williamsport,	
Sunbury,	
Perry county,	
Harrisburg,	
Lancaster county,	
Lower Chan'd, York co.	
Gettysburg,	
Somerset,	
Blair county,	
Kittanning,	
Washington county,	
Pittsburg,	
Beaver,	
Mercer,	
Erie,	
Clarion,	

☞ **"Memorial of the Patriotism of Schuylkill County."**—This work, which is now in course of publication at this office, is intended to embrace every item that Schuylkill County has done in the three months' and three years' service, to assist in crushing the Rebellion. It will be, unquestionably, a work that every soldier from the County, as well as the citizens of the County, will be anxious to preserve, as it will contain the name of every soldier in the service from the County, that we will be able to procure; the donations for sick and wounded soldiers; contributions; in fact, everything of interest in such a work. In order that we may be facilitated in this matter, we would respectfully request the relatives and friends of soldiers belonging to Schuylkill County, who are in regiments not belonging to the County, in or out of the State, to furnish us with their names for publication in the Memorial. We would, also, like Ladies' Aid Societies of the County to hand us lists of the articles sent for hospital purposes, with the names of the donors, or not, just as they see proper. Any information, in addition, in relation to the services of the citizens of the County, in this interesting epoch of our country's history, will be thankfully received by

BANNAN & WALLACE,
Publishers.

POTTSVILLE, July 12, 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.

COUNTY UNION STANDING COMMITTEE.

The following are the names of the County Committee authorized by the Union Convention, held in Pottsville on Monday, August 25th, 1862:

BENJAMIN BANNAN, *Chairman*, Pottsville;
HENRY TAYLOR, Schuylkill Haven;
J. A. LITCH, Tremont;
J. P. SPONSLER, Ashland;
SETH W. GEER, Minersville;
W. K. JONES, Tamaqua;
J. S. BENNETT, Cass;
JAS. G. COCHRAN, Pottsville;
CHAS. W. TAYLOR, Minersville;
WM. C. GILDIN, Port Clinton;
ISRAEL GAWS, West Catawissa;
DR. R. H. CORYELL, St. Clair;
W. W. THOMAS, Pinegrove.

RECEIPTS

For Subscriptions to the Miners' Journal since last publication.

Roj K Fisher to July 1 '62	2 00
Rob Hare Powell to Jan 1 '63	1 00
Ell Wickersham to July 1 '62	1 00
James Moore to July 1 '62	4 00
Geo Taylor to Jan 1 '63	2 00
John Starrett to Jan 1 '63	2 00
John J Perry to Feb 18 '63	1 00
Rh Shook to Sept 1 '62	2 00
Saml Wagenseller to Jan 1 '63	2 00
John Adams to March 7 '63	2 00
D W Scott to Aug 1 '63	2 00
Jos Miller to July 1 '63	2 00
Saml Kaier to July 1 '62	2 00
John Silkman to July 1 '62	2 00
E Morris to Jan 1 '63	2 00
J McDonald to Oct 16 '62	2 00
A S Morehead to July 1 '62	6 00
Wm Carter to Jan 1 '63	2 00
M Freeland to Oct 27 '62	2 00
John Holderman to Aug 25 '62	4 15
Isaac Lipman to Jan 1 '63	2 00
Jos H Keim to Jan 1 '63	2 00
H P Carey to Jan 1 '63	2 00
Thos Kimber to Jan 1 '63	2 00
Wm Fister to July 1 '62	2 00
F D Fernsler to July 1 '62	2 00
Chas Lord to July 1 '62	2 00
Jos Heidler to July 1 '62	2 00
L Miller to Sept 1 '62	4 00
Wm Willower to Jan 1 '63	2 00
D A Grand to Oct 1 '62	2 00
J W Beaverly to July 1 '62	2 00
R W Thompson & Co to Aug 1 '63	2 00
Reuben Milton & Co to Sept 1 '62	2 00
D's Althouse acct to July 1 '62	2 00
R A Brewster to Nov 10 '63	2 00
Thomas T Vaughan to Feb 28 '63	1 00
W H Hopkins to Jan 1 '63	2 00
Wm Willower to Jan 1 '63	2 00
Mary Madigan to Feb 2 '63	1 00
W R Shannon to Jan 28 '63	1 00
Thos Lewis to March 1 '63	1 25
Chas Dengler to Oct 27 '62	2 00
John Williams to May 1 '63	2 00
John Oster to Jan 1 '63	2 00
M P Fowler to June 18 '63	5 00
W G Smith to Jan 1 '63	2 00
W F Matz to Jan 1 '63	2 00
H & D H Weckel to April 1 '63	2 00
Christian Flexer to March 1 '63	1 00

MARTIAL law is in full force at Cincinnati and Nashville.

