Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 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 Alleghany County.
Surveyor General,
JAMES P. BARR, of Union County.

COUNTY UNION TICKET.

President Judge,
EDWARD OWEN PARRY.
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,
CONRAD GRABER,
EDWARD KERNS.
District Attorney,
F. B. GOWEN.
County Commissioners,
CHARLES SPRINGER, for 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, which assembled in Harrisburg on the 17th of July last, announces the following:

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Peter Lamb, Morton McMichael, John W. Forney,	Philadelphia.
Geo. W. Hamersly, P. Frazer Smith,	West Chester.
Geo. N. Courson,	Norristown.
Enos Prizer,	Bucks county.
W. H. Ainey,	Allentown.
Biller Luther,	Reading.
Charlemagne Tower,	Schuylkill county.
F. B. Penniman,	Honesdale.
R. F. Powell,	Towanda.
D. H. Coskin,	Scranton.
E. Cowan,	Warren.
Stephen Gould,	Williamsport.
John Youngman,	Sunbury.
Alex. B. Anderson,	Perry county.
David Fleming,	Harrisburg.
Samuel Slokom, Peter Martin,	Lancaster county.
D. Wilson Grove,	Lower Chan'd, York co.
Robert G. Harper,	Gettysburg.
M. A. Sauner,	Somerset.
Samuel McCamant,	Blair county.
J. F. Meredith,	Kittaning.
Geo. V. Lawrence,	Washington county.
Robt. B. Carnahan, J. W. F. White, R. P. Roberts,	Pittsburg.
J. H. Robinson,	Beaver.
James Sill,	Mercer.
Amos Myers,	Erie.
	Clarion.
CYRUS P. MARKLE, Westmoreland Co., Chairman.	

THE State Agricultural Fair advertised to be held at Norristown, has been postponed, owing to the present state of the country. See Advertisement.

WELL DONE, BARRY.—The township of Barry has already furnished seven men over her full quota, and of course will avoid the draft. No less than 20 recruits left on Thursday to fill up Company K, 67th Regiment, now stationed at Annapolis, Md., under command of Capt. Cyrus Sheetz.

A CUP of Fine and Fragrant Coffee is a luxury appreciated by all, and can be enjoyed in the *highest perfection* by those who procure the GOVERNMENT COFFEE, put up by the "EGMA MILLS," New York City. Those who have not will do well to try it, and judge for themselves.

LET the names of all those who take part in the Breckinridge partizan meetings be published. They will go down to posterity associated with the Cow Boys of the Revolution who aided the Tories, and also with the Hartford Conventionists during the war of 1812.

To show the extent of the great failure on Wednesday last, six cars were sent up the Valley Railroad to bring the people to Hughes's great "Constitutional" Meeting.—When the train arrived, lo, and behold! there were only *ten persons* in the whole train. The managers looked blue.

A CONTRAST.—On Wednesday as the bodies of Major Martin and Lt. Dougherty were being removed from the depot to their homes, and the line of citizens moved along the streets with tearful eyes and solemn tread; the Breckinridge procession were whooping and yelling for *the party*! So disgusted were many of our women at this indecent and inhuman exhibition, under the circumstances, that they closed up their houses as the screeching crowd passed by.

LADIES OF SCHUYLKILL.—Our State Government appeals to you for immediate supplies for the wounded soldiers from the bloody battle-fields of Maryland. They will nearly all be thrown into Pennsylvania and they demand all our care and sympathy. We know that such appeals are not made in vain to the loyal women of Pennsylvania. Direct all packages to Gen. Hale, Harrisburg, with the articles they contain marked on the outside.

ANOTHER FARCE OR INSULT.—On Thursday last after the telegraphic news arrived in our Borough of the great battle progressing at Sharpsburg, Maryland, in which it was stated that the Union Army had the advantage, a handbill was issued by the Rebel Sympathizers from the office of the *Standard* recommending the people to illuminate their houses. These bills were distributed through this Borough while the people were preparing to bury our murdered soldiers. It seemed to be so intended, that many of our citizens thought it was done purposely to annoy those who were sympathizing for the dead and were in almost breathless anxiety for the fate of fathers, husbands and brothers, who were in the same battle, and whose lifeless bodies might also come in the next train. These rebel sympathizers ought to know by this time, that the loyal people of Pottsville, would pay quite as much attention to a recommendation from Jeff. Davis as one emanating from the *Standard* office.

HUGHES, in his speech, appeared to be horrified at what he called the tyranny of the Government in arresting some of the Democratic traitors in the North. Hughes ought to know that the only traitors we have in the North are Breckinridge Democrats, and of course they are the only persons that subject themselves to arrest. But Hughes ought not to complain, because the Government has been quite lenient towards him so far. He openly declares that the people call him a traitor daily, and he seems to rather delight in the appellation, than to avoid it, judging from the manner in which he alludes to it.

READ the patriotic speech recently delivered in Mauch Chunk, by Daniel Dougherty Esq., of Philadelphia. It is of the right stamp in these times, and ought to put to shame the rebel sympathizers everywhere, who are trying to break down the Administration in these times of peril, in order to secure the success of the rebels. For such is the effect of such a policy. Every Union man who has escaped from the South declares that the Rebel sympathizers in the North are worse than the Rebel traitors of the South. With one voice they declare that the Rebellion would have been crushed ere this if it had not been for the aid afforded by these northern Rebel sympathizers.

ALL HONOR TO OUR BANDS.—Our Bands of Music were in the service of their country for a long time, and returned from the seat of war but a few weeks ago. They have seen the Rebels, and they know the character of the rebellion, and they have seen their comrades slaughtered by thousands on the battle field. They also know that all such demonstrations, for party purposes, as was made in our Borough on Wednesday last, only strengthen the cause of the Rebels, and they positively *refused their services for any such demonstration.* We repeat again, all honor to the patriotism of our Bands.

HOW THEY LOOK.—We see it stated that Gen. Roger A. Pryor, formerly member of Congress from Virginia, was at Frederick City, Md., with the Rebel Army. Those who saw him say he looked more like an incarnate fiend than a human being. Buchanan's ex-Secretary, now Gen. Cobb, was also of the number, and looked as *greasy* and *filthy* as the rest, and appeared to be bloated with liquor. The immense crowd of people that assembled at the depot on Saturday, Monday and Wednesday mornings, to greet our gallant soldiers who rushed to the defence of the State, was gall and wormwood to the sympathisers. The cheers that went up from the loyal crowd seemed to blanch their cheeks, and we saw one of the rebel leaders who looked anything but amiable. Why don't these fellows go South to where they belong?

WE find the following complimentary notice of our member of Congress in the last Sunbury *Gazette*, the oldest Democratic paper published in Northumberland County.—The *Gazette* comes out boldly in support of the Union State Ticket:

HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL.—We are pleased to see that this highly distinguished statesman, our present representative in Congress, has been renominated in Schuylkill county, for election in the new district composed of that county and Lebanon. While we regret the loss of Mr. Campbell as our Representative, in consequence of the new apportionment, we rejoice in the belief that the nation will not lose his invaluable services. That he would have been re-elected the third time from his old district we do not doubt; and we trust his new district will continue him in the service. James H. Campbell ranks as one of the very ablest men in Congress; he has been an honor to his constituency, and a faithful servant of the nation. His record as a representative, especially as an advocate of the war for the Union, is unimpeachable; and, laying aside the character of the legislator, he faithfully served his country in the field as the Major of a regiment in the three month's service.—In the House he also won immortal honor as the leader in the passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill, and should he live to see that great enterprise completed, he will receive a great ovation from the people along its route.—Higher honors await him; and we trust the friends of the Union in Schuylkill and Lebanon will re-elect him to the next Congress by an overwhelming majority.

VALLANDIGHAM of Ohio, and Ancona, Biddle and Bailey, of Pennsylvania, were the leading opponents of the Administration in Congress. They voted on all important questions against the Administration and in favor of Jeff. Davis. Ancona has been renominated in Berks by the Rebel sympathizers, and the friends of the Union have nominated Major John B. Wanner, late Democratic Mayor of the City of Reading, as his competitor. Major Wanner is now in the Army, and accepts the nomination in the following scathing letter:

FORT WOODBURY, NEAR WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge your kind favor of the 2d instant, and hasten, at your request, to reply at once.

