Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862.

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:

THOMAS R. BANNAN, *Chairman*, Pottsville;
HENRY SAYLOR, Schuylkill Haven;
J. A. L. TICE, Tremont;
A. P. SPINNEY, Ashland;
SETH W. GEER, Minersville;
W. K. JONES, Tamaqua;
D. R. BENNETT, Cass;
JAS. G. COCHRAN, Pottsville;
CHAS. W. TAYLOR, Minersville;
WM. C. SULDEN, Port Clinton;
ZEIAH GANS, Port Carbon;
DR. R. H. CORYELL, St. Clair;
W. W. THOMAS, Pinegrove.

Notice!

The Union Standing Committee of Schuylkill County are requested to meet at the COURT HOUSE, in the Borough of Pottsville on

Tuesday, the 16th day of this Month,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the question of nominating a person to be supported by the people for the office of President Judge of Schuylkill County.

THOMAS R. BANNAN,
Chairman of the Committee.

POTTSVILLE, Sept. 10, 1862.

HON. ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the United States army by the President, and is now at Harrisburg, detailed for special duty in this State.

THE War Department has ordered that the Anderson Cavalry, shall remain in Pennsylvania for the present to aid in repelling the invasion. Carbines and horses will be immediately furnished them, and they will act as scouts, etc., in the Cumberland Valley.

JOHN FABEIRA, the well known Furrier, of 718 Arch Street, Philad'a., announces, as is his usual custom, the opening of a large and beautiful stock of Furs for Ladies and Children's wear. Read the inducements he offers in his advertisement in this issue.

Look out for spies in the community. Let loyal men have no communication whatever with open rebel sympathizers. Be careful with whom you communicate any movements of the Government, what ought not to be known, or it will be reported to the enemy.

MR. ANCONA, the representative in Congress from Berks, the last session, has been re-nominated, but it is not satisfactory to the loyal Democrats, who recognise in him a faithful follower and admirer of Vallandigham, and one who voted with the Ohio Congressman in all his schemes to embarrass the Government. Major Joel B. Wanner, a Democrat, now in the field, is his opponent in the Congressional contest, and the loyal Democrats of Berks, will we hope, make it a point to elect him.

PARTY VS. COUNTRY.—The Breckinridge party people are making great exertions to get up a Democratic Meeting in this Borough next week, purporting to be for the purpose of celebrating the adoption of the Constitution, which Breckinridge and his followers in the South have trampled in the dust. While our State is threatened with invasion by the rebels of the Breckinridge stamp, and the Gov. has called upon all able-bodied men to repair to the field to drive back the rebels, we do not envy the feelings of that man who would take part in such a meeting at such a time, which can only result in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, by trying to divide the people in the North. No friend of the soldier now in the field, will take part in such a petty proceeding at this time, if he loves his country better than party, without having his face suffused with shame and confusion.

THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.—This Institution, situated on West Penn Square, Philadelphia, to the peculiar merits of which we have frequently alluded, supplies a great want in American education, viz: thorough collegiate training for the practice of mine, civil and mechanical engineering, analytical and industrial chemistry, metallurgy and architecture. The facilities for professional education afforded by the College, compare favorably, with those of the best Polytechnic institutions of Europe, in proof of which its diploma is received as conclusive evidence of proficiency by the first engineers and companies engaged in works of improvement. The course on military engineering includes siege operations, field fortifications, strategy and drill. The tenth annual catalogue can be obtained by addressing Alfred L. Kennedy, M. D., President of Faculty.

A "RELIEF ASSOCIATION" for the purpose of ministering to the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers of Pennsylvania, who may sojourn in New York, has been organized by ladies of this State residing in New York, the quarters of which are are 176 Fulton street. The President of the Association is Mrs. Andrew G. Curtin, wife of the Governor of this Commonwealth, and among the Directors we observe the name of Mrs. Thos. A. Atwood, formerly of this Borough. The object is one that must commend itself to the humane, and the organization reflects credit on the daughters of Pennsylvania residing in New York. They have issued an appeal to the women of Pennsylvania, asking for contributions of money, apparel, and all other requisites for the sick and wounded. There are now over two thousand Pennsylvanians in the hospitals of New York, and they generally arrive in a ragged and distressed condition. New York we trust, will also, aid this benevolent and patriotic Association in its efforts to succor the sick and wounded of our State. In the hospitals of this State, all are furnished alike with articles that they require, whether they are from New York, the New England States, or the West, and our women are still working hard to meet the requisitions of these hospitals. While we hope that the response from this State will be liberal, we trust that the citizens of New York will assist the Association.