THE communication of "M. B." of Philadelphia, will receive attention in our next.

READ the stirring speech of Gen. Fremont, on our First Page.

Hon. GEO. W. JULIAN of Indiana, has been renominated for Congress. His District gave him 4736 majority two years ago.

Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has been released from his imprisonment in England, and will reach Washington, in about three weeks.

THE Lancaster County Union Convention, held at Lancaster city on Wednesday renominated Hon. Thaddeus Stevens for Congress.

THE Hon. E. B. Washburne of Illinois, has been re-nominated for Congress from the IIId District of Illinois. He has already served through ten sessions with signal ability and industry.

It is thought that our loss the last two weeks, will not exceed 8000, viz., 6000 killed and wounded, and 2000 prisoners, and that the whole Rebel loss is not over 10,000. We lost thirty pieces of artillery. The rebels none.

THE great question now is, will the Government shorten this war; save lives and treasure, and effectually crush Rebellion now and forever, by issuing a decree of Emancipation? That policy must be adopted. Why not now? The people are ready.

THE Hon. Alexander Henry has been renominated for Mayor of Philadelphia by the Union men of that city, and the Hon. Wm. B. Mann for District Attorney. A full Union ticket for the other offices has also been placed in the field.

THE New Ironsides has returned to Philadelphia, to get her masts, rigging, &c., in order that she may with safety go to sea. The New Ironsides is reported as being a complete success, and will exceed the expectations of her builders.

STAMPS FOR BANK PAPER.—An impression prevails that the excise and direct tax law requires that stamps be now used on bank notes, checks, and on all paper mentioned in schedule B; the law requires that stamps be used on these papers on and after the 1st of October, and not before.

MINNESOTA asks for thirty day's grace in preparing her quota for the field under the double levy, because of the savage war precipitated upon her by the secession emissaries; her Summer grain-crops standing in good part unharvested; while her men are after the red puppets of treason.

CHARLES INGERSOLL, recently arrested for the sentiments expressed in his speech to the Democratic meeting in Independence Square, Philadelphia, has been discharged from custody, by order of the Secretary of War. The War Department has larger game to bag, and can afford to let the Philadelphia tom-tit slide, at least for the present.

IT is thought that the object of the army falling back upon the defences at Washington, is to inaugurate a new campaign, which can be commenced as soon as the necessary drilling operations of the new levies are gone through with. These, it is thought, need not occupy more than two months at farthest, and by the first of November it is hoped we shall be all ready for a vigorous onward movement.

COL. FLETCHER WEBSTER, oldest son of Daniel Webster, is dead of wounds received in the late battles. The statesman's youngest son was in the army in Mexico, and died in service there. His daughter, Mrs. Appleton, died some years ago—so that now there is none left of the blood of "Webster."—Colonel Webster was at one time Assistant Secretary of State, during Gen. Harrison's Administration, serving in the State Department under his illustrious father. He was also appointed secretary to Caleb Cushing, when the latter was minister to China.

THE excellent address of the Union State Committee of Pennsylvania, published on the first page of this paper, will command the attention of every reader. Containing no sentiments except those of the deepest loyalty and devotion to the Government and the Union, it echoes the feelings developed in every true heart in this dark and perilous hour. No spirit of dishonorable compromise with armed traitors—no pandering to the prejudices of party politics—are within the scope of this appeal to the patriotism and generosity of our loyal people. It points only to the great and paramount object of uniting public sentiment in support of the best Government the world has ever seen, against the attacks of the most wicked enemies that domestic treason has ever produced.

ON Monday last the secession sympathisers in this vicinity, were all aglow with pleasurable excitement, in consequence of the position of affairs in Virginia, and a report that Mr. Greeley of the New York *Tribune* had been arrested by the Government authorities. They fairly grinned with joy.