A Democrat at heart and soul myself, I am deeply impressed by the fact that the compliment you pay me comes from men with whom I have co-operated, when the name of Democrat was not used as a cloak for sympathizing with treason.

I have enlisted under the flag of my beloved country, and in this her darkest hour she is so dear to me that I cannot leave to enter upon a canvass for a civil office; but if my name can be of any service to defeat *a candidate whose success might be claimed by the enemies of my country as their victory*, you are at liberty to use it.

Very respectfully yours, JOEL B. WANNER.
To H. H. Muhlenberg, John McManus, and others.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.—The election returns, incomplete, show forty-seven Union members of the Assembly elected, and four Union Democrats. *Every Democratic Senator of the Ancona, Vallandigham and Biddle stripe, is defeated.*

Six Douglas and four Breckinridge Democrats hold over, constituting the sole opposition element in the Senate, which has thirty-nine members.

The Republicans and Douglas Democrats united throughout the State against the Breckinridgers, and they have swept it clean.

The amendments to the Constitution were adopted by a large majority.

Col. Connor's regiment of California Volunteers have advanced to Diamond Springs, 250 miles east of Carson Valley.

The list of men subject to military duty in San Francisco is complete. It contains 27,800 names.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.—The Indian troubles still continue in Minnesota, and Col. Sibley has called on Gov. Ramsey for a third regiment to suppress the outrages. Another attack was made on Fort Abercrombie last week in which the Indians were repulsed with considerable loss and only one white man was killed. The Chiefs alledge the war was commenced on account of the conduct of Maj. Galbraith, the Indian Agent, defrauding them of their annuities.

It is stated by persons recently from Minnesota that from 600 to 800 men, women and children have been massacred by the Sioux, and that at least one third the area of the State has been deserted by the terror-stricken population. This is a horrible state of affairs.

It is also believed that emissaries from the rebels have also stimulated the Indians to these massacres—we have rebel sympathisers in the North devilish enough to do that very thing.

WHOLESALE LYING.—We learn that Mr. F. P. Dewees declared at the Sympathizer's Meeting on Wednesday last, that the Democrats have to carry on the war, and that they had to do nearly all the fighting. If he is correctly reported, such awful lying ought not to be permitted to pass unrebuked.—Nearly all the Democrats who are in the war are of the Douglas stamp, who utterly repudiate the sympathisers. There are but few Democrats of the Breckenridge stamp in the army—they are nearly all at home trying to divide the community on party politics, in order to aid the Rebels to conquer the North. From this County there are in the service at least four Republicans to one Democrat, and they know it, and boast that they will be able to carry the election in this County in consequence of the absence of so many Republicans in the war. Of the 1325 men who left the County at the call of the Governor to defend the soil of the State, we do not believe there were two hundred Democrats in the whole number, and but very few from the Breckenridgers. We regret the necessity of alluding to such a subject at this time, but such outrageous lying must not be permitted to go unrebuked under any circumstances.

THE Government has decided that although all those who are not naturalized are exempt from a draft, all such persons who have voted illegally, or who have attempted to vote illegally, are not exempt from a draft. The names of all such persons ought to be reported to the Deputy Marshals to be entered for drafting.

ARE YOU ASSESSED.—All those who desire to vote at the ensuing election, ought to see that they are assessed ten days before the election. The election will be held on the 14th of October next.

THE GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL CELEBRATION MEETING.

For weeks it had been ushered forth to the world by Hughes & Co., that a great meeting was to assemble in Pottsville for the celebration of the adoption of the Constitution. Excursion tickets were procured on the railroads, and agents despatched in every direction to sell these tickets. Thousands of badges were scattered over the County for the faithful to decorate their persons with, and reports were sent all over the County that if they would only come to Pottsville and attend the great meeting, Mr. Hughes would absolutely prevent a draft from being made on this County for volunteers to fight the rebels. In some of the outer districts it was also reported that *eight hundred soldiers* were to arrive in Pottsville to protect Mr. Hughes while he was addressing the faithful. After all their exertions, not more than about 1200 persons assembled, and the grand procession, marshalled by the *immortal* Crosland, numbered a little less than 1000 persons—composed principally, of the *law abiding* citizens of Cass Township, who seem to be the peculiar followers of Mr. Hughes. One portion was addressed by Mr. H. in the Market House, and the other portion by some of his subordinates at the Court House. There was but little enthusiasm exhibited, except on one occasion when Mr. Hughes was depicting the wrongs of the South, and denouncing the Administration for its tyranny, one of the boys called out, "bully for the South," and others cheered, when Mr. Hughes was compelled to stop speaking and call out and stop the cheers, and then absolutely declared that the South *was* a little wrong also. He also told them that he had been looked upon as a traitor—that he was called a traitor about every hour of the day. Hughes told the truth that time, and the boys seemed to be delighted with it, and again cheered in their peculiar manner. The whole speech of Mr. Hughes, we believe, as we did not hear it, was as strongly Southern as he dare go, (why don't he follow John?) and the whole affair was a miserable failure, as all such exhibitions must be in a loyal country. None of our citizens took any part in the proceedings, except the office-seekers, and those whose loyalty is strongly questioned. The mass was made up of the ignorant dupes of Hughes & Co., who are led by him and used to accomplish his purposes. So pitiable was the spectacle, that a Catholic Priest remarked to one of our citizens, "is it not a shame to bring these poor people from their work into town and use them for such a purpose!"

While the procession was moving, two corpses of our gallant soldiers arrived, who were slaughtered in the recent battles in Maryland by the rebels, and so incensed were the people at this "Constitutional Exhibition," that the women in many of the houses closed up the shutters when the procession passed, and several of those who came to town and witnessed the proceedings, were so struck with its impropriety under the circumstances, that they declared that they were now done with the "Constitutional Breckinridgers" forever.

What kind of an exhibition will Hughes & Co. get up next?

PARSON BROWNLOW addressed a letter to the editor of the *Press*, on Wednesday last, from which we take the following extracts:

SIR: I have just returned from Orleans county, in York State, where I have been, by invitation of a committee, to address an audience of some thousands of persons, on the last day of an agricultural fair. I spoke in the open air, from a stand in the centre of the enclosure, and was able to make myself heard to the outskirts of the largest assemblage I have appeared before at the North.

But I set out, not to write you that *I had spoken on this occasion, or where I said*, but to say something of public sentiment, there, here, and elsewhere, as reflected by those with whom I have conversed. The people, *the real people*, are far ahead of the Government and the heads of our army in their desire to crush this rebellion. They are clamorous for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and the most loyal men in all the country are complaining bitterly that more vigorous measures are not adopted. They are willing to furnish men and money, they are willing to pour out their blood and treasure upon the altar of their country; but they want to *see returns* for these great and patriotic outlays, in the shape of victories and successes, that will tell upon the destinies of the vile conspirators against this Government. The people say, with one voice, call out more men, rush upon rebeldom, overwhelm the traitors, and put an end to the war in that way. And my word for it, no settlement of this controversy will ever meet the approval of the people that does not require an unconditional surrender on the part of the rebels, and the restoring of the stripes and stars over every seceded State on the continent.

The *moderation and forbearance* of our Government towards this infernal rebellion, and the *tenderness* with which our Generals in command deal with rebel leaders and their fine houses and other property, are matters of bitter complaint everywhere. The truth is, the people are not disposed to tolerate it any longer. And among those whose kindred and friends have fallen in battles now past, and whose homes are threatened with the insolent invaders from the South, feelings of unutterable indignation are entertained against those who sympathize with the rebellion, and by words and deeds give aid and comfort to the murderers. And this is not to be wondered at. How could they feel otherwise?

