Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862.

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 SPRINGLE, for 3 years.
DAVID FOLEY, " 2 "

Coroner,
WILLIAM G. JOHNSON.

Director of the Poor,
EDWARD LEBENGOOD.

County Surveyor,
BENJAMIN DELONG.

Auditor,
ISRAEL APPLEGATE.

WANTED.—At this office, an active boy to sell the MINERS' JOURNAL in Pottsville and vicinity on Saturday.

OUR edition of the JOURNAL run short about fifty copies last week. We have struck off an extra edition this week.

THE Corn Exchange Association of Philadelphia has resolved to fill up its regiment at once, and repair the losses suffered at Shepardstown.

GEN. WADSWORTH, a gallant democratic soldier, now in service, has been nominated by the New York Republican State Convention for Governor.

WE invite the particular attention of the citizens of Cass Township, and the rebel leaders generally, to the Proclamation of President Lincoln against those who interfere with volunteering and drafting.

ANDERSON TROOP.—A few more active, intelligent young men will be accepted in the Anderson Troop, to fill it up to the maximum number of a full Regiment, by applying at this office.

THE Governors of the loyal States met on Wednesday, in Convention, at Altoona, at the call of the Governors of Ohio, Virginia and Pennsylvania. Business of great importance, connected with the war was the cause.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN was serenaded at Washington on Wednesday night, in honor of his Emancipation Proclamation. The President said,—"What I did I did after very full deliberation and under a very heavy and solemn sense of responsibility."

READ the letter from a prominent French Republican, on the manner of conducting the war with the Southern rebels, which will be found on our First Page. The French are accustomed to rebellions, and they know from experience, the best means that ought to be made use of in quelling them effectually, and in the shortest time.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Ashland as follows, in a postscript:

P. S.—How is that flag with "Democratic Headquarters" on managed now? Do they still take it in when "glorious" news arrives?

Have not paid any attention to it, but think that the "able-bodied" men who congregate there with their feet sticking up at the windows, would be found too lazy to take it in, except on extraordinary occasions.

CROWDED OUT.—Several muster rolls, and a copy of the official report of Gen. Nagle, of the killed and wounded of his command, in the battle of South Mountain and Antietam Bridge. A correct copy however, of the entire loss of the 48th Reg. in the late battles, will be found in another column. We will be indebted to officers of companies in the service, from this County, who have not already done so, to furnish us copies of their muster rolls, for publication.

BRECKINRIDGE EDITORS HEARKEN.—F. W. Hughes, the great Tycoon, has issued an edict to all the editors of Breckinridge papers in this State, commanding them to publish all the articles he sends them, under a penalty of having an assessment made upon them, to pay all expenses. Frank must have been installed as chief of the Knights of the Golden Circle, in place of Gen. Bickley. It is only such high dignitaries that issue such commands to the faithful.

GEN. BUELL'S ARMY.—We have seen a number of letters recently, from soldiers in Gen. Buell's army, which complain bitterly of their commanding officers. They declare that they are not permitted to do anything but guard rebel property, while the soldiers are on half allowance. Unless a change takes place soon, the men, he believes, will mutiny. This statement, which is corroborated from other sources, accounts for the reverses in Gen. Buell's department.

RIGHT.—The Secretary of the Navy has promptly dismissed Com. Preble from the Navy roll for permitting a vessel to enter the blockade at Mobile, through carelessness, or something worse.

If some of our Colonels and Generals, who kick rum and neglect their duties, were as promptly dismissed, there would not be so many surrenders and failures. The great curse of our army is drunken officers, whose example is followed by the soldiers. Two-thirds of our calamities since the war commenced can be traced to drunkenness.

MELANCHOLY PICTURES.—It is worth while to watch the countenances of the rebel sympathisers whenever the loyal soldiers of the Union either arrive or depart from our Borough. While the men, women and children are rejoicing, mingled with weeping, and urging them on in defence of their country, or welcoming them home, with bursts of enthusiasm, the rebel sympathisers feel bad and look savage; their countenances are suffused with a kind of ghastly smile, or an expression which would be produced by administering a dose of gall and wormwood. The poor, miserable devils can't help it. So marked has it become, that even the women and children are beginning to point the finger of shame at them. They had better keep out of the public thoroughfares, and sneak through the byways and alleys, and thus hide their faces from the public indignation. The honest masses are beginning to get their eyes opened to the real character of the rebel sympathisers, and they are openly declaring that they will support them no longer, particularly those who recently rallied to defend the State from invasion. No wonder they tried so hard to keep them at home. What honest, loyal patriot can sustain *such* leaders.