Tuesday's *Tribune* thus alludes to the arrest *canard*:

Many earnest inquiries having been addressed to the Editor of THE TRIBUNE respecting his reported incarceration in Fort Lafayette, as an enemy of the Government, he is constrained to assure all friends that the fact of such incarceration—if it be a fact—has not yet come to his knowledge. He is not aware that he was visited by any functionary yesterday except two or three Custom House officers, who did not profess to have any particular business with him, and were as good-natured as he could have desired. If he should ever be wanted at Fort Lafayette, he will of course obey the summons; but for the present he has duties elsewhere, and feels no attraction toward the average society of that place of retirement. On the whole, he must conclude that some of his not especial well-wishers were *sold* yesterday.

A PROCLAMATION FROM COV. CURTIN.

Pennsylvania to be Armed.

Our energetic Governor is always awake to the necessity of precaution. This was exhibited last year when he furnished fifteen regiments immediately after the battle of Bull Run. In the present exigency, he has issued the following Proclamation:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in the present position of affairs, it is expedient that the militia should be taken to arm and prepare our people for defence.

Now, therefore, I do earnestly recommend the immediate formation, throughout the Commonwealth, of volunteer companies and regiments, in conformity with the militia act of 1858. Arms will be distributed to the organizations as to be formed, agreeable to the provisions of that act.

It is further recommended that, in order to give due opportunities for drill and instruction, all places of business be closed daily at three o'clock P. M., so that persons employed therein may, after that hour, be at liberty to attend to their military duties.

The cheerful alacrity with which the men of Pennsylvania have hitherto tendered themselves to the service of the country has pressed heavily on her military resources. I am reluctant to ask her people to assume additional burdens, but the safety requires that they should do so. It is in their behalf that I put forth the recommendations herein contained, and urge a prompt compliance with them.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this Fourth day of September in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the Eighty-seventh.

(SEAL.) By the Governor,
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ACCOUNT OF GEN. KEARNEY'S DEATH.

From Maj. Birney, of the 57th Pennsylvania volunteers, who received under a flag of truce, the body of Gen. Kearney, a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* has obtained the following authentic account of the time and manner of his death:

This battle on Monday evening lasted about four hours. After nightfall the rain began to pour down in torrents, with heavy peals of thunder and brilliant flashes of lightning. For a time neither hose nor man could withstand the storm, and the firing which had been going on for some time slackened, until a lull in the storm permitted its resumption. Birney's brigade of Kearney's division was ordered out in line of battle—They had not been in place long before Gen. Birney observed that one or two regiments on his right, belonging to some other brigade, had left the position and retired from the field. The fact was reported to Gen. Kearney, and more troops were asked for to fill the dangerous gap. Kearney declared it impossible that such an unwarranted movement should have been made, but to satisfy himself galloped off to reconnoiter. He inadvertently passed through and beyond our lines and was seen no more alive. Birney turned to bring up the 63th New York, and put them in that part of the front, and having filled his line of battle held ground, and afterward repulsed the enemy at the point of the bayonet, and drove him from the field. The ground was cut up into gullies, from which a dense cover the rebel sharpshooters fought us with desperation. Hours passed, but Kearney did not appear, and after making search for and near by him, Gen. Birney concluded that he had been taken prisoner.

Early the next morning, however, a flag of truce came in from Gen. Lee, with word that Kearney's body had been found, and would be delivered up. Gen. Heintzelman at once detailed Major Birney, commanding 57th Pennsylvania, to receive it; and the Major started with a flag and an escort of infantry and cavalry, but before reaching the outposts he met a party having the remains in charge. They had been informally delivered up to our men, without waiting for the usual escort to come up. The body had been rifled of sword, pistol, watch, diamond brooch, finger rings, and the pocket-book, in which the General always kept a large amount of money.

☞ For a wonder the thieves had not stolen his boots or coat. The body was carried to our rear, and escorted by Major Birney to Washington, where it was embalmed.—It was found that a musket ball had entered the left hip, and passed upward through the abdomen into the cavity of the body, no doubt causing instant death.—The remains went to Newark, N. J., by the 5 o'clock train, in charge of Major Birney. Of course there can be but one theory as to the manner of the General's death. He must have been shot on horseback by a rebel sharpshooter, who lay hid in one of the gullies on the battlefield. From the upward oblique course of the ball, it must be inferred that the rifleman shot from a lower level than his victim stood upon.