Such a state of feeling is now being engendered, and such a storm is coming as will sweep from the loyal States all who have set up for the rebellion, and that before a great while. The North is full of these traitors, meaner, in all material respects, than the traitors at Richmond. These vile miscreants are seeking to poison the public mind against President Lincoln; charge *him* with the origin of the war; declare him incompetent, and even propose to depose him, and inaugurate Jeff. Davis as a peace measure. Others take the ground that we have not men enough to put down the rebellion in the field, and that the President is at fault. I tell them the President is not at fault; that Senators and Representatives in Congress gravely told us that there were double the number of men in the field necessary to put down the rebellion, and that these money-saving *partizan* Congressmen madly stopped enlistments just at the time our armies should have been increased. These vile demagogues are now at work in the different States, trying to reorganize and resurrect old, defunct, rotten, exploded, and fly-blown political parties. The North is full of men of this class, who, for the sake of power and place, would compromise this quarrel with the South, upon terms disgraceful to every loyal State in the Union. Many of this class of men are in Congress. While the Richmond Junta are passing conscription laws, forcing every man, from sixteen to fifty-five, into the army, these men in the Union Congress were stopping even the voluntary enlistment of gallant men willing to fight us out of these troubles. And these very men are now trying to throw the responsibilities of our late reverses on President Lincoln, brought about by the want of men they refused to give the President! Let the people look to this matter, and brand these infamous traitors at the ballot box, in the coming elections, as the worst of traitors, and the most dangerous of enemies—in this, the trying hour of our nation's danger. If we would save the country, let these traitors, and this treason, be crushed out. Let all true men nip this treason in the bud.

The rebellion is now rampant in every direction, and the rebels have their full force in the field, without being able to increase it—making a desperate effort before the new Union levies can be mustered into service.—They have invaded Kentucky, overrun Tennessee and Missouri, and are now threatening the loyal States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania. Let us meet them with a determined spirit, and make this the most disastrous campaign to them they have yet undertaken. We have just had 350,000 noble men added to our army, and soon we shall have 300,000 more. We have the money and credit, and we have the arms and ammunition—let us *do the work!*

Let us drive the rebels from the gates of Washington. Let us send them howling from the Border States into the Cotton States, and thence into the Gulf of Mexico. Let us seize upon East Tennessee; hold that great railroad thoroughfare, and thus break the backbone of the rebellion. Let us crush their armies at all points, and compel Richmond to capitulate; and by the time we are required to go into winter quarters, by the rigid blasts of winter, the death knell of treason will be sounded, and order proclaimed once more throughout the land.

The conduct of Gov. Curtin, and the zeal with which the people of Pennsylvania are preparing to meet the invaders of their soil, is spoken of in highest terms of praise, in all circles. Already has Pennsylvania more men in this war than any other State, according to population. And well may she muster an army of citizens now, to meet the enemy on her borders. Once master of Pennsylvania, the enemy would at once direct a predatory foray through New Jersey into the Empire State, and the vile marauders would sack and pillage they go. Hence the intense interest felt here, in the success of Pennsylvania in the emergency.

THE ANDERSON TROOP.—During the recent raid of the rebels in Maryland, threatening Pennsylvania, several companies of the Anderson Troop, under command of the fearless Captain Palmer, performed good service as scouts, in procuring information for the Government. Capt. Palmer entered the rebel lines several times, and was one whole day in their camp as a spy, which gave rise to the rumor, last week, that he had not been heard from, and was supposed to be captured.—Letters from the members of the Troop, from this County, report him as a perfect "dare devil," and they are all delighted with the kind of service they are likely to perform under the command of such an intrepid leader.

HUGHES'S ILLUSTRATION.—Mr. Hughes made a very apt simile in his speech on Wednesday. He compared the Rebellion to a snake, and said the Abolitionists were the head and the secessionists were the tail—if you cut off the head the tail would die of itself. That is true; but he did not tell you that the body would die also, and there would be no life left. The rebels call all of the loyal men North and South, Abolitionists, and if they were cut off in this war as Mr. Hughes desires, there would be nothing but a dead carcass left which would stink in the nostrils of every nation on the face of the globe. Mr. Hughes would, no doubt, glory in such a result, but every patriot and friend of freedom would weep throughout the civilized world.

OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

As a number of the Agents of the Rebels in the North are busy in deceiving the people as to the cost of the War, and the amount of the public debt, we invite particular attention to the following article, which we find in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, compiled from official sources:

The National Debt.

Our Public Debt on July 1, 1862—Annual Interest—Average Rate of Interest—Burden of Debt and Interest, Per Capita—Wealth of the Loyal States.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, 12th.]

The following statement of our public debt is taken from the books of the Treasury and may be relied on.

Four per cent. temporary loan,	$14,015,894
Five per cent temporary loan,	42,820,124
Past due Treasury notes,	493,450
Immediate liabilities,	57,329,468
Old public debt,	70,284,955
Three year 7-30 bonds,	122,860,750
Two year six per cent. bonds,	2,740,700
Twenty-year bonds,	50,000,000
Oregon war debt,	878,450
5-20 year bonds,	13,974,950
Certificates of Indebtedness,	43,748,000
United States demand notes,	150,000,000
Total debt July 1, 1862,	$511,826,274
Less in treasury,	7,177,828
Total,	$504,648,446

INTEREST UPON THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Loans.	Rate Per Cent.	Amount.	Annual Interest.
1842,	6	$2,883,364	$173,001
1847,	6	9,415,250	564,915
1848,	6	8,908,341	534,500
1861,	6	18,415,000	1,104,900
Oregon War Dt	6	878,450	52,707
1858,	5	20,000,000	1,000,000
1860,	5	7,022,000	351,001
Tex. Indemn'y	5	3,641,000	182,050
Old Tr. Notes,	—	493,450	Int. stopped.
Old Dt. & Tr. N.,		$71,656,855	$4,063,173
Tempor'y Loan	4	14,015,894	560,635
Tempor'y Loan	5	42,820,124	2,141,006
2 Year Bonds	6	2,740,700	164,982
3 Year Bonds	7 30	122,860,750	8,968,834
20 Year Bonds	6	50,000,000	3,000,000
5-20 Year Bonds	6	13,974,950	838,497
Cert. of Indebt's	6	43,748,000	2,624,880
U. S. Dem'd Nts.		150,000,000	No Int.
New Debt,		$440,169,418	$18,298,834
Total Old & New Debt,		$511,826,273	$22,262,007

Average rate of interest upon new debt, 4.15 or 4 1-7 per cent. per annum.

Average rate of interest upon total debt, 4.35 or 4⅓ per cent. per annum.

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER DIEM, FROM 4TH MARCH, 1861, TO 1ST JULY, 1862—SIXTEEN MONTHS.

Total debt on 1st July, 1862,		$511,826,273
Deduct money in the Treasury,	$7,177,828	
Subsisting old debt,	71,656,855	
Principal of old debt and treasury notes paid off by present Secretary.	15,970,211	
Interest on the same,	4,857,949	
Sixteen months' interest on subsisting old debt,	5,285,230	
		104,947,073
Current expenditure of present Administration,		$406,876,200

If we assume that the receipts from the customs and public lands exactly cover the ordinary expenses of the Government in time of peace, four hundred and seven millions is the cost of our civil war in sixteen months; and this amount, divided by four hundred and eighty-three, gives us the average per diem expense at eight hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars. The last years' expenditure of Mr. Buchanan's Administration amounted to sixty millions. The total receipts from all ordinary sources in the sixteen months, embraced in our statement were but sixty millions—twenty millions short of the probable ordinary expenditure of the time. This estimate reduces the war expenditure to three hundred and eighty-seven millions, or a fraction over eight hundred thousand dollars a day.

The following statement exhibits the national debts of England, France, and the United States, and their respective burden upon the people.

	Population.	Debt.	Debt per Capita.	Annual Charge.
British,	29,334,788	$3,917,945,913	$133 55	$127,961,705
French,	36,000,000	2,206,000,000	61 28	110,000,000
U. S. in 1791,	4,049,609	76,000,000	18 76	
1816,	8,695,806	127,334,933	14 81	
1835,	14,810,425	Paid off.		
July 1, '62 L. States	23,687,915	504,648,446	21 30	22,262,007
Total pop. of U. S.	33,556,150	504,618,346	15 04	

These tables, we think, explain themselves. They are submitted for study, without comment to-day.