OUR NAVY.

Last week we gave a synopsis of the vessels built and building for the Navy. Since then we have received from a friend a copy of the Naval Register for 1860. At that time the American Navy consisted of the following number of vessels:

Our Navy in 1860.

	Guns.	Tonnage.
10 Ships of the Line,	872	27,031
7 Screw Frigates,	282	24,680
10 Frigates,	500	17,063
21 Sloops of War,	436	19,454
10 First Class Steam Sloops,	153	19,956
9 Second Class Steam Sloops,	45	8,291
9 Third Class Steamers,	36	4,258
3 Brigs,		763
3 Store Vessels,	167	1,347
5 Pennant, Store & Receiving Ships,		5,637
2 Steam Tenders,	4	690
89	2323	129,054

We republish the synopsis we gave last week of the vessels now in the Navy and building, all of which we believe, will be completed during this year:

Our Navy in 1862.

No.	Guns.	Tonnage.
13 Iron-clad Steamers,	125	11,701
40 Iron-clad Steamers building,	136	61,473
1 Steam War Steamer,	6	4,683
54	267	67,865
103 Side Wheel Steamers,	559	72,611
80 Screw Steamers,	340	41,793
6 Ships of Line,	504	16,199
4 Steam Frigates,	160	13,268
6 Frigates,	292	18,848
21 Ships,	228	17,784
25 Screw Sloops,	282	32,725
18 Sloops,	230	13,608
24 Barks,	103	9,437
20 Mortar Schooners,	56	4,655
12 Rams and Gunboats,	25	8,000
4 Brigs,	20	998
8 Schooners,	12	1,151
381 Vessels, carrying	3,098	375,070
89	2,321	129,054
292	775	196,016

The extraordinary increase in the Navy since the Rebellion has broken out, will astonish our readers. Such a remarkable increase of power in so short a period, is unexampled in the history of Nations.

The New Ironsides is, we believe, the most powerful Iron-clad War Steamer, now built, in the world. She is 1600 horse power, and her engines can be run up to 2000 horse power. Her armament is 14 guns, 11 inch bore, carrying 170 to 200 lbs. balls, including the rifled Parrot guns with several Dahlgren deck guns. The largest English Iron-clad steamer is only 1350 horse power, as the following extract will show. The extract will also show that she has but 5 Iron-clad Steamers afloat and 3 Floating Batteries, with 14 Steamers and 4 Floating Batteries building:

England's Iron-Clad Navy.

The following is a list of all the iron-cased ships and floating batteries, building or afloat:

IRON BUILT—(BUILDING.)

	Horse Power.	Speed in Knots.	
Achilles,	1,250	14.1	estimated
Agincourt,	1,350	14.3	"
Minotaur,	1,350	14.3	"
Northumberland,	1,250	14.3	"
Hector,	800	11.75	"
Valiant,	800	11.75	"
Prince Alb. t,	500	11.4	"
AFLOAT.			
Black Prince,	1,250	14.3	estimated
Warrior,	1,250	14.354	by trial
Defence,	600	11.356	"
Resistance,	600	12.231	do. with out stores
FLOATING BATTERIES.			
Erebus,	200	about 5.5	
Terror,	200	"	
Thunderbolt,	200	"	
WOOD BUILT—(BUILDING.)			
Caledonia,	1,000	12.4	"
Ocean,	1,000	12.4	"
Royal Alfred,	800	11.5	"
Royal Oak,	800	11.5	"
Favorite,	400	12.87	"
Enterprise,	160	9.50	"
CONVERTING.			
Royal Sovereign,	800	10.25	"
AFLOAT.			
Prince Consort,	1000	12.4	"
FLOATING BATTERIES.			
Etna,	200	about 6.0	
Glatton,	150	about 5.5	
Thunder,	150	"	
Trusty,	150	"	

Of the iron-built vessels, the Prince Albert and the three floating batteries are, or are to be, wholly cased with armor plating, the rest partially; of the wood-built, the Favorite and Enterprise are to be partially cased, the rest wholly. Only the Prince Albert and the Royal Sovereign are to be fitted with Coles' cupolas; the rest with masts.