Among the visitors to-day to see the remains was the colored servant of Gen. Kearney, who burst into an agony of grief on taking a parting look at the body of his dead master.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

How the Rebels Intended to Reach Washington, and how they Outgeneralled Themselves—Details of the Fighting.

Special Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, Sept 1, 1862.

Yesterday the cities of Washington and Alexandria were filled with anxious crowds discussing the war news. Hardly a corner of a street in either city but had scores of its citizens and strangers assembled, listening to one of the party reading a newspaper, or to another relating his experience of a hasty retreat from Manassas, and the second battle of Bull Run.

One gentleman who had this morning arrived from the enemy's lines, having been nearly four days in the woods, says that on Wednesday the first of the fight commenced in earnest, that on Tuesday night at Bristow's being but a skirmish, Hooker's division engaging the enemy.

The enemy came through Thoroughfare Gap, and there is now no doubt that they were purposely admitted into our lines as a strategic movement on the part of our Generals, and the opinion in the army now is that even Jackson as well as the other Rebel Generals have for once, outgeneralled themselves. They intended to march on Washington with their whole force, by way of Centreville from Manassas, and so on to Bull Run, intending there to intercept Pleasonton. If it was found necessary on their route to do so. If this failed, it was intended to make a circuit to our rear, enter Maryland, and so march on to Washington. But so far these attempts are failures.

On Wednesday, Hooker and Kearney's divisions engaged the enemy on the brow of a hill, at Bristow, driving them from the woods with great loss, and followed their retreating columns as far at Manassas, and from thence to Centreville. In this engagement Capt. J. P. Sanford, of Company B, 34 Excelsior, was wounded in the left leg by a musket ball, which grazed the flesh, fortunately without touching the bone. Even one of his company, named Francis M. Russel and James Bronson, were also wounded by the same ball. Capt. Sanford's account up to the time of his being wounded, is as follows:

Our regiment arrived at Warrenton Junction on Tuesday afternoon. We had hardly arrived before orders came that we should make a reconnoissance up the road, as the enemy had been reported to have moved in force on our lines in considerable force. We all got on board a train for Manassas to see what the matter was. When near Kettle Run we saw a bright light ahead, and cautiously approached it. Arriving near Bristow Station it was found that the Rebels were destroying a train of cars. The enemy were in such force that our party at once retreated beyond Kettle Run, as they were fearful that they would outflank them, destroy the bridge, and thus cut off their means of escape. A telegraph operator was on board the train with a pocket telegraphic instrument. He at once sent a dispatch to headquarters, but after waiting some time, received no answer.

The enemy had formed in line of battle and were making preparations to attack the train. It was now run without delay to Warrenton Junction, when it was found that the dispatch had been received and that Hooker's whole division was on the march. The regiment, without loss of time, drew three days' rations and started in first with the division. When nearing Kettle Run traces of the Rebels were found. The division now advanced in lines of battle over a rolling, ground, thickly wooded, with their skirmishers ahead. After passing Kettle Run the enemy was found in force, and a battle at once commenced. This was between 2 and 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The enemy retreated before our advancing columns a considerable distance. The Excelsior Brigade formed in line of battle under a severe cross fire of the enemy's musketry and artillery.—At the time we first made the attack, Hooker had no artillery, though it afterward came up, pouring volley after volley into the ranks of the enemy.

It was about this time that Capt. Sanford was wounded.—While in the hospital our lines discovered that the enemy had made arrangements in several buildings for 600 of their wounded, having that number of mattresses and other necessary articles. They now have possession of for the use of our own wounded. While Capt. Sanford was on his way to Alexandria, he heard that the rebels had captured some 600 or 700 of our men, and he got up while in pain and walked the whole way in a day.

A number of reports have been circulated the last few days, and even yesterday morning, that Fairfax was occupied by the enemy, and the last report was that they had driven the pickets (who were attending our wounded men,) from the village. This statement is corrected by Capt. Sanford, who says that up to noon yesterday the enemy did not occupy Fairfax, as he lay in a hospital very near the village.