Our readers will bear in mind that when the present Administration came into power, the National debt was upwards of $71,000,000, nearly the whole of which was created during the imbecile Administration of the traitor President, James Buchanan, *in a time of peace.* They will also recollect that an effort was made to borrow money during the close of his administration, and no bids were offered at less than 12 per cent. discount, and some of the bids were at 20 per cent. discount. The business of the country was prostrated, and wages of all kinds were at the lowest point, with scarcely any work to be had. But now, how changed. With the greatest rebellion ever known in history progressing, the Government can obtain all the money it requires at the lowest rates of interest, even below 6 per cent. All the Government securities are above par, and anxiously sought after in preference to any other securities. All those who are not in the army and who desire work, can obtain it at good wages,—and if the people would only crush out the Rebel sympathisers at the North and turn their faces Southward, the rebellion could be completely wiped out in less than six months.

There is another feature to which we call particular attention. The daily expenditures from the commencement of the war up to July, amounted to about $800,000 a day instead of upwards of $3,000,000, as represented by the Rebel sympathisers. It must be borne in mind also, that during this time we have built up an immense Navy, now numbering, in use and building, 381 vessels of all kinds, with 3092 guns and a tonnage of 310,483 tons. We have provided arms and equipments for nearly a million of men with all the transportation, equipments, &c., so that the expenses hereafter will be greatly lessened in proportion to what they were during the first eighteen months of the war.

Whatever may be said of extravagance and swindling contractors, at the commencement, no country on the face of the globe ever procured so much war material, and carried on a war of such magnitude for the same length of time at so small a cost.

HUGHES'S INVITATION TO THE REBELS A FAILURE.

Our readers will recollect that in that celebrated correspondence between Mr. F. W. Hughes and Secretary Seward in relation to the former's State Address, Mr. Hughes distinctly declared that there were over three hundred thousand persons in Pennsylvania who thought as he did, and at least a million in the Northern States. *This was a direct invitation to the Rebels to invade the North*, and their whole policy was changed from a defensive to an aggressive movement, immediately after the promulgation of that correspondence. Thank God, the whole project has failed, through the exertions of our patriotic Governor, and the loyalty of the people who rallied almost *en masse* to the support of the Government in its hour of peril. It is stated that only *six* persons joined the Rebels from that section of Pennsylvania, which shows how grossly Mr. Hughes has libelled the people of Pennsylvania in that correspondence. There would have been great rejoicing in the State, if Frank had been one of the six, for he is evidently out of place in the loyal North. "Niggerdom" is the only place that will suit Frank.

The cost however to the tax-payers of the State, to prevent this raid, will foot up *several hundred thousand dollars.* So much for the conduct of Rebel sympathizers in our midst.

A TREASON TRIAL.—Some time ago Mr. Samuel Scott of our Borough, in the course of a conversation with several persons, among whom was Mr. Thompson Vaughn, said that if he were drafted and sent South, that he would fight for the South, &c. Mr. Vaughn replied, that he must be a traitor. The remark of Scott was a subject of conversation among the people and he concluded in order to intimidate, that he would prosecute Vaughn for slander, which he did. The case was submitted to arbitration on Tuesday last and it was proved by several witnesses that Scott did make the declaration that "if he were drafted and sent South, he would fight for the South." The counsel for the complainant were compelled to abandon the prosecution, and Samuel Scott, who now stands before the community convicted with uttering traitorous language, had to fork over the costs. The people have got their blood up and traitors in our midst must keep quiet or turn their faces Southward. See report of the case in another column.

A FRIEND sends us the following. It is to the point:

If there is one corner in the nether world hotter than another, and specially reserved to roast the traitors of this,—we believe it will be set apart with an extra sprinkling of brimstone, for the miserable *party* leaders who are now gulling and deceiving the ignorant masses to sell their country.

Important Reminiscences of the Past.

HEED THEM NOW.

"Times that try Men's Souls."

It is well remarked by the Lewisburg *Chronicle*, that "during the dark days of the War for liberty in 1780—when traitors or cowards frustrated campaigns, when disease and vice wasted our armies, when Generals quarreled, speculators flourished, and soldiers suffered, when Congress was derided, and our credit and resources were exhausted—then it was that the faint-hearted despaired and the Tories "demanded a change of Administration," from WASHINGTON down to Town Clerk. They might have been honest, but we now know they were mistaken.

We suffered similar disasters in the War of 1812, when the Blue light Federalists attempted to "put a stop to JIM MADISON'S War," by running De Witt Clinton for President. But they failed.

The Nullifiers, when JACKSON, by the strong arm of Power, crushed out their heresy, sought in vain to defeat him at the next Election. And now they resort to arms!

The great majority of the Democratic party in our State, we doubt not, are loyal, well-meaning men. But for some of their WOULD-BE LEADERS, we can have no such charity. We wish we could—for we hold that a "united North" would soon end the struggle. Frank Hughes fighting the Administration at the North, and John Hughes doing the same thing at the South, is a co-operation which every one must see is really aiding Secessionism.

Hughes and his followers now say:

—"*we hold an entire change of administration to be imperatively demanded.*"

Now, Abraham Lincoln is the head of the "Administration." Jeff. Davis is striving by ball and bayonet, to get Lincoln's seat. That would in a short time effect "an entire change of administration." As no one but Davis demands the White House, what can Hughes & Co. mean unless it is that they are aiding Davis through the ballot-box? The masses do not mean this, if the leaders do.

It is not claimed that Barr or Slenker can take Lincoln's seat even if elected to State Clerkships that have no influence on National affairs. It is two years to the Presidential election—and a year before the next chosen Congressmen and U. S. Senators take their seats. Ere that time, the War should be terminated.

To "a change of administration" as required by the "Constitution as it is" no Union man objects. But how is it to be done until then?

The only effect of the defeat of the Union Party in Pennsylvania, would be to injure the Union Cause. Although not so intended by those who deposit them, yet every vote cast for the anti-Administration Candidates will be looked upon, in Europe and at the South, as AGAINST the Union, *or in favor of some degrading compromise that shall reduce the Free North to the level of the South or of Mexico.*

"Thus Saith the Lord, I offer Thee Three Things."

In poisonous dens, where traitors hide
Like bats that fear the day,
While all the land our charters claim
Is sweating blood and breathing flame,
Dead to their country's woe and shame,
The recreants whisper "stay!"

In peaceful homes where patriot fires
On Love's own altars glow,
The mother hides her trembling fear,
The wife, the sister checks a tear,
To breath the parting word of cheer:
"Soldier of Freedom, Go!"

In halls where Luxury lies at ease,
And Mammon keeps his state,
Where flatterers fawn and menials crouch,
The dreamer, startled from his couch,
Wrings a few counters from his pouch,
And murmurs faintly, "Wait!"

In weary camps, on trampled plains
That ring with fife and drum,
The battling host, whose harness gleams
Along the crimson-flowing streams,
Calls, like a warning voice in dreams,
"We want you, Brother! Come!"

Choose ye whose bidding ye will do—
To go, to wait, to stay!
Sons of Freedom-loving town,
Heirs of the Fathers' old renown,
The servile yoke, the civic crown
Await our choice to-day!

The stake is laid! O, gallant youth
With yet unsilvered brow,
If Heaven should lose and Hell should win,
On whom shall lie the mortal sin,
Whose record is, "it might have been?"
God calls you—answer NOW.

O. W. HOLMES.

Letters from our Volunteers.

From the 127 Regiment, P. V.

CAMP BOAS, NEAR CHAIN BRIDGE, Sept. 15, 1862.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—Being desirous of informing the friends of company K, Captain William Fox, 127th regiment, Penna. Volunteers, through the medium of your invaluable paper, of our whereabouts, &c., I have taken the liberty to address you, hoping that you may find space in your crowded columns. Our present location is about one quarter of a mile from the Chain Bridge, immediately under the guns of Fort Ethan Allen, one of the best constructed forts defending Washington. It mounts twenty-five guns, and is manned by the Fourth New York Artillery. The 127th regiment P. V. holds a very responsible position, and in case of an attack would assist in garrisoning Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy.