The following extract from the *Scientific American* will give our readers some idea of the power and capacity of the Iron-clads now building in New York city and vicinity:

IRON-CLAD VESSELS BUILDING AT NEW YORK.

An immense iron-clad fleet is now in the course of construction in this port, and the most intense activity is being displayed to complete some of these vessels at an early date. At the Continental works of T. F. Rowland, Green Point, five turret ships are in progress, and one of these has been launched, and will soon be finished. They are called the *Passaic, Montauk, Katskill, Onondaga*, and *Puritan*. The latter will be 320 feet in length, with a beam of fifty feet. At Colwell and Co., Jersey City, the turret ship *Weehawken* is being rapidly pushed forward; and at the Delamater Iron Works, the *Dictator*—a double turret Ericsson 350 feet in length, with a beam exceeding 50 feet—is also being urged forward with great energy, there being about 1,000 men employed upon her.

Besides these seven armor turret vessels, ranging from 200 to 350 feet in length, now in different stages of progress, W. H. Webb is also about to commence the largest iron-clad war vessel yet designed. Her length will be 360 feet, beam 78 feet. She will be 7,000 tons, and have engines of 5,000 horse power. In addition to being furnished with two turrets, she will have a common gun deck, and her accommodations will be as ample for her crew as those of a wooden frigate. Her plates are to be 4½ inches thick, and she will be of light draft in proportion to her size, owing to her great breadth of beam. A small iron-clad is also being built at Jersey City for the defence of San Francisco harbor as a floating battery. She is being built in sections, which will be put together when she reaches her destination.

These vessels are all of the revolving-turret class, designed, we understand, by Captain Ericsson. The *Roanoke*, one of our wooden steam frigates, is now at the Novelty Works, having the remainder of her plates put on. She is of the *La Gloire* class, and will be a very efficient vessel, we believe. At the Dry-Dock Iron Works, Mr. S. W. Whitney's novel armor gunboat, the *Moodna*, is in a forward state. She will have two stationary gun turrets, and be propelled by two screws, driven by two pairs of powerful engines.

We have thus briefly enumerated no less than eleven armor war vessels now being built at this port for our navy. The smallest of these vessels will be a formidable war ship to encounter, but the three largest will be perfect leviathans, especially as they are to be armed with 15-inch Dahlgren guns—the largest in the world. They will all be capable of acting as rams also, but in this respect their efficiency will depend chiefly on their speed.

WHERE IS JOHN HUGHES?—This question is often asked. People are curious to know where the late Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, is—where abideth the "nephew of my uncle." A rebel prisoner belonging to North Carolina, who was taken in the recent battles, and who is now in Harrisburg, says he knows the entire family, and that all the male members are in the rebel army. He says that John Hughes has command of some artillery, and was in the late battles in Maryland. This settles the question as to the whereabouts of the late Democratic candidate for Congress in this District. It would be well for the country if the men here who sympathise with John Hughes had their *headquarters* with him, and not in Centre street.

THE GREAT SWINDLE OF 1844.

The voters of Schuylkill County have not forgotten the great swindle F. W. Hughes preached in 1844, in crying

POLK, DALLAS AND THE TARIFF OF 1844.

That was a great swindle—but that it was only a question of policy from a motive.—But the great swindle that F. W. Hughes is now engaged in, is of a hundred fold more importance than the swindle of 1844. It now strikes not only at the life of our soldiers in the field, but at the

LIFE OF THE NATION.

And why? Because Frank's brothers and nephews in North Carolina own hundreds of slaves, and he wants to go to the United States Senate to help the Souther slaveholders if elected.

Voters of Schuylkill County, will you suffer yourselves to be swindled out of your liberties, and the lives of your friends and neighbors sacrificed at the bidding of such a reckless and wicked demagogue? Recollect that it was his fault that you were swindled before. If you permit yourselves to be so grossly and shamefully swindled again, *it will be your own fault this time.* Mark that.