The partizans of the North, who have no true love of country within them, but who would rather see the rebels wintering in Philadelphia, as they threaten to do, than see them hurled back into the States where this hellish Rebellion was begotten, argue that the duty of the people is first to crush abolitionists and then secession. Now what is an abolitionist? According the creed of the Northern Breckinridge politicians an abolitionist is one who will not agree with them in regarding slavery as of more account than the integrity of the Union, and will not assist them in restoring the slave power to the supreme command in our Government. The term abolitionist applied to a man at this time is pretty good evidence that he is strong for the Government and favorable to a vigorous prosecution of the war. Very few if any Union men are disturbed by having this name applied to them, particularly when the definition of the term is such as is given by the "Southern Literary Messenger," published at Richmond. In speaking of abolitionists, this Secesh authority says:

"An abolitionist is any man who does not love slavery for its own sake as a divine institution; who does not worship it as a corner stone of civil liberty; who does not adore it as the only possible social condition on which a permanent republican government can be created; and who does not in his inmost soul, desire to see it extended and perpetuated over the whole earth, as a means of reformation second in dignity, importance and sacredness alone to the Christian religion. He who does not love African slavery with this love is an abolitionist."

Under this interpretation there are but few men, in this County, who are not abolitionists. What loyal man among us is prepared to acknowledge that slavery is "a divine institution," or worship it "as a corner stone of civil liberty?" So far from that people are growing stronger in the belief, that we cannot have a lasting peace in this country, or community of interest between the North and South, until slavery on this continent becomes a thing of the past. Truly, the practical abolitionists, are the rebels. The rebellion seals its doom.

Letters from our Volunteers.

From the 50th Regt., P. V., Col. S. G. Christ, Commanding.