Our company (K) has been detailed to support a section of the celebrated Peirpont Battery, commanded by Lieut. O'Leary. The men of Leary's command are very communicative in regard to the recent battles they were in; which makes it very pleasant for our boys. One of them told me that in the battle near Port Republic, he seen five hundred dead rebels piled in one heap. He said it was a sight that he never desired to see again.—We, as supporters of the battery, are exempted from all regimental guard and picket duties. The distance from our regiment to our present camp is about six hundred yards, in a beautiful grove. We are perfectly delighted with the change, and enjoy soldiering more every day.—We are supplied with plenty of good and wholesome food, and with an abundance of spring water. On Saturday last a week, Commissioners Thomas and Althouse were here and paid us our bounty, amounting to twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars, seventeen hundred and fifty-five of which was returned to old Schuylkill to be distributed among the respective friends and relatives of the company. Our officers are well liked, and to give you an idea how highly the men esteem Capt. Fox, I need only state that in less than three hours we collected a sufficient sum of money to purchase him a uniform, sword, sash, belt and shoulder straps, the whole amounting to seventy-one dollars and fifty cents. It was presented to the captain in an eloquent and patriotic speech by our accomplished Lieut. Colonel H. C. Alleman. All day long there is heavy cannonading in the direction of Harper's Ferry, which would suggest the idea that a great battle is being fought there. But as I have written more than I intended, I must close. Meanwhile I hope to remain

Truly yours, FAVORITE.

From the 55th Reg., P. V., Col. White.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Sept. 9th, 1862.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—Since my last letter, shortly after our arrival at this place, death has made many places in the ranks here vacant. There has been at times as high as five buried in a single day. The 55th heretofore so fortunate in this respect, has also humbly bowed in sadness and mourning for its lamented dead. Lieut. J. G. Hughes, of Co. B, Capt. Shearer, died in the hospital at Hilton Head, after a lingering illness, most of which was at Edisto. Joy filled the breasts of all when told that the Lieut. was recovering fast. But more poignant was the blow when intelligence came that he was dead. He was a man who was truly loved and respected by all who knew him; but for that greater in the mourning that he is no more. His place will be hard to fill.—After Rogers, of Co. C, Capt. Bennett, died in the general hospital in Beaufort. Mr. Rogers was enlisted from Schuylkill County. He worked last at his trade—shoemaking—I believe, at New Mines. He was a good soldier, and was generally respected by his fellow-soldiers, and can be classed as one of those who laid down his life in defence of his adopted country. Five others belonging to the different companies of the regiment, have all so sacrificed their lives for the honor of their beloved land. One, a sergeant of Co. E, was accidently drowned while crossing a stream in a small boat, or dug out, in pursuance of his duty on picket.

We have in this place a very small specimen of secesh, being not much more than a yard high; but he has the true ring of southern chivalry. He can swear like a trooper, and boasts of having already put to the knife two or three niggers. He is a perfect terror to all the little nigs in the vicinity, who he terrifies by threats so terrible as to cower the stoutest hearts. This specimen of the gentlemanly south was brought from Florida.

General Brannan has gone from here to Hilton Head to take command of the Department of the South in place of General Hunter, who has been called to Washington, it is understood, to be assigned a command there. His nigger regiment has been disbanded, much to the gratification of the troops in this department. Gen. Brannan is a man who is universally beloved by all the troops in the south, and his assuming the command in place of Hunter is hailed with much rejoicing.

The extreme heat here is, I think, nearly past; as is also the unhealthy season. There is still some talk of going to Virginia, but it is my opinion, that it is only the promptings of a desire to go there. For my part I do not think that we will get to go, nor do I think it would be quite just to take us north such a short time before the cold sets in after enduring the terrible heat of a southern summer. It would be death to many who have just escaped it. The mercury in the thermometer has been up among the hundreds quite frequently. The JOURNAL reaches us very irregular. I sometimes receive two or three papers at a time. The 9th came first, then the 2nd and the 16th, and the day after that of the 23d. I, like many others of your correspondents, can attribute it to nothing else but the carelessness of the post masters.

We have alligators in our swamps here who have no conscientious scruples about coming out of their native element and taking excursions overland. Some say they emigrate to other swamps. We caught one the other day out of a barrel which had been sunk into the ground for holding water. He had probably gone there to catch a few frogs that were in it, and did not know how to get out again. Your humble correspondent thinking at first, it was a huge bull-frog, had an idea to catch it for a tit bit, but upon second thought concluded to take a second sight at the gentlemen before venturing to become so familiar as to embrace him. The mosquitoes and gnats still remain with us in considerable numbers.

A short time ago five men were killed and thirty-two taken prisoners out of a company of the 3d N. H. regiment, on picket on Pinckney Island. The Lieut. in command had been informed of the advance of the rebels, but treated it with derision, but almost the same moment their glittering bayonets were pointed at him through the window. He refused a demand to surrender, when he was pierced by seven balls.

Yours respectfully, J. S. B.

Muster-Roll of Co. H, 129th Reg., P. V.

Captain—JOHN A. DEVERS.
1st Lieut.—WILLIAM LERCH.
2d Lieut.—EDWARD WEATLEY.
1st Sergeant—John B. Steel.
2d do. John Woolley.
3d do. George Minnes.
4th do. Samuel H. Erigood.
5th do. William Quoirt.
1st Corporal—John Elliott.
2d do. William Webster.
3d do. Jabez Woolley.
4th do. William Bracefield.
5th do. James Martin.
6th do. James Walsh.
7th do. George H. Lerch.
8th do. Martin Tempest.
Musicians—Charles May, Cyrus A. Schucker

PRIVATES.

Ash Samuel	Lime James
Andrews John	Lime Isaiah
Broughall William	Lambert Enoch
Bracy George	Lewis David
Bucher Franklin	Lerch Henry
Barr George W	Mullin John
Bowman Henry	McCabe John
Brown John W	McCabe Joseph
Bumbersbach Peter	McCord John B
Connor Edward	Major John
Connor James	Neff Isaac
Crawley James	Olliver Tobias
Davis William	Ossman William H
Delong Elias	Payne George H
Davis Griffith	Roe Thomas
Dougee John W	Robbins James
Eck Charles	Roe John
Ford Oswell	Richard John
Freed George	Reed Robert
Gorges Lewis H	Sneden David
Grove William	Smith John W
Hain Peter	Sudden William
Howard David	Sheener Richard H
Hans Wellington P	Spang William
Haslem John	Uhler Simon
Holloway Joseph	Vemont Charles
Jones Joseph	Wertley Jacob H
Less Eli	

Muster Roll of Co. A, 129th Reg., P. V.

Captain—GEORGE J. LAWRENCE.
1st Lieut.—WILLIAM W. CLEMENS.
2nd Lieut—SAMUEL RICHARDS.
1st Sergeant—John S. Silver.
2d do John Haskins.
3d do. John M. Heilner.
4th do Charles F. Falls.
5th do William E. Kline.
1st Corporal—John Mathews.
2d do Albert W. Sterner.
3d do William Dier.
4th do Geo. W. Wythes.
5th do Joseph Smith.
6th do George Spencer.
7th do Joseph Forney.
8th do Jacob Zimmerman.
**Drummer*—Richard K. Lotan.
**Fifer*—Samuel Achenbach.
Wagoner—Peter D. Eby.
Company Clerk—Theodore P. Thayer.

PRIVATES:

Ault Mathias	Landerman Henry
Allan Samuel	Miller Elias
Alexander John	Miller John
Adams Richard	Millington Thomas
Allan John	Mohan Michael
Bannan William	Miller Henry
Brennan James	McCormick Barney
Bright Daniel R	Morgan Thomas
Bright Harrison	Nicholas John
Burger Jacob	Owens Thomas
Constantine Charles	O'Neal James
Confire Samuel	Parry Henry
Cloppier Peter	Parry John
Clouser Simon	Robinson William
Davis Wm L	Rooney Patrick
Davis Abel	Robins John
Evans David	Robins William
Edwards Lewis	Robins Henry S
Forney Edward	Rosbrig Charles H
Forney Henry	Robins Newsome B.
Groom Samuel	Schopp William
Heckman Jeremiah	Sutton John
Harris Stephen	Seltzer Albert
Heckman Warner	Spoonsler William
Hesser John W	Sweeney William
Hughes Patrick	Tauner Albert
Howells Rosser	Taylor John
Holman John	†Taylor Henry C
Heisler Joseph	Williams Wm J
Howells Wm H	Wythes James
Humphries Benj	Wythes Thos H
James Thomas	Webb Edwin
Jenkins Byron A	Weiser James M
Jones John M	Welsh Peter
Jones William J	Williams Wm L
Jones William D	Weiser George W
Ladenburg Lewis	Williams Thomas M
Lyons Wm	Hoffenden George
Laramy Charles	Youse Jacob
Lee George	Zimmerman John P
Lyons Mark	

*Promoted to Principal musicians.
†Promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, September 20, 1862.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is, 44,255 17—by Canal, 28,290 00—for the week, 72,545 17 tons against 52,464 for the corresponding week last year.