TO THE ELECTION OFFICERS—ILLEGAL VOTING.—The Government has decided that all persons who have heretofore voted illegally, without being naturalized, and who have used the naturalization papers of deceased persons, or may attempt to vote illegally, will be subject to draft. As a large number in this County have sworn that they never voted in order to obtain an exemption, the names of these persons will be furnished to the election officers, and it is their duty to furnish the names of all such persons who may attempt to vote to the Deputy United States Marshal for drafting.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.—Why don't the Government suppress this infamous sheet?—It is really doing the Union cause more injury than any dozen of the rebel sheets published South. It is notorious that its principal editor is a Virginian, and the rebel papers declare that this editor goes as far as he dare do in their favor. These papers also boast that if they conquer the North, there is at least *one* newspaper establishment in New York City that will not be destroyed.

HUGHES' CONSTITUTIONAL CELEBRATION.—The Constitutional meeting to be held in Philadelphia last week, at the call of Mr. Hughes, did not come off. A meeting was also called in Reading, but it was postponed, and of course, will not be held. Some of the people of this County who first supported him, are beginning to get their eyes open as to what Frank is at, and they often state that they are beginning to believe that he is half a traitor.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT RAPIDLY CHANGING.—We have heard a number of persons who, but a short time ago, were opposed to arming the blacks as soldiers, now openly declare themselves in favor of arming all the blacks that will enrol themselves, forming them in regiments under white officers, marching them into the rebel States, and calling upon all the States who will then be free, to join them. When the public is educated up to this policy the Rebellion will soon be ended. There are plenty of white officers who will take command of the black regiments.

LEBANON COUNTY.—The best and most prominent Democrats of Lebanon County, we understand, are opposed to taking up any but a Union ticket in that County. The mass are totally opposed to all partizan tickets; a few would-be traitors, who have but little influence, only are in favor of doing so. The consequence is that no partizan meeting or convention has been held in that County so far, and no conferees were appointed to meet the conferees appointed by the partizan Convention held in this County. Under these circumstances, it is stated that Myer Strouse was compelled to select three persons from that County to meet the conferees from this County to place him in nomination during the week. Of course he is *self-nominated*, and has received no nomination from authorized conferees from Lebanon County. This is rather a bad beginning for Mr. Strouse.

GEN. GEO. A. McCALL having permitted himself to be nominated by the Breckinridge party of the Seventh Penna. Congressional District, as its candidate for Congress, a number of the citizens of the District, who were instrumental in presenting to General McCall, a sword in testimony of his military service, have published a manifesto, setting forth that while participating in the late demonstration, they do not endorse him as a politician or party man, or as the organ of the political leaders who have labored to break down the Administration. That there may be no mistake as to their intent, they declare that they will not support him as a candidate for Congress, and urge and advise all loyal citizens of Chester county to stand firm to their principles, and to vote for the regularly nominated candidate of the Union Party.—They have done well. In these times none but unconditional Union men, no matter who they are, should be supported for public office.

GEN. BUELL.—We are glad to learn that the removal of Gen. Buell is now under consideration at Washington. Both officers and men are loud in their complaints of his inefficiency—all confidence seems to be lost, and of course, success under such circumstances can hardly be expected. The loyal people demand the prompt removal of all slow and incompetent commanders, who fail to perform their duty, and particularly those who have lost the confidence of the men whom they command. It is better that a dozen generals should fall, than that the country and the lives of our soldiers should be needlessly imperilled by incompetency. We are aware that we have scarcely any experienced Generals to take command of large forces, because there has been no occasion heretofore to enable them to obtain such experience, but we know from all past experience in the history of our country, that we have the men capable to meet any emergency, and as soon as one fails, remove him and try another, and it will not be long before the right man is found for the right place.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

This battle fought on Wednesday of last week, at Antietam Creek, Maryland, was one of the greatest of modern conflicts. About two hundred thousand men were engaged, and the battle raged from 5 o'clock in the morning, until dark. The roar of artillery and musketry was the most terrible ever heard on this continent. As yet the losses can only be estimated. Surgeon-Gen. Hammond thinks the whole number of the Union killed will be within 1,200, and judging from a careful inspection of lists of casualties and hospitals, he estimates the wounded at about 6,000. Maj. Davis, Assistant Inspector-Gen. says that he himself had caused to be buried 3,000 dead rebels, left on the field by their comrades. From this, he concludes that their wounded must have reached fully 10,000.—All our own dead are buried, and all the wounded brought away. Seven standards, and from 20,000 to 30,000 stand of small arms fell into our hands. The rebels lost by their invasion of Maryland, 30,000 men. Rebel officers say that not less than 300,000 had marched under Lee and Jackson upon Washington.