On both Friday and Saturday, Jackson attempted to cut through our left and center, but was repulsed without accomplishing his purpose. Yesterday morning at daylight, a report was circulated that he had cut his way through our left flank, but this lacks confirmation.

A Southern gentleman, who left the battle field of Bull Run on Saturday at 6 p. m., says that our troops had been driven by ten battalions of infantry, who attacked one of our battalions. Grape and canister were poured into the rebel battalions, mowing them down in heaps. The immense gaps caused by our artillery fire were instantly filled up by others, and the colums came on like a mighty wave, sweeping all before them, taking the battery, and compelling our center to fall back. Our men, however, soon re-formed, and held their position.

On Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock, the enemy opened on our left, being near Bull Run, the musketry and cannonading being the most terrific that my informant, (Col. Lewis 110th Penna) ever heard; and he has been in no less than ten engagements. We promptly answered. The rebels came on in three columns, preceding brigade fronts, and as fast as our cannon mowed them down their ranks were filled again and again, such wonderful bravery being rarely seen as the enemy showed on this occasion. The left wing was compelled to retire before them, falling back in good order. The loss of both parties must have been very great, but that of the enemy at least four to one of ours. The rebels advanced with unabated fury on both sides, until between eight and nine o'clock in the evening. Our right and centre maintained their position. Colonel Lewis says that more than 75,000 were on the right wing and centre, who were not engaged in Saturday's fight. At night McClellan advanced with 35,000 fresh troops from the neighborhood of Alexandria.

At sunrise on Friday cannonading commenced on both sides. In the afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, our forces drove the enemy nearly two miles with great loss. It is said that on both sides more were killed and wounded in the battles of Friday and Saturday than in the battle of Bull Run.

The prisoners captured by the enemy in all the fights and skirmishes of the last five or six days were placed beyond the lines, Jackson telling them plainly that they would have to go where they could get something to eat, for he could not board them.

I shall not dwell upon the battles of Friday and Saturday, as another correspondent, who was on the battlefield both days, will furnish you with the full particulars. The latest news is as follows:

Last night at dusk, heavy cannonading in the direction of Centreville, which lasted over an hour and a half, was heard. A gentleman who left Washington City for the battle field of Bull Run on Saturday night, says that when he arrived there at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, there was no firing. Our left wing had fallen back about four miles in the direction of Centreville. He left Bull Run for Washington at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and heard firing in the direction of the battle field. He says that there are at the most from twelve to sixteen thousand of our men killed and wounded in the two days fighting of Friday and Saturday.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, our left and another entire division were drawn up in line of battle below Water Station, near Bristow, as the enemy were expected making an attack for the purpose of cutting their way through.

A gentleman who arrived from Bull Run this morning says that fighting was going on all day yesterday between Centreville and Thoroughfare Gap.

Yesterday morning, by order of Gen. Pope, 148 cars and five locomotives were destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of ammunition and stores, at Bristow Station. The empty cars and engines alone, estimated by a railroad man who was present, were worth $150,000. The Rebels burned two engines and 48 cars at the upper depot on Tuesday night. It is said that within the last 34 hours the enemy has fallen back to a new line of defense.

It is reported here, and generally believed, that on Saturday Jackson cut through our lines and formed a junction with Lee.

The impression last night and this morning was that our army had lost a much stronger position than it therefore. Six hundred and sixty prisoners, under the charge of Capt. Langston, of Co. K, 5th New Jersey, and Lieut. Henry, of the 53th Ohio. The prisoners were captured in Friday's fight. Their accounts are rather cheering, as they say that all the food was run out, and they had actually nothing to eat. This was absolutely true, as an overhauling their haversacks nothing to the value of food could be found except two or three apples, an ear or two of green corn, and in a few cases a little old corn. They say that over 400 of our men were captured at Manassas and neighborhood, but that Jackson paroled them by the names, allowed them to go, not having food to give them. Others who were captured on Saturday afternoon, say that they had had nothing to eat all day, and had apparently almost finished. Some say that the whole Southern army was in the fight, and that if they were whipped here the South could yet send five hundred thousand more in a very few weeks, and we could never whip Jackson unless we had more than twice his force. It is said that a whole brigade of the enemy was captured by Gen. Kearney on Friday. The prisoners say they are heartily tired of fighting, and that if the people would let the officers settle it between themselves, it would soon be over, and if they ever got back to their homes they would never be caught fighting again. A lieutenant of artillery in Jackson's corps said that 150,000 attempted to get through Thoroughfare Gap, but that only 100,000 were able to do so. The forces, he continued, were commanded by Ewell, Hill and Jackson. He further said that Jackson's corps was now to say that in the neighborhood of Manassas he had fought his first fight in the war, and that if he was defeated, he would fight the last there.