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

	1861. Week.	1861. Total.	1862. Week	1862. Total.	Inc. & Dec.
P. & R. R. R.	23,214	1,153,321	44,256	1,513,099	359,778
Schuyl. Canal	29,250	791,178	28,290	665,582	d125,596
L. Val. R. R.	15,390	569,518	20,914	631,347	61,829
Lehigh Canal	27,644	658,030		216,256	d441,774
Scranton South	16,316	608,088	14,536	535,601	d 72,487
Do. North	4,421	174,673	7,497	228,417	53,744
Penn. Coal Co	20,362	432,407	28,391	341,489	d 90,918
Del & Hud Co	25,612	501,448	28,950	337,101	d164,347
Wyoming So.		138,003		274,951	136,948
" North		35,136		34,427	1,291
Broad Top	7,758	177,080	6,132	228,176	51,096
Shamokin	7,308	148,234	8,320	163,665	15,431
Treverton	1,210	32,474	962	45,481	13,007
Sh. Mt. H. T.	1,562	54,699	2,633	66,372	11,673
Lykens Val"	1,449	56,027	2,558	49,156	d 6,871
	181,616	5,529,310	202,439	5,333,120	
		5,333,120	181,616		
		196,190	20,823		

Showing an increase over last year's shipments for the corresponding week of 20,823 tons.—Nearly the whole increase comes from Schuylkill County.

We have no change to note in the Coal trade this week.

We understand that the Engineers are now engaged in permanently locating the Schuylkill Haven and Lehigh Railroad. The route has been found much more favorable than at first anticipated. In about two weeks the location will be completed, and will be ready to let in about five weeks.

The present stockholders of the Mine Hill Railroad Company will take a large portion of the stock, and the Company, no doubt, will soon afford an opportunity to the landholders and citizens of Schuylkill County also to subscribe to its stock, which ought to be liberally taken by our citizens. They will receive 6 per cent. for their money while the road is building, and are guaranteed 8 per cent. dividends by a responsible Company as soon as the road is completed. Our citizens ought to be directly interested in at least one avenue leading to market.

The Coal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19, 1862.

Schuylkill White Ash Lump Steamboat and Broken at	$4 95@5 00
Egg and Stove,	4 90@5 00
Red Ash,	5 00@5 10
Lehigh Coal, all kinds,	4 95@5 10
By retail—Schuylkill,	5 50@6 00
" Lehigh,	5 50@6 00

NEW YORK, September 18.—The demand for Foreign is fair, and the market is firm; sales of 490 tons Lancashire Steam at $5; 775 tons Scotch Splinth, part at $5 75, cash; 800 tons Welsh and Newcastle Steam, and 550 tons Liverpool Orrel on private terms. Domestic is in good demand, and firm at $5 50 a $6 50 per ton.—*Tribune.*

BOSTON, September 18.—The receipts of Picton and Sydney were mostly disposed of previous to arrival. Prices range from $5 50@$6 ℔ ton, at which the last cargo sales were made. In Anthracite steady retail sales at $7@$7 50 ℔ ton.—*Courier.*

Coal Freights from Port Richmond.

To Portland	$2 30	Bridgeport,	1 90
Boston,	2 32	Rhode Island	2 00
Salem,	2 32	New York,	1 20
Portsmouth,	2 40	Alexandria,	2 00
N. Bedford	2 00	Ft. Monroe,	2 25
Newport	1 90	Norwich,	2 00
N. Haven	1 85	Newark,	1 25
Washington,	2 00	Norfolk	2 00
Hartford,	2 20	New London,	1 90
Pensacola,	5 51	Taunton,	2 05
Troy,	1 45	Newburyport,	2 40
Pawtucket,	2 00	Albany,	1 30
Key West,	4 75	Philadelphia,	20
Dighton,	2 05	Hilton Head,	4 00
Stonington,	1 75	Roxbury,	2 50
Derby,	2 00	Aymesburypoint,	2 75
Port Royal,	5 00	Fall River,	2 00
Newbern	4 00	Fair Haven,	2 05
Augusta,	2 37	Gloucester,	2 43
Annapolis,	2 25	Danverspoint,	2 45
Hampton Roads	2 75	Johns, N. B.,	2 00

206 vessels and boats 66 arrived for the week.

Freights From Elizabethport.

To Boston,	1 75	Derby,	1 15
Salem	1 75	New London,	95
Newburyport,	1 75	Bridgeport,	85
Portland,	1 75	Albany,	70
Providence,	1 15	Troy,	75
Fall River,	1 05	Hudson,	70
Newport,	1 05	Poughkeepsie,	60
Taunton,	1 30	Yonkers,	60
Pawtucket,	1 25	New Haven,	65
Norwich,	1 05	Hartford,	1 70
New York,	40	Middleton,	1 25

Tare or Wastage to be allowed on Coal when Re-weighed at the place of Delivery.

When re-weighed on the Dock,	ONE PER CENT.
When re-weighed away from the Dock,	TWO " "

On Bill Lading Weight.

When the Coal falls short over the above *wastage*, the vessel to be *responsible* for the deficit in the cargo.

The expense of re-weighing is to be paid, in all cases, by the *consignee.*

April 5, '62. 14-1y*

Schuylkill Coal Trade for 1862.

Quantity of Coal sent by Railroad and Canal for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	Railroad.	Canal.
From Port Carbon,	14,714 11	8,000 00
Pottsville,	500 14	2,016 00
Schuylkill Haven,	20,051 15	17,397 00
Auburn,	3,391 14	877 00
Port Clinton,	5,597 03	
Total for week,	44,255 17	28,290 00
Previously this year,	1,468,843 11	637,292 09
Total,	1,513,099 08	665,582 09
To same time last year,	1,153,321 03	791,177 12
Increase so far,	359,778 05	
Decrease,		125,595 03

Schuylkill County Railroads 1862:

The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Railroads in Schuylkill County, for week ending on Thursday evening last:

		Week.	Total.
Mine Hill & S. Haven R. R.,		39,306 11	1,149,092 00
Mt. Carbon	"	2,333 05	63,676 07
Schuylkill Valley	"	6,898 14	176,405 04
Mill Creek	"	12,679 02	456,157 15
Little Schuylkill	"		156,008 16
Mahanoy & Broad Mt.,	"	4,897 02	15,653 14

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1862.

Amount transported during the last month:

	Month.	Total.
Union Canal Railroad,	23,523 06	121,671 00
Swatara Railroad,	2,889 13	10,654 08

Lehigh Valley R. R. for 1862.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	Week.	Total.
Hazleton, (A. Pardee & Co.)	6,061 08	107,208 09
E. Sugar Loaf, (Packer & Co.)	4,136 12	83,118 03
Council Ridge, (Sharpe, L. & Co.)	2,686 04	55,515 01
Mount Pleasant,	350 15	4,585 16
Spring Mt., (Chas. Hampshire.)	2,547 09	60,006 09
Coleraine, (Ratcliff & Johnson.)	883 15	24,847 09
Beaver Meadow,	68 13	147 06
N. Y. & Lehigh, (Taggart & Son.)	1,365 00	26,881 10
N. Sp. Mt., (J. B. McCreary & Co)	3,560 00	82,871 14
S. Sp. Mt., (Dolbin & Co.		845 17
Jeddo Mines,	2,554 16	63,978 03
Harleigh,	1,748 16	41,253 04
German Penna.,	1,996 11	26,573 13
Ebervale,	1,053 15	21,712 18
Millersville,	1,221 09	22,062 01
Other Shippers,		753 05
Total,	29,913 19	631,346 19
Same time last year,	15,390 08	568,517 18
Increase.	14,523 11	62,829 01

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

100 BBLS. Winter Bleached Oil, at
Sept. 20, '62] STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

300 BBLS. first quality non-explosive Coal Oil, warranted to burn free of smoke or smell, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.
Sept. 20, '62.