ANOTHER DRAFT.—It is believed at Washington, that another draft will immediately follow the other, no doubt to fill up old regiments. The Government is determined to have one million men in the field, and crush out the rebellion.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, September 27, 1862.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is, 50,982 03—by Canal, 33,113 10—for the week, 84,095 13 tons against 47,664 for the corresponding week last year. Increase, 36,421 tons.

Our County keeps up the Coal trade admirably, notwithstanding that we have 3,637 volunteers in the service, principally from the Coal region and vicinity. It only shows what we can do whenever we have a fair chance for the markets with a demand for Coal.

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

	1861.		1862.		INC. & DEC.
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
P. & R. R. R.	20,727	1,178,502	50,982	1,504,081	325,280
Schuyl. Canal	26,937	818,114	33,113	698,694	119,418
L. Val. R. R.	15,412	583,930	26,015	657,362	73,432
Lehigh Canal	29,365	687,395		216,256	471,139
Scranton N'th	16,540	624,628	16,982	552,583	72,045
Do. North	4,998	179,671	6,619	235,035	55,363
Penn. Coal Co	20,736	453,363	23,454	364,943	88,420
Del & Hud Co	23,878	525,329	24,995	362,096	163,230
Wyoming So		138,003		274,951	136,948
North		35,136		34,427	1,291
Broad Top		177,080		228,176	51,096
Shamokin	5,713	153,947	5,149	168,813	14,866
Treverton		32,474		45,481	13,007
Sh. Mt. H.T	1,513	56,012	2,122	68,494	12,482
Lykens Val'y	1,522	57,549	2,453	51,639	5,910
	167,141	5,701,430	191,895	5,465,004	
		5,465,004	167,141		
		236,426	24,744		

The trade shows an increase of 24,744 tons this week over the corresponding week of last year. All of this increase and more too, comes from Schuylkill County.

Freights to the East have advanced largely during the last two weeks. We now quote from Philadelphia to Boston $2 35; from Elizabethport to Boston, $1 75 per ton.

The raid made by the Rebels into Maryland, enabled them again to destroy Coal transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by the destruction of the bridges at Harper's Ferry and on the Monocacy. They have also destroyed navigation on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by damaging the works for a distance of 35 miles. This cuts off the whole Coal trade from the Cumberland Region again.

We publish the following communication at the request of the author. Mr. Buckman has been connected with the Coal trade from 20 to 25 years, and his opinions are valuable:

A direct Coal Route from the Schuylkill Region to the great Coal Market on the New York waters.