The enemy have now direct communication by rail with Richmond by means of holding Manassas Junction. So a gentleman told me this morning.

Two thousand prisoners, of whom one was Gen. Pope, speaks in his first despatch, were taken to Alexandria to-day, and securely confined there.

Gen. Heintzelman this morning, to day that he never saw a more daring act than one performed by the rebels on Saturday. Out of the woods on the flank of several of his batteries swarmed what appeared to be stragglers from our forces—for the rebels had dressed in our clothes till not less than a regiment or two are emerged. He was completely deceived until they were nearly upon his guns, when he caught sight of their bayonets. He saw them so far off that he could turn his artillery in a twinkling upon them, and destroyed almost every man.

The Washington *Star* of Monday evening says:

We have been able to obtain a list of those killed, wounded and missing, of the battle of Saturday last.—They were principally of the troops composing Meadowcroft's and Fitz John Porter's command, and are variously stated at from three to five thousand.

Among the killed were General Hatch, (in the field;) Gen. Buford, (reported;) Capt. Smead, of 5th Artillery, half of whose men had been captured in Friday's fight; Col. Brown, twenty-eighth, Indiana; Col Cotters, of seventy third Pennsylvania, and Capt. Reed, of twelfth Infantry; Capt. Weed.

Among the wounded were General Tower (leg shot off), General Schenck (wrist fractured badly), General Kearney (very badly wounded), Colonel Thomas, Twenty-second New York (desperately, through head and lungs), Colonel Fletcher Webster, of Mass. (very badly), General Sigel (in the hand), Colonel Hays, of Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania; Colonel Scest, of Twenty-ninth New York (very badly), Lieutenant Wharton, of Eleventh Infantry (slightly in the arm).

The Rebels lost General Ewell, killed; General Jackson, badly wounded; and, indeed, a larger proportion of Generals and other field officers killed and wounded than we did, except of the corps of McDowell, that stood the brunt of the day's engagement.

Recovery of Our Wounded—Appearance of the Field—Interesting Particulars.

Special Correspondence New York Tribune:

HEAD QRS. 5TH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES, Monday, Sept. 1, 1862.

The incidents of this letter were taken down in my note-book on the bloody battle field of Manassas Plain, while surrounded by the white, cold bodies of 1,500 slain heroes of the Republic, and 5,000 living soldiers of the rebellion.

At 10 o'clock on Monday, Gen. Pope sent a flag of truce with a corps of ambulances to carry of our wounded in the Saturday's fight.

Your correspondent was kindly invited by the Rev. Mr. Winslow, Chaplain of the 5th New York, to accompany the train.

Notwithstanding I had no pass or anything to shield me if the rebels had taken a fancy to have retained me a prisoner, I could not withstand the ruling passion of curiosity which tempted me to enter their lines.

The *corps* arrived at the outer line of the enemy's *rifle-pits*, stationed along the bank of Cub Run, about 11 o'clock and the white flag at once gave us admittance within their lines. A curious group of slouch hatted, butternut-uniformed cavalry thronged around us, and though detailed to escort us to the battle field, stood around listlessly staring at *where* we were a sort of national horse show. They were very respectful, and cleverly communicative. Chatting along the road, they took us to the battle-field. Standing around the battle field in various squads, apparently regardless, battalions, were about 5,000 soldiers, dressed in every style of dress conceivable, from a sourtout hunting jacket to a musket overcoat. Some were dressed as civilians, with nothing military about them except a sword or a rusty shot gun. They all asked us how long before the war would close. They said, "All you had to do was to stop fighting us, and peace would come, as a matter of course." They said they for some time had got nothing to eat or wear from the Government. They had not received a single ration from the Government for the last ten days, but had lived on the country and the supply they took from us at Manassas; still almost every man avowed his intention to fight to the last ditch for their independence.