CAMP 50TH REG'T P. V., COMPANY C.,
Near Washington, D. C., September 9, 1862.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—During the last four weeks we have been continually on the move, and have seen some lively times, both on the march and on the field of battle. I will give you a short account of our experience. We left Fredericksburg on the 13th of August, and marched to Culpepper Court House, where we stopped two days, and then came to a right about and went back to the Rappahannock river on a forced march or a skedaddle, (if you can understand that better.)—We arrived at Barnard's ford on the Rappahannock, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but did not pause long on its banks. We started to ford the river as soon as we had divested ourselves of our shoes, and other clothing. We left the river one two miles in our rear, and then stopped for the night. The next day we proceeded up the river to a place called Mount Holly, and from thence to Rappahannock Station. At the latter place we (that is our forces and the rebels) had several days fighting, but as it was mostly artillery fighting across the river, and at long range, of course the infantry did not get much show at them. One fine morning we left in disgust, and came on to Warrenton. From thence we proceeded to Manassas Junction and Bull Run, where we soon succeeded in picking up a mum with Stonewall Jackson and his "merry men." On Friday, the 29th of August, we were marched down through thick woods, and at the bottom of the woods a kind of railroad or embankment was thrown up the whole length of the woods. On the inside of the bank and the side of the woods, there was a ditch about four or five feet deep, and on the outside of the bank or railroad, was a steep bank of about twenty feet down into the level fields below. In the ditch on the inside of the embankment in the woods we were placed, and immediately sent skirmishers out in front of us. Our regiment laid here some two hours without seeing a rebel, but all this time the fight was raging furiously on our left, and further up the woods. At last the bullets came whistling around our own ears, and it was soon ascertained that the most of them came from our rear. The truth was some of the regiments on our left had broken, and the enemy had outflanked us, and got in our rear. At the time those in front of us had begun to show themselves, putting us between two fires. For a moment there was confusion, and I was afraid we were going to have a regular panic. The enemy in our rear we could not see, as they were in the thick woods behind us, and those in our front alone would have been our match. At this moment Col. Christ came galloping up and ordered the whole line to forward over the bank. The men thought they were to charge on the enemy in our front, and started with a cheer, fixing their bayonets as they went over the bank. Col. Christ's intention however, was to pass around the point of the woods, and thus get out from between the two fires which were pouring in upon us, and when we got down the hill, or bank, he gave the command to "light flank!" but owing to the noise of musketry and the cheers of our own men, half of the men did not hear the command still thinking they were to charge on the rebels ran up a considerable distance before they perceived their mistake. Our lines were broken, and we came out of the woods in anything but good military order. In this affair the loss of our company was two men wounded. We had nothing more to do on Friday, and Saturday forenoon and part of the afternoon passed away without our getting in. We were beginning to think there was nothing for us to do for that day, when we were ordered to fall in. In less time than it takes me to write it, every man was in his place, and we were down towards the same woods in which we had the fight the day previous. The rebels had planted a battery there, and we were not to silence it. We advanced into the woods and after a few volleys, we retreated doing so. We however, were warmly opposed by a strong body of infantry, and fought until our ammunition was almost gone, then we fell back, giving our place to a division of fresh troops. This closed our second days fighting. In the evening the whole army fell back towards Centreville, and on Sunday we laid on a hill about three-quarters of a mile from that place. Nothing happened to us on this day, with the exception of our having a few shells thrown over our heads by the enemy, who had closely followed us up. Our artillery here opened on them and soon silenced them. On Monday morning, we fell back behind the village of Centreville, and here we thought we would have a few days rest, as we were completely worn out, but in the afternoon we again fell in and started for Fairfax. We did not go far before it was ascertained that a large body of rebels were hovering around our baggage train, probably waiting for nightfall to make a dash and capture all or part of the train. So Gen. Stevens' division to which we belong, was ordered up to drive them back, and it was nothing before we got a pop at them. We met them in the woods, and the 79th N. Y. Regt., opened the ball. It did not take long for the "Old 50th," to get in, and we poured it into them hot and heavy, for about one hour, driving the enemy a distance, of about two miles. Part of the time we were on one side of a corn field, and the enemy on the other, and the way we made the corn stalks fly between us, was a caution. Our company kept up the fight with from 50 to 60 rounds of cartridges, and I do not think a man brought out more than two or three rounds. During the fight our battery fired shells directly over our heads, and it shelled the woods directly above us, knocked down the flag staff, slightly wounding him in the arm. We had advanced a considerable distance up the corn field, and the rebels commenced to fall back to the fence, out of danger from our own guns, which gave rise I suppose to the story in the New York *Tribune* that one of the regiments in our division retreated, and they blamed this division for the Stevens' death. The Colonel was a brave old man, and was beloved by his whole division. I do not think there was a man in his division who would not have laid down his life for him. The same correspondent of the New York *Tribune* brags up Kearney's division, and talks as if they had saved the day, while the truth is, they did not get there until the fight was pretty nearly or quite over. Far be it from me to detract anything from the well earned laurels of the brave men of Kearney's division. My opinion is that they are a brave body of men; but I say let justice be done to all. Reno, Pope, Stevens both lost their lives in this fight. The nation lost two heros, and the army two brave and able commanders.

This is all our company in this last fight, was five men wounded, and our entire loss in the three days fight was ten wounded (one of whom has died since) and five missing. The names of the wounded are as follows: Corp. Henry Hiney (who has since died.) George Schwenk, Corporal Jonas Kreme, George Simpson, Peter Pigoll, Samuel Hoffman, Garrett Garrigan, Benj. Kunz, Dennis Mellery, and John Martin. The names of the missing are Jacob Geiter, Chas. Knarr, Franklin Wise, Edward Marl, and Henry M. Diebler.

At present we are encamped on the outskirts of Washington City, D. C. We will however, not stay here long for we are under marching orders now. So good bye for the present. We are ready to go wherever they want us.

Yours, &c., W. H. M.

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

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 4, 1862.

EDITOR'S MINERS' JOURNAL:—Knowing well the anxiety and painful suspense which must exist in Schuylkill County, respecting the conduct and safety of their friends in this regiment, causes me to lay aside other duties to perform this one—of informing, through the columns of your JOURNAL of the loss which my company has sustained, and of the character and result of the contests in which the regiment has been engaged.