To the Editors of the United States Railroad and Mining Register, and Miners' Journal—GENTLEMEN:—It is rather entertaining to read your ingenious arguments—each trying to make out a case without touching the facts, which facts are very simple and easy understood. In the first place, the extreme low rate of freight and toll heretofore charged by the several carrying companies, is played out *entire*. All the companies admit the loss and folly, while none claim a gain thereby. And it is now very safe to calculate on dividend-paying rates by all the avenues concerned. If this be so, then suppose the distance from Schuylkill Haven to Bergen Point, via. Lizard Creek, to be 136 miles, freight and toll at 1½ cents per ton per mile, is $2.04 per ton. Then again, suppose the Reading Railroad to average 92 miles to Richmond, freight and toll at 1½ cents per ton per mile, is $1.38 per ton. Bergen Point, in location, being at least 60 cents per ton better than Richmond, for reaching all the eastern ports, (including New York,) which added to $1.38 makes $1.98 per ton by the Reading Railroad route, against $2 04 by the Lizzard Creek route, a nominal advantage of six cents per ton in favor of the Reading. To offset this nominal advantage, Bergen Point is located in the vicinity of New York, and at the great coal market—where all the large operators in coal are now concentrating their head quarters or place of business—and will naturally give great preference to the route that has its place of transfer or shipment nearest their place of business; besides all this, a very large portion of deliveries now subject to heavy charges after reaching New York, can be made direct from Bergen Point without said charges, and even admitting eastern ports other than New York, are frozen up whenever the Delaware is. Still, the Lizzard Creek route can have the advantage of the Reading equal to two months each year, because so soon as it is known that New York and vicinity can be supplied from Bergen Point during the winter, they will so receive a large portion of their coal, instead of so curing it as heretofore, before the close of canal navigation, thus giving full employment to the new route during the winter. The advantage in location of Bergen Point for the supply of some places, may be less than 60 cents per ton, and for the supply of other places more. The average will be full sixty, and will increase with the growth of tonnage built up. The greatest amount of tonnage to be shipped from a given point, bring the greatest number of vessels as competitors for that tonnage, and already the shipments at Elizabethport are but little short of those at Richmond, and whenever Bergen Point is made the place of transfer, the shipments at that place will soon double those at Richmond. And whether the Lizzard Creek road is made or not made, it is certain the New York waters will be the great outlet for coal. Philadelphia interest may control and cripple the Schuylkill region a while longer, while all other coal regions are free to find the best market. The quotations of current rates of freight in the United States Railroad and Mining Register of September 6th, give an average of 80 cents per ton in favor of Elizabethport, over Richmond, and Bergen Point is to be a great improvement on Elizabethport. Still we do not claim but sixty cents; but, whenever freight from Richmond to New York is over 95 cents, and to Boston over $1.50, it is in favor of Bergen Point. Then as to the ability of the Lizzard Creek route after completion to compete with the Reading route. It is folly to suppose the Reading Railroad can or will allow *dampage, draw-backs* or other *reductions* from *professed* rates, that cannot or will not be borne by the companies forming the Lizzard Creek route, with only half the capital of the Reading to provide interest for. The Reading will be in need of, and as anxious to receive dividend paying rates as any of her rivals are; besides this, the tonnage of almost any new single track road has got to be built up at a rate not exceeding 200,000 tons a year. (The Lehigh Valley, the most prosperous on record, was built up at a less rate,) which makes it improbable for the Reading to sacrifice a third of her charge on two millions of tons for the sake of reducing the two hundred thousand tons of increase each year to a rival road, and which forms part and parcel of the great increase required, without taking present tonnage from present routes,—that is, the increase of consumption within the next five years will be four times as much as this new route can accommodate during the same time. Then as to the large transports that are to reduce sea going freights so much. They will follow the tonnage, if they can do better running from Bergen Point than from Richmond; they will run from Bergen point, unless owned exclusively by the Reading Railroad, which is not likely to be the case. While the Reading Railroad may be able to control the Schuylkill coal region, she will find the ocean too wide a field for her control. I have not counted the Schuylkill canal as being in the contest, for the reason, that so long as she cannot secure a more equal share of tonnage with the Reading Railroad, her influence will not be felt against the Lizzard Creek project. Now a word of advice to the expectants of this new outlet. Do not get too much elated at the prospect of being let out by the shortest and best route to the great coal market—the parties promising to let you out, may intend to do so, or they may want to bring about some arrangement with the Reading Railroad, said party being so selfish in their notions about Philadelphia interest. I would sooner expect to see the coal rot in the ground, than to see it let out by any other routes than those passing said city. Philadelphia interests have always opposed the coal of Pennsylvania, finding a market by any route that did not lead to Philadelphia, instead of letting it take a natural and direct route to the best market. The city record is loaded with resolves to that effect, which has built up rival tonnage from rival coal fields by rival routes. But even now, if this Schuylkill coal and railroad interest, so largely represented by Philadelphia, does consent to tap the Schuylkill region as proposed, the coal is as sure to run at the tap, as water is to run down stream. Once provide the shortest route and best facilities to the great market, that route and best facilities are able and sure to get their share of tonnage, and protect their interest in the face of all rivals.