150 BBLS. Mecca and Common Lubricating Oils, at
Sept. 20, '62. STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

INDIA RUBBER BLANKETS.
A FRESH SUPPLY just received and for sale by B. BANNAN.
Sept. 20, '62.

GUM BLANKETS.
JUST RECEIVED, by
Sept. 20, '62.] STICHTER & THOMPSON.

100 BBLS. Rosendale Cement and Plaster, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.
Sept. 20, '62.

WAR! WAR!
CAMP KNIVES—Knife, Fork and Spoon, combined, at
Sept. 20, '62. STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

FINE Assortment of Flower Baskets, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.
Sept. 20, '62.

APPLE PARERS.
TURN-TABLE Apple Parers—will pare 30 apples per minute—a capital family article, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.
Sept. 20, '62.

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at St. Clair, Sept. 17, 1862:

Bradbury Thos ship	Fitler Erhert	Meta Geo
Blaney Wm ship	Guilfoy Patrick	Marlow Hannah
Brennin Chas	Gery Saml ship	Matthews Jane
Byrnes M ship	Habict Wm	Martin Thos
Chambers Henry	Howl Thos H	Marken Jas
Chase Benj	Higgins Margaret	Orms Catharine
Cooper Wm	Higgins Wm	Rythack Rosser ship
Cook Danl	Jones Eustace 2	Tighe Ned
Dillman Jas ship	Jones David 2 ship	Tees Abram
Davis David	Jennings John	Stevens Wm
Davis Ebenezer	Jones David Mrs	Sterner Wm
Duffey Owen 2	James Edw	Schwarz John
Duffey Wm 2	Laney Jas	Shad Adam Jos
Donnelly Mary	Lee John	Scully Michael
Evans John ship		

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say advertised. One cent additional will be charged for any of the above letters taken from this office.
SAMUEL MATEER, P. M.
Sept. 30, '62. 38-1t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIA RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS.
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, at low rates. No soldier should go without one, to protect himself from the wet. For sale by
Aug. 9, '62] B. BANNAN

TO COAL MINERS.—7-8 to 1 1-8 Square and Octagon AMERICAN CAST STEEL at 10 cents per lb. Scrap Iron and Metals taken in exchange. For sale by
ALEX. PURVES,
N. E. cor. South and Penn, and 17 South st.,
PHILAD'A
Aug. 9, '62. 32-2m

FERROGRAPH CARDS DE VISITE PICTURES.
NOW is the time to fill your Albums with pictures that are IMPERISHABLE.
In consequence of the scarcity of small change, I will sell my Ferrograph Cards de Visite pictures,
SIXTEEN FOR ONE DOLLAR,
and send by mail, postpaid. Sample copies will be sent postpaid, on receipt of ten cents each. Catalogues, embracing about 50 of the most distinguished and popular persons of the day, will be sent on application.
JOHN DAINTY,
723 Sansom St., Philadelphia.
The above Ferrographs are for sale at BANNAN'S Book Store, Pottsville.
Sept. 6, '62. 36-1m

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY R. R.
Passenger Train—Reduction of Fares.
TICKETS between Pottsville and the following points will be sold at the Reading Railroad office, at the rates stated:

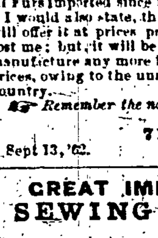
Bet. Pottsville & Pt. Carbon,	12 tickets for	$1
" " " Belmont, Cumbola and Heebner's,	8	"
" " " New Phila. & Lick Run,	6	"
" " " Middleport, Milford, Patterson & Brockville,	5	"
" " " Tunnel and Tuscarora,	4	"

These Tickets are sold only at the Pottsville Office.—Higher fares charged if paid in the cars.
E. H. WHEELER, General Agent.
Pottsville, Sept 13th, 1862. 37-2m

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
WEST PENN SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA.
Designed to supply a great want in American Education, to wit: Thorough Collegiate Training for the practice of MINE ENGINEERING, CIVIL ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, ANALYTICAL and INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY, METALLURGY, and ARCHITECTURE.
The facilities for professional education afforded by the College will compare favorably with those of the best Polytechnic Institutions of Europe; and our 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 may be obtained by addressing ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D., President of Faculty.
Sept. 13, '62. 37-2m

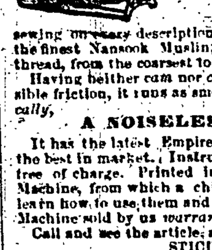
SCHUYLKILL SPOKE AND HANDLE FACTORY.
PATENT TURNED MINERS' PICK HANDLES.
MUD
SPOKES,
AXE-HANDLES,
HATCHET HANDLES, &C.
Full stock on hand, at
GEO. BRIGHT & CO.'S,
POTTSVILLE, PA.
Sept. 6, '62.

FANCY FURS! FANCY FURS!



JOHN FAREIRA, No. 718 ARCH Street, *below Eighth, South Side*, PHILADELPHIA, Importer and Manufacturer of, and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's Wear.
I desire to say to my friends of Schuylkill, and the surrounding counties, that I have *now in store*, one of the *largest* and *most beautiful assortments* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's Wear, that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.
My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange*, and the new duty imposed on all Furs imported since the first of August.
I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but it will be impossible for me to import and manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the country.
Remember the name, number and street—
JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street, PHILAD'A.
Sept 13, '62. 37-5m

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN SEWING MACHINES.



The Machine for the times, is the EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE, constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, and possessing many rare and valuable improvements. It has been examined, and pronounced to be simplicity and perfection combined.
It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will *neither rip nor ravel*, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.
Having neither *cam* nor *cog wheel*, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is *emphatically*,
A NOISELESS MACHINE.
It has the latest Empire Shuttle attached, which is the best in market. Instructions given to purchasers, free of charge. Printed instructions accompany each Machine, from which a child of ten years may readily learn how to use them and keep them in order. Every Machine sold by us *warranted.*
Call and see the article, at
STICHTER & THOMPSON'S
Hardware and Iron Store,
Corner Centre and Market sts., Pottsville.
Aug. 2, '62.

600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS,
TO SELL LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.
From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.
Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.
It is not only a County Map, but it is also a
COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP
of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving
EVERY RAILROAD STATION
and distances between.
Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold, and refund the money.
Send for $1 worth to try.
Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.
WANTED—A smart man, as Wholesale Agent for our Maps in every State, Canada, England, and California.—A fortune may be made with a small capital.
J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.
The War Department uses our Map of Virginia and Maryland, on which are marked Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run Mountains, Falls Church, all the fords on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland and Virginia, or money refunded.
Price 25 cents.
From the Tribune, Aug. 2.
MAP OF VIRGINIA.—We have received from J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway, New York, a copy of his Map of Virginia, corrected up to 1862, from surveys by Capt. Powell, of U. S. Topographical Engineers. The Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*
Sept. 13, '62. 37-3t

Postscript.

Saturday, September 20, 1862.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

The Penna. militia have been forwarded to Hagerstown, where Gov. Curtin has arrived and taken command of them—so says the Phila. *North American.*

There was no further fighting in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, on Thursday, but most probably renewed yesterday.

The battles of Tuesday and Wednesday were truly terrific—the field alternately won by the opposing forces.

Our loss is stated at upwards of 10,000, that of the rebels about the same. We took several thousand prisoners.

The following, among others of our officers, were killed or wounded:

Gen. Hooker, shot in the foot.
Gen. Hartsuff, wounded.
Col. Childs, 4th Penna. Cavalry, killed.
Col. McNeil, of the Penna. Bucktails, and Lieut. Allison, killed.
Gen. Mansfield, killed.
Gen. Reno, killed in the battle on Sunday at the pass of the Blue Ridge.

Of the rebels, Gen. Longstreet is wounded and a prisoner in our hands. Gen. Garland, killed; and Gen. Lee reported wounded.

The loss in the 96th Regt. in killed and wounded, during this engagement in the battles at Blue Ridge, on Sunday, is less than 100. Several letters were received here to that effect, yesterday.

In the event of a successful retreat of the rebels across the Potomac, it is supposed they will make a stand at Winchester, and make this the base of their future operations.

It is now ascertained that there were surrendered at Harper's Ferry, 11,583 troops and fifty pieces of artillery.

Dreadful Accident at Pittsburg—Eighty Persons Killed.