After leaving the left of Pope's army, before the Rapidan, which position our Division (Reno's) occupied, we marched to Kelly's ford, across the Rappahannock.—From this point we went to Rappahannock Station, thence along the northern side of the river to Sulphur Springs; thence to Warrenton and on to Warrenton Junction, where we rested for 24 of a day. From here we marched to Manassas Junction, and on to Bear Creek, where we turned to the left and moved towards the Gap which leads to the Shenandoah Valley. This was on Friday evening. The action had already begun. We reached it at 1 P. M. and at 3 our Brigade, commanded by Col. Nagle, was ordered to attack the rebels in a thick wood. The 6th New Hampshire regiment forming on the left, the 2nd Maryland on the right, and the 48th Pennsylvania fifty paces in their rear. Hardly had the column entered the woods when the action began,—brisk, fiery and bloody. Our regiment was marching on, with the steadiness of regulars, when the battalions in front obliquing to the left and right, permitted us to advance quickly and occupy the intervening space, promptly opening a destructive fire on the rebels. We advanced firing for about 1¼ of a mile, when Lieut. Col. Sigfried halted the regiment, and after reaching the men to cease firing, ordered to advance with the bayonet. This was done in gallant style—driving the enemy out of two ditches, (one of them an old railroad cut,) and going on beyond them. We had, however, not gone far before we received a volley of musketry from behind. Thinking that we were fired on by some of our own troops, the regiment was ordered back to the nearest ditch, and our fire to the front resumed. From this point, the rebels were poured on ours and the New Hampshire regiment, was most terrific—from the front, left and rear. The more our ranks were raised and spread out to the view of our supposed friends behind, the hotter grew the shower their discharges. At last the rebel regiments made their appearance on our rear, when Col. Sigfried gave the order to retreat by the right flank. The men stood this terrible fire without flinching, obeying the orders of their officers, and firing to the front where the enemy was supposed only to be. The regiments of the brigade were promptly formed after leaving the woods, and soon after relieved by the 2nd Brigade. The next day, Saturday, we were present at the battle, supporting batteries, and being continuously under artillery fire from about 3 to 9 P. M., our Division was the last to leave the battle-field, which it did about 10 o'clock that night. Next day, although without hardly any sleep, rest or food, we were drawn up in line of battle until night time. On Monday, about 1 P. M., our Division again marched from Centreville to Fairfax, protecting the train. Whenever 3 or 4 miles from Fairfax we started we met the rebels in force, posted in the woods and cornfields, and after fighting till dark, and being reinforced by Gen. Kearney, we gained a complete victory, driving them for nearly a mile. Our regiment was under fire nearly the whole time, but being supporting other troops in front, we could not return it. The loss of Saturday and Monday was very light, but that of Friday was terrible. The first-named, converted into a slaughter house. Some companies of the New Hampshire were nearly exterminated. Some of ours lost about one half their men. The regiment lost 152 men. The Brigade, out of about 2000, has lost over 500.

It is with great sorrow that I have to announce to you the probable death of Capt. A. M. Filbert, of Company K. He is missing, and no one has heard anything about him. He was a brave, fine-look and kind hearted man—beloved both by officers and men. Adjutant Bertolette and Lieut Owens have received flesh wounds. Lieutenant Jacobs, of Company G, is a prisoner. I had a good opportunity in the railroad cut, to observe the conduct of the companies near the centre of the regiment, and I assure you that all the officers and men of companies E and I, and Lieutenant Fleisimmons with my men, behaved not only with indomitable courage, but with the firmness and coolness of old veterans. Other companies may have behaved fully as well, but I have not had a chance from me to observe them; and I will only add that as far as I could see, every man did his duty.

From the above account you will perceive that we were not only outflanked, but almost entirely surrounded by the rebels, and our escape from total annihilation is almost miraculous. We drove the enemy farther than we ever drove them on that or the succeeding days.

The following is the list of the men wounded, missing, and taken prisoners, in the actions of Friday, Saturday and Monday, from my company, (C):

Sergeant Oliver C. Hatch, Port Clinton, wounded in leg and missing.

Corporal John Reedy, wounded and missing.

John Wiser, Port Clinton, wounded and missing.

Barny Getty, New Castle wounded.

Jonas Geiger, Port Clinton, flesh wound in leg. Sent to Washington. Soon recover.

Thomas Whalao, flesh wound in leg. Sent to Washington. Soon recover.

Mort Brennan, Shamokin, wounded in mouth.

James Low, wounded and sent to Washington.

Edward Brannan, slight wound in elbow. Sent to Washington.

Solomon Strauser, Hamburg, wounded in leg and back. Sent to hospital.

John Jones, taken prisoner.

William Lerch, New Castle Township, missing. Supposed to be a prisoner.

Total, 12.

Yours, truly,
HENRY PLEASANTS.

FROM THE SAME.