HOW THE FIELD LOOKED

Our dead lay untouched as they fell in battle, with the exception of their caps and shoes. *I did not see a single instance among the whole eighteen hundred dead, where the shoes had not been rifled.* There were palliating circumstances, for many of the rebels were *barefooted*.

The rebel dead and wounded has all been disposed of and not a single vestige of sick, killed, or wounded remained on the field. Even the straggling soldiers did not know where they had been taken to. They were evidently buried secretly in the night by negroes, for occasionally in a *deep ravine* I came across mounds some times ten or fifteen feet square, where their victims had been secreted from the gaze of their own men.

REBEL DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the rebel troops is loose indeed. The pickets had no fire, and looked sleepy at me when I passed them. The officers said they had given explicit orders to the men not to take off the shoes of our killed, but, notwithstanding, the order was entirely disregarded. The Confederate cavalry is the finest arm in the service, and the artillery the worst. I have no faith in the reports that the enemy is now moving North towards Leesburg, and thence through Aldie's, Snicker's, and Ashby's Gap, to the valley of the Shenandoah, or that they intend a movement in force on our right flank. I believe it expedient for the army to withdraw to Arlington Heights, and reorganize. With so many generals we can have no unity of movement. With the army at Arlington Heights more can be done with less expense to the National Government to recruit our army—to refasten our jaded horses, to refit our tottering wagons, than can be done at any point distant from our base of supplies.

The fire of the enemy on Saturday was at times perfectly terrible. The Michigan 24 were under fire about twenty minutes, and came off with 110 men out of 750. Robinson's Brigade was sadly cut up. The 6th New Hampshire suffered terribly, losing more than one-half their number.

In the fire of all the calamities of these ill-starred days, the courage of the army never flagged. They were ready, almost to a man, to meet death then and there, if necessary, to defend their Capital.

T. J. WIDNEY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1862.

This morning a slight skirmish took place in General Kearney's Division.

In the recent battle Gen. Hatch was wounded slightly. A ball penetrating the brim and body of his felt hat, fastened on the back of his head.

The dead were being buried and the wounded removed to-day from the late scene of conflict under a flag of truce.

Gen. Stevens was killed with a minie ball which entered his brain while he was leading his men into action bearing the colors in his hand; the color sergeant having been killed. His son, acting as Assistant Adjutant of the Brigade commanded by his father, was wounded.

Gen. Phillip Kearney was also killed last night. His body was taken possession of by the enemy, but afterward delivered to our pickets.

Col. Fletcher Webster's body, it is understood, is being embalmed for transmission East.

Gen. McClellan to day entered upon the duties just assigned to him.

Letter from a Richmond Dungeon—One of Pope's Officers Heard From.

RICHMOND, VA., August 16, 1862.

Dear Friend—I am where least of any place on earth I would be—in a Southern prison. The place is a most horrible one—the room wherein we are is 35 by 50 feet, and contains 145 prisoners, 34 of whom are officers, including Colonel Prince. It is dark and filthy beyond description. We sleep on the damp, dirty floor, without blankets or bedding of any kind. Our food is bread and fresh beef, without salt. We get only half rations, and are excluded from buying anything outside. We are deprived of water, except what is drawn from the filthy James river, which is as warm as if heated over a fire.—You have no idea how shamefully we are treated. The balance of the 146 are men of all classes—generally of the very lowest, being teamsters and camp followers.—In the room is the privy, which stinks awfully, so do the men from sweat and filth. We are allowed no liberties, not even looking outside the window.