The Arsenal was blown up on Wednesday last, and about eighty persons were killed, and a great many wounded.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Glorious News from the Army—The Rebels flying into Virginia—Official despatch from General McClellan—Pennsylvania and Maryland safe.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC
Sept. 19, 10.30 A. M.

TO MAJOR GEN. W. H. HALLECK:—Pleasanton is driving the enemy across the river. Our Victory is complete.—The enemy is driven back into Virginia. Pennsylvania and Maryland are now safe. Signed,
G. B. McClellan,
Major General.

WAR ITEMS.

CAMP DOUGLAS, at Chicago, is now cleaned out of rebel prisoners. There were at one time, in the camp over eleven thousand.

GEN. McDOWELL has written a letter to the President, in which he demands a court of inquiry into his conduct during the recent battle.

ILLINOIS TROOPS.—The Illinois troops are beginning to move forward. Fifteen regiments are either on the way or under marching orders to the seat of war.

A PLAN has been submitted in the rebel Congress for simplifying the obtaining of letters of marque, to render privateering more efficient.

GEN. POPE'S Department comprises the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and the territories of Dacotah and Nebraska. His headquarters are to be at St. Paul, Minnesota.

GEN. STONEMAN has been assigned to the command of the division lately under the command of the lamented Kearney. General Sedgwick has been assigned to the army corps of Gen. Banks.

ABOUT two thousand paroled Union prisoners reached Fortress Monroe on Saturday. The rebels take the height, color of hair, eyes, and complexion of all prisoners whom they parole.

THE Confiscation act is about being carried into execution in Mississippi, so far as the military seizure is concerned. Property valued at $50,000,000 will be thus confiscated.

A MAN OF EXPEDIENTS.—A body of our forces under Col. J. W. Bissell, who cut the steamboat canal around Island Ten, not long since caught a rebel guerilla plying his murderous vocation. Not having a rope on the spot, the Colonel ordered a piece of telegraph wire around his neck and then left him to swing.

GEN. POPE stopped at Chicago on the 12th inst., on his way to St. Paul. In the evening he was serenaded. In his remarks he said he was sorry he ever left the west; that he was glad to return to his native State. He also said that the impression that there was a bitterness of feeling between General Sigel and himself was false.

DRAFT POSTPONED TO THE 25TH.—Gov. Curtin has postponed the draft until the 25th inst. This will be the latest period for volunteering. At that time it must be made to reinforce the army in the field, which has been greatly exhausted by the terrible conflicts which have raged within the last three weeks. Under these circumstances it is important that the draft should not be postponed any longer.

WHY THEY DON'T PROSPER.—George Mason, the first Democratic United States Senator from Virginia, and one of the most honored citizens of that State, declared that—

"Slavery discourages arts and manufactures. The poor despise labor when performed by slaves. They (slaves) prevent the immigration of whites, who really enrich and strengthen a country.—They produce the most pernicious effect on manners. Every master of slaves is born a petty tyrant. *They bring the judgment of Heaven on a country.* As nations can not be rewarded or punished in the next world, they must be in this.—By an inevitable chain of causes and effect, Providence punishes national sins by national calamities."

A PROBLEM.—We have of loyal people, 20,000,000
Whites, Rebel States, 7,000,000.
Blacks, do do 4,000,000—11,000,000

These blacks, by their labors at home, enable the whites mostly to go or aid those who do go and fight: being at home, they check us, and count half our number. But these blacks would be our friends if they could. Now add these to the loyal whites, and it is 24,000,000
Leaving the rebels only 7,000,000

When we have 24 to 7, and 4 of ours at home, familiar with every path, there must be a change for the better.

The number of officers of the United States service who have been exchanged as prisoners of war, for prisoners taken in arms against the United States, up to August 27th, is two hundred and seventy-nine, including two brigadier generals, (Reynolds and McCall), eleven colonels, nine lieutenant-colonels, nineteen majors, ninety five captains, eighty-three first lieutenants, and second lieutenants. One hundred and thirteen confederate officers were exchanged for rank and file of the United States army.

HOW DO THE SOLDIERS VOTE?—The Democrats of Illinois made and voted for a new State Constitution—the Republicans against it. The soldiers in 37 regiments voted as follows:

Against Constitution,	10,161
For,	1,687
Republican majority,	8,474

And yet lying scoundrels who edit the locofoco pro-slavery sheets, say, "the soldiers are mostly Democrats!"

The Markets.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS (Wholesale Prices.)

Wheat Flour, extra family,	℔ barrel,	$6 00
do do extra,	do	5 75
do do superfine,	do	5 50
Rye Flour,	do	4 00
Wheat, prime white,	℔ bushel,	1 35
do prime red,	do	1 25
Soup Beans,	do	2 00
Dried Peaches, pared,	℔ pound,	10
do do unpared,	do	7
Dried Apples	do	6

Rye,	℔ bushel,	70	Butter, per pound	14@16
Corn,	do	70	Shoulders	6@7
Oats,	do	35	Hams,	9
Potatoes,	do	38	Lard,	9
Timothy Seed,		2 00	Beef, hind quarter ℔ lb	7
Clover Seed,		4 50	do fore quarter ℔ lb	5
Hay, per ton,		14 00@16 00	Plaster, ℔ ton,	$6 50
Eggs, dozen		11	Salt, ℔ sack,	1 50

POTTSVILLE PRODUCE MARKETS. (Retail Prices.)

FLOUR, &c.—Extra Family Flour, $6 50; extra do., $6 25; superfine do., $6 00 ℔ bbl; Rye Flour at $4 75; Buckwheat Flour, $3 00 ℔ Hund.; Rye Chop, 90 cts.; Corn Meal, $1 00 and Middlings 60 cts. ℔ bush.

GRAIN.—Rye, $1 00 ℔ bush.; Corn 70 cts. do.; Oats, 50, cts. do.

MEATS.—Beef, 8@11 cts ℔ lb.; Mutton, 10@12 do.; Veal, 8@10 do.; Pork, 9@10 do.; Shoulders, 6@7 do.; Hams, 10 do.; Sausages, 11 do.; Lard, 10@11 do.

PROVISIONS.—Butter, 13 cts. ℔ lb; Cheese, 10 do.; Eggs 12 cts. ℔ doz.

SUGARS.—Sugar House, 9 cts. ℔ lb; Cuba, 10 do.; Porto Rico, 11; "B," 12 do.; "A," White, 14 do.; Crushed and Pulverized, 14 do.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—Apples, $1@$1 50 ℔ bushel; Potatoes, $1 do; Onions, 75 cts. ℔ peck; Cabbage, 2 to 4 cts. ℔ head.

NEARLY IN RICHMOND.

Courage! noble American men,
Patience, a little longer!
Every day of vexatious delay
Maketh our army stronger.

Soon shall we enter Richmond town!
Hark! 'tis the noise of the battle;
Losing the day and running away,
Traitorous hosts *skedaddle!*

Rapidly running, they scamper off,
Boasting, with lying swelling,
How they did beat, with little defeat,
General *George McClellan!*

Rebellion has ended its prosperous days;
The heart of the rebels is down low;
Just as we are, in East Tennessee,
Honor to *Parson Brownlow.*

Now, while we wait for Richmond town,
Rather than stand and do nothing,
Citizens, all! proceed to OAK HALL—
Purchase magnificent CLOTHING.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—This extensive establishment is directly on the Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

Persons from this part of the country in visiting the city, should aim to go there to purchase their CLOTHING! They can have a large assortment of styles and qualities to select from, and all the goods are made up good and strong, and sold at reasonable prices.

As we buy from first hands, and sell exclusively for Cash, we can sell to everybody cheap, for the buyer does not have to pay for losses incurred on somebody else through the Credit system. In one word—we guarantee to sell goods ten per cent. lower than old concerns that stand out for big profits. Our motto is "the nimble six pence is better than the slow shilling." Come and see for yourselves.

WANNAMAKER & BROWN,
(OAK HALL.)
S. E. Corner Sixth and Market sts., Philadelphia.
N. B.—MILITARY CLOTHING, ready-made, always on hand, to suit any part of the United States service, at far lower prices than when made to order.
Sept. 13, '62. 25 Jan 1 '63 inf

EXCELSIOR HAMS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, just received by E. A. BEATTY.
March 8, '62.