CAMP IN WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 5th, 1862.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—Since writing the above, Gen. Reno's 1st and 2nd Brigades left their camp near Alexandria last evening, and after marching all night, arrived and passed through to the outer limits of Washington.

The men are completely exhausted and worn out with the continued toil and hardships of the last 3 or 4 weeks, and I suppose they will be allowed to rest here for several days.

All letters for our regiment should be directed to Washington City, giving the number of the regiment, and placing the name of the Division thereon.

Yours, respectfully, H. P.

From the Same Regiment.

CAMP 48TH REGIMENT, P. V.,
NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VA., Sept. 3d, 1862.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL: A press command is about to giving you a short account of the doings of the 48th in the late battles near Bull Run. I'll not particularize about our long and tiresome march from Fredericksburg to Culpepper, &c., but suffice it to say, that we arrived on the Bull-Run battlefield last Friday morning. Preparations were being made on every side for a fight, and we expected, of course, to have a hand in it. We were not disappointed. Three o'clock, Friday afternoon, Nagle's Brigade drew up in line of battle—the 2d Maryland on the right, next the 6th New Hampshire, and the 48th covering the latter regiment. Off we moved, over a clear field, to quite a dense wood, out of which we were to drive the rebels. The wood was skirted by a fence, which we had scarcely crossed—in fact, our regiment was just getting over it—when bang! bang! whiz! whiz! and the battle commenced. There was no talking, however. Our brigade went right in; walked steadily on, driving the rebels quickly before them, but losing men fast. A ditch or embankment, in which the rebels had shielded themselves, and from out of which the brigade which entered the woods before ours failed to drive them, our brigade assailed them so fiercely, that it was soon cleared. The 48th had bayonets fixed. Some of the prisoners wanted to know who they were with fixed bayonets, and what troops we were. When informed, they said they thought we must belong to "Burnside's fighting devils."

The impetuosity of our men was great, and I believe we would have gone clear through the woods, without once halting, had not a strong flank movement been made by the rebels. They came across our left, and opened a galling fire on our left flank and rear, which we did not return for some time, mistaking them for our own men. When we discovered it, however, we answered lively, but they were too strong for us, with their raking cross fire, and a retreat by the right flank was ordered. This we did in good order, returning fire for fire, and we got out into the clearing again, where the "rebs" dared not follow us.

It is difficult to note all the incidents of personal bravery. Col. Nagle was everywhere, cheering on his men, and barely escaped capture. He was ordered to halt by the rebels several times, pursued and fired at, but escaped. Lieut. Jno. D. Bertolette, his Act. Asst. Adjt. General, our late Adjutant, was wounded in the thigh, while ably attending to his duties. His aids, Lieuts. Blake and Hinkle, were actively engaged throughout the entire fight. Upon entering the woods, Col. Nagle and his staff left their horses at the fence, the woods being entirely too thick to ride through, and in the flank fire by the rebels, the horses were captured. The brigade out, in killed, wounded and missing, comes 53 men; quite one-fifth of them going into the action. The 48th behaved exceedingly well, and did considerable damage to the "Louisiana Tigers." Lieut.-Col. Siegfried was in the thickest of the fray, encouraging the men by actions as well as words. He was ably seconded by Major Kurtman and Act. Adjt. Garner. But I cannot particularize; all behaved well: no one shirked, neither officer nor man.

Our loss is heavy; some 152 is killed, wounded and missing. The following list I have from Acting Brig.-Gen. Nagle, a list of the killed wounded and missing in the 45th Regiment, P. V.

Killed,	7	Prisoners,	10
Wounded,	61	Missing,	74
			152

[The list, to which our correspondent refers, will be found in another column, in the General's official report.—EDS. MINERS' JOURNAL.]

Nearly all the missing have I was ascertained to be prisoners, and will be paroled and released shortly. Kearney's division—our brigade included, of course—was also in the action of Saturday, protecting batteries, &c.—Towards evening, they were ordered into the woods, where we went, but the darkness and the fight then ceased, exchanged shots with the enemy. Our division was exposed to the shells and shots of the enemy nearly all day Saturday—(some in the 45th have two of Co. H. taken prisoners, noted in list)—and was the last division to leave the field. We retired from the ground at 9 o'clock, and by 8 next morning were in Centreville. On Sunday we were picketed about two miles out of Centreville, and we met the 90th on our way out. Monday afternoon our division started for Fairfax, and was the first division engaged in the fight at Chantilly, where the gallant Kearney and Stevens fell. The brigade lost a number killed and wounded again, but the 48th escaped with two men slightly wounded, merely grazed. We were posted in a wood on the right, to prevent any flank movement the enemy might make. We remained on this battle field until 3 o'clock Tuesday morning, when we made for Fairfax, reaching it by sunrise. By 6 o'clock last night we reached our present quarters, almost fagged out with excessive marching and fatigue. The 50th, 96th, and 128th, are all here at hand.