The way I was taken was this: On the afternoon of Saturday, the 9th instant, the battle commenced, Col. Ruger, with six companies, and myself, with Colonel and Major, moved out as skirmishers, leaving me with the three remaining companies in reserve. As soon as the engagement between the Stonewall Brigade and General Gord n ordered me with those companies to take place in the line between the Second Massachusetts and Twenty-seventh Indiana, which I did, and then ordered my men to charge a rebel battery, which I did and then moved on upon the enemy, who fell thick and fast before us. We were repulsed twice, and as often did I rally the troops, until after charging the rebel line, we were attacked on our right flank, when a change of front on our part became necessary, which was done in double quick. In executing this movement, as bad luck would have it, my right foot became entangled in some young cedar bushes, and I fell down. I rose again and tried to extricate myself, which I did, but just too late to escape the enemy, who were but five or six rods from me when I fell. The three companies poured into them the contents of their muskets, and the enemy returned it. Between this double fire I stood expecting every moment to be shot. If I had not been so exhausted, I should have tried to run. After they got hold of me I thought it would be perfectly useless. I send the latter by one who goes home from prison. I cannot write as much as I wish, nor such things as I would wish; and, what is worse, I am afraid that I shall not have another chance to write you, for the fate of Gen. Pope's officers is considered sealed.

Give my respects to all of your family, and ask of them and of all other friends to remember me with kindness and charity. I have in this way tried to do my duty, and if the country need it, was all ready to swing rather than persuade Gen. Pope to countermand that order of his. We can die but once any way.

Write me, and direct to the regiment. In the action I had a separate command (three companies) and am ignorant about the casualties in the regiment. I must close. Ever yours, T. J. WIDNEY.

K. J. Fleischer, Madison, Wis.

LETTER FROM PINEGROVE.

PINEGROVE, September 3, 1862.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—In pursuance of a previous call, a meeting of the citizens of Pinegrove was held at the School House, on Tuesday evening, September 2, for the purpose of declaring ourselves for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers of the Union. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:—*President*—U. R. TRACY. *Secretary*—J. T. KERBALL.

The object of the call for the meeting having been stated by the President, and remarks of a like character made by Messrs. Kerbaugh, L. Nutting, J. Koch and J. T. Kendall, the following resolution was offered by J. Koch:

Resolved, That the School Directors be requested to offer the public school house to Dr. Smith, Medical Director, through the Governor, as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers.

The motion having been seconded, was open for debate, and having been discussed, was unanimously adopted.

On motion of J. T. Kendall, an additional resolution was passed, which is as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of four be empowered to offer the building to the Government through the Governor.

The committee was made up of the following persons: K. Robinson, John Bechtel, John Hoch, and J. L. Nutting. On motion, adjourned.

J. T. KENDALL, Secretary.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for August, has been republished by Leonard Scott & Co. The contents are, Chronicles of Carlingford: Salem Chapel.—Part VII.; one of the most interesting stories ever published by Blackwood; A Sky-Lark; Caxtonians.—Part VII.; No. X.—On the Moral Effect of Writers; Victor Hugo's Last Romance; The Rights of Woman; Sermons; Across the Channel; Ten Years of Imperialism. An excellent number.

	1861.		1862.		INC. & DEC.
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
P. & R. R. R.	26,664	1,107,032	54,839	1,413,854	306,819
Schuyl. Canal	31,290	734,115	32,967	909,346	175,231
L. V. R. R.	15,726	537,827	27,713	572,549	34,722
Lehigh Canal	33,165	601,302		216,236	384,046
Scranton & Sth.	16,426	573,893	18,689	503,333	70,560
Do. North	4,493	165,304	12,299	242,364	77,060
Penn. Coal Co	21,888	396,022	25,431	286,799	109,223
Del & Hud. Co	25,840	452,536	25,350	292,756	159,610
Wyoming Sn.		93,000		229,140	136,140
Do. North		35,137		34,621	291
Broad Top	7,092	161,363	7,417	214,725	53,361
Shamokin	7,188	136,663	4,844	150,496	13,816
Mahanoy	1,677	30,148	1,213	43,367	13,219
Sh. Mt., H. R.	1,932	51,337	2,820	61,141	9,804
Lykens Val.	2,793	52,865	2,989	44,686	d. 8,710
	197,091	5,174,974	210,820	4,924,600	
		4,924,600	197,091		
		250,374	13,538		

☞ The London *Times* of August 1st, says: The prospects of the operatives, so far as regards the amount of labor they are about to obtain, are becoming darker every week. At Blackburn, out of a population of 63,980, 24,085 operatives, and 2,355 others in the different departments are wholly unemployed, owing to the scarcity of American cotton.

☞ Buckwheat when sown on rich ground will kill grass effectually. It must be sown as soon as the ground is ploughed. Buckwheat seems to be poison to other plants, and it