Respectfully, O. C. B.

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

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8th, 1862.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—In the battle of Bull Run on Saturday, our regiment suffered very heavily, losing their ground like regulars, and at the same time giving the rebels a sting of their metal, which the enemy did not fancy. In the engagement, Gen. Pope was wounded, while leading his gallant men on to victory. He was taken from the field, handing over his command to Col. Lyle, Lieut. Col. Such taking command of the 90th. The loss of the brigade was heavy, including officers. None of our regimental staff was hurt. It is impossible for me to give the names of the killed and wounded of our regiment. The list will be made up soon. There are a great many of our men missing, yet some are returning every day. All is quiet about Bull Run and Centreville at present. The rebels are hovering around Maryland, and it may be they have crossed the river and gone into the State. Jackson has the main army with him, and from some rebel prisoners with whom I had a conversation, learned that Jackson had said he would soon be in Pennsylvania. It may be that he will try to do so and amaze if possible, but the men are not going to be silent while he is making his apparance there. He will meet a hearty reception, should he attempt to carry out his plans. They are now in large force at Poolesville. Our army is safer then, and it is reported they have had a battle in that direction. Gen. McClellan is here, loved from his corps. His command was given to Gen. Burnside. Since writing the above I have received a full account of the killed, wounded and missing, numbering in all about 250 men. There is no use of my giving the list of names, as they are undoubtedly in print now. There are none from Schuylkill county. In the list. Those that are mentioned are nearly all from Philadelphia. It has been another good trial of the regiment, it being the second time they have been engaged. The officers of the regiment are well satisfied that they can depend on their men doing their duty. Gen. Reno's Brigade, is said by Gen. Ricketts, to be the best regiment for drill and military duty, in his division. Our regiment, among other noble regiments of Pennsylvania, are now in pursuit of Jackson and his band of traitors. Should he make his way into Pennsylvania, let it be the duty of every one, young and old, to take hold of the musket, and be ready for the coming foe. It is now time the war was closed, and it is the only way, as I have said several times, to crush this rebellion out at once. If there are any secesh sympathizers at home, send them away to their friends as we are fighting to retain the country. Give no traitors quarters, but send them adrift and let them seek their rebel friends. I know some who are in favor of the rebels. They should have some of our Schuylkill county men who have been in many battles since this war has commenced, at home. They would show them how to use rifles, that are home-loving, Union-loving men, who are volunteer is falling each day. I have seen many a hard rub since I have been in the service, and I am willing to take what comes. I have retired Stars and Stripes, and will defend them at least days in defending them. I have the spirit of a Union soldier. That is the first thing that is needed in a case of the kind now before us.

Yours Respectfully, L. C. C.

From Rush's Lancers.

Extract of a private letter, dated

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7th, 1862.

"We arrived here yesterday safe and sound. Nagle's and Christ's Regiments are laying here. They are both acting Brigadier Generals. I saw a great many of the boys this morning, and it made me feel good I can tell you, to see so many of my old acquaintances. We have to-day free time. We have leaving for some point unknown. We suppose it to be Harper's Ferry.

"Our country is getting into a critical situation, but I am still in good spirits. I am by no means alarmed. We are all aware that the hard fighting is only to commence now, and we have made up our minds to meet them, let them come as they will.

"I believe there is no intention of Pennsylvania.—If that should be the case, let every man young and old, arm himself and make every city, town and township, a school of instruction, and all Hades shall be no quiet. Tell brother William to get himself a rifle and prepare to help to defend the homes and firesides of those that are not there to do it, as well as his own. The time is coming now that every man must shoulder his musket, and prepare to meet the foe. They have about it: far as we have traveled through Virginia there was not a while man to be seen. Every man is a soldier. They must have at least 1,000,000 of men now in the field, and they must be overpowered, or all is lost.

"Tell brother never to desert the old Keystone State, but to stand by her till the last, and father too, if it must be.

Naval Letter.

U. S. FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA,
Off Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 20, 1862.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—I believe my last was dated "July 3d." It is therefore some time since I have written to this "Journal." The "glorious Fourth" was anything but glorious to us down here, owing to the intense lightful fact that the thermometer stands between 80 and 90, and sometimes still higher in the shade, altogether out of the question. We had a pretty sentiment, however, and that was the exposition of the American ensign flying from all the masts, and a national salute fired at noon. We listened to no buncombe, blatkatitin speechifying, but to patriotic stay at home music, "Star Spangled" and other patriotic patriots who do all the blackguarding, boasting, and threatening that seems necessary to be administered, and that otherwise than homeopathic pills, the Gods only, and through such a course, and not hard fighting, determined energy, and stern, unrelenting justice, in short, action, were sufficient to crush the rebellion, and put an end to the bloody and disgraceful war. The 4th was just like the usual routine of everyday life.

On the 12th ult., the paymaster, Mr. Washington Irving, received ship, and one of the assistant engineers, together with several men, were sent home by the "Rhode Island" on account of illness, and in accordance with the recommendation of a medical board on board. On the 19th ult., we took on board two more "contrabands," who had succeeded in escaping from their dear and tenderly handled masters, and that noble and respected individual, who is ever ready to take care of them, Reynolds, by name, of Gen. Ricketts, to be the best regiment for drill and military duty, in his division. Our regiment, among other noble regiments of Pennsylvania, are now in pursuit of Jackson and his band of traitors. Should he make his way into Pennsylvania, let it be the duty of every one, young and old, to take hold of the musket, and be ready for the coming foe. It is now time the war was closed, and it is the only way, as I have said several times, to crush this rebellion out at once. If there are any secesh sympathizers at home, send them away to their friends as we are fighting to retain the country. Give no traitors quarters, but send them adrift and let them seek their rebel friends. I know some who are in favor of the rebels. They should have some of our Schuylkill county men who have been in many battles since this war has commenced, at home. They would show them how to use rifles, that are home-loving, Union-loving men, who are volunteer is falling each day. I have seen many a hard rub since I have been in the service, and I am willing to take what comes. I have retired Stars and Stripes, and will defend them at least days in defending them. I have the spirit of a Union soldier. That is the first thing that is needed in a case of the kind now before us.

Yours Respectfully, L. C. C.

From Rush's Lancers.

Extract of a private letter, dated

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7th, 1862.

"We arrived here yesterday safe and sound. Nagle's and Christ's Regiments are laying here. They are both acting Brigadier Generals. I saw a great many of the boys this morning, and it made me feel good I can tell you, to see so many of my old acquaintances. We have to-day free time. We are leaving for some point unknown. We suppose it to be Harper's Ferry.

"Our country is getting into a critical situation, but I am still in good spirits. I am by no means alarmed. We are all aware that the hard fighting is only to commence now, and we have made up our minds to meet them, let them come as they will.

"I believe there is no intention of Pennsylvania.—If that should be the case, let every man young and old, arm himself and make every city, town and township, a school of instruction, and Hades shall be no quiet. Tell brother William to get himself a rifle and prepare to help to defend the homes and firesides of those that are not there to do it, as well as his own. The time is coming now that every man must shoulder his musket, and prepare to meet the foe. They have about it: far as we have traveled through Virginia there was not a while man to be seen. Every man is a soldier. They must have at least 1,000,000 of men now in the field, and they must be overpowered, or all is lost.

"Tell brother never to desert the old Keystone State, but to stand by her till the last, and father too, if it must be.

U. S. FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA,
Off Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 20, 1862.

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Yours Respectfully, L. C. C.

[COMMUNICATED]

FOR THE UNION.

The Ladies' Union Aid Society of Orwigsburg have succeeded, with the aid of kind donors, in filling a box, numbered 2, with a variety of hospital stores, for the sick, disabled and injured soldiers of the Union army. Among the various articles are 16 lbs. of lint, in the preparation of which they have been very patriotically assisted by forty-four lads and forty Misses, who are thus early contributing their aid for the preservation of our Union.

This box has been forwarded by express, to Surgeon Geo. E. Cooper, U. S. A., Philadelphia, to be by him immediately forwarded to the city of Washington, D. C., to such officers as will see that the articles be distributed in accordance with the wishes of the donors. Its contents are as follows: 8¾ lbs. dried cherries, 21 lbs. do. apples, (paired,) 8¾ lbs. do. apples, (cores,) 8¾ lbs. do. huckleberries, 8¾ lbs. do. blackberries, 10¾ lbs. do. peaches, 2 stone jars of applebutter, 2 cups jelly, 2 bottles current wine, 5 lbs. pure leaf lard, 1 lb scraped linen lint, 26 rolls bandages, 2 rolls bandages, 24 magazines, a large assortment of herb teas, 3¼ lbs. tobacco, a bundle do. old linen and muslin, 1 crock preserved cherries, 1½ trunk. ordeas.

Donations of goods or money will be thankfully received at any time. For the relief of our soldiers as above, by Mrs. S. F. Ebur, Miss Lavina Graeff, and Miss Rebecca Schall, Market Square, Orwigsburg.

Sept. 6th, 1862. UNION.

THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE DRAFT.

The first column in the following table shows the number of troops to be furnished by the several counties.—The quotas embrace all the troops called for since the commencement of the war, excepting the three months' men. The number assigned to each county will be apportioned among the several townships and boroughs and precincts, by the Commissioners, in accordance with the enrollment; and he will credit each township, precinct, &c., with the men already furnished, as shown by the enrollment, and make a draft for the number necessary to fill the quota, unless volunteers are furnished on or before the day fixed for the draft. Credit cannot be allowed for teamsters, mechanics in the army, nor enlisted in regular army or marines, or for volunteers enlisted in regiments of other States. The troops to be raised for the old regiments are now embroiled in this column. There will probably be a special draft for those, and if so, the second column shows the number each county would be required to furnish for that purpose.

Table.

County.	*Quota.*	*Number to be raised.*	*To be Raised.*
Adams,	1,146	655	991
Blair,	1634	1776	142 surplus.
Beaver,	1725	1256	469
Bedford,	1,617	2568	951
Berks,	4,432	3683	749
Blair,	1,634	1281	353
Bradford,	2,916	2410	506
Bucks,	3,763	3013	750
Butler,	1,956	1534	422
Cambria,	1,125	775	350
Cameron,	278	222	56
Carbon,	1,250	1026	224
Chester,	4,297	3707	590
Centre,	1,593	1271	322
Clarion,	1,256	482	774
Clinton,	1,044	832	212
Clearfield,	1,113	888	225
Columbia,	1,447	1204	243
Crawford,	2,855	2311	544
Cumberland,	2,337	1856	481
Dauphin,	2,961	2382	579
Delaware,	1,801	1348	453
Erie,	2,323	1832	491
Elk,	341	271	70
Fayette,	2,363	1885	478
Franklin,	2,454	1951	503
Forest,	538	430	108
Green,	52	42	10
Huntingdon,	1,428	1138	290
Indiana,	1,659	1234	425
Jefferson,	1,992	1509	483
Juniata,	1,052	833	219
Lancaster,	959	775	184
Lawrence,	6,860	5282	1,578
Lebanon,	1,766	1490	276
Lehigh,	2,878	2321	557
Luzerne,	3,683	2999	684
Lycoming,	2,209	1768	441
Mercer,	2,186	1674	412
McKean,	259	152	107
Mifflin,	963	768	195
Monroe,	1,087	1087	200
Montgomery,	4,147	3320	827
Montour,	731	578	153
Northampton,	2,810	2252	558
Northumberland,	1,279	915	364
Perry,	1,143	862	281
Philadelphia,	33,414	27652	6762
Pike,	433	249	184
Potter,	574	449	125
Schuylkill,	5,304	4231	1073
Snyder,	890	700	190
Somerset,	1,587	1364	223
Sullivan,	241	193	48
Susquehanna,	2,167	1732	435
Tioga,	1,837	1467	370
Union,	837	668	169
Venango,	1,482	1182	300
Warren,	1,153	923	230
Washington,	2,783	2220	563
Wayne,	1,626	1303	323
Westmoreland,	3,178	2535	643
Wyoming,	744	594	150
York,	4,005	3194	811
Total,	173,350		

The following are partial returns made to the State Military Bureau by the Deputy Marshals of the different districts of the Commonwealth, exhibiting the number of men already in the service, and the number yet to be supplied by each county. The first column of figures represents the regular aggregate quotas of the several districts of the State, including the three months' men, and does not include the special quotas to fill up the old regiments; the second column denotes the number of men already in service, and the third column represents the whole amount yet to be raised.

Table.

Adams,	655	991	142 surplus.
Blair,	1634	1776	142
Beaver,