The great advantage of Bergen Point over Elizabethport, is the ease of access and great depth of water to admit the largest class vessels that are now excluded from Elizabethport for want of such depth.

Yours Truly,
MORRIS BUCKMAN.

Philadelphia Sept. 8th, 1862

We learn that the New Jersey Central Railroad has commenced extending their road to Bergen Point, and they will also extend it to the City of New York as rapidly as possible.—Part of the contracts have already been given out.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad will also commence doubling their track from Lizzard Creek to Easton, preparatory to the completion of the Schuylkill Haven and Lehigh Railroad.

The Coal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26, 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 25.—Domestic has been advanced and is retailing from vessels and yard at $6 50@$7 for range and grate sizes, which has checked the consumption materially. Foreign is more plenty and is dull and heavy at the close; Mr. George only reports sales as follows: 250 tons New Pelton Gas at $5 50; 800 do. $5; 600 tons P. C. Cannel Gas at $6 50; 100 tons P. C. House Cannel Gas at $8 50; 400 tons Liverpool steam at $6 45 from yard; 100 do. ex-ship at $5, and 100 tons "Kirkless Hall" House Cannel at $8, cash.—*Tribune.*

BOSTON, September 25.—The arrivals of Pictou and Sydney have been considerable, but were mostly contracted for previously. Cargo sales have been made at $5 50@$6 ⅌ ton. Anthracite has been in steady retail demand at $8 ⅌ ton.—*Courier.*

Coal Freights from Port Richmond.

To Portland	$2 35	Bridgeport,	1 85
Boston,	2 35	Rhode Island	2 00
Salem,	2 35	New York,	1 25
Portsmouth,	2 50	Alexandria,	2 00
N. Bedford	2 05	Ft. Monroe,	2 25
Newport	2 00	Norwich,	2 00
N Haven	1 85	Newark,	1 20
Washington,	2 00	Norfolk	2 00
Hartford,	2 40	New London,	2 00
Pensacola,	5 51	Taunton,	2 05
Troy,	1 42	Newburyport,	2 50
Pawtucket,	2 25	Albany,	1 30
Key West,	4 75	Philadelphia,	20
Dighton,	2 05	Hilton Head,	5 00
Stonington,	2 00	Roxbury,	2 50
Derby,	1 95	Aymesburypoint,	2 70
Port Royal,	5 00	Fall River,	2 00
Newbern	4 00	Charlestown,	2 35
Hampton Roads	2 25	Gloucester,	2 45
Southport,	1 85	Medford,	2 65
Thomaston,	2 55	Cambridgeport,	2 53

154 vessels and boats 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,	83
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,	16,091 17	9,773 10
Pottsville,	553 14	2,101 00
Schuylkill Haven,	22,546 03	20,528 00
Auburn,	4,727 15	701 00
Port Clinton,	7,079 14	
Total for week,	50,982 03	33,113 10
Previously this year,	1,513,099 08	665,582 09
Total,	1,504,081 11	698,695 19
To same time last year,	1,178,802 06	818,114 09
Increase so far,	325,279 05	
Decrease,		119,418 10

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.,	42,138 18	1,191,367 18
Mt. Carbon "	2,291 10	66,096 15
Schuylkill Valley "	7,103 19	183,560 03
Mill Creek "	12,831 00	470,059 15
Little Schuylkill "		166,165 19
Mahanoy & Broad Mt. "	5,666 05	21,212 00

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1862.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal Railroad,	25,522 08	121,877 00
Swatara Railroad,	2,880 13	10,464 05

Lehigh Valley R. R. for 1862.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Hazleton (A. Pardee & Co.)	5,329 00	113,127 09
E. Sugar Loaf, (Packer & Co.)	3,668 03	86,786 02
Council Ridge, (Sharpe, L. & Co.)	1,913 00	57,478 06
Mount Pleasant	267 14	4,959 10
Spring Mt., (Chas. Hampshire.)	2,917 02	71,723 11
Coler " (Ratcliff & Johnson.)	1,008 08	25,855 17
Beaver Meadow,	30 14	178 00
N. Y. & Lehigh, (Taggart & Son.)	1,144 14	28,098 04
N. Sp. Mt., (J. B. McCreary & Co)	3,171 10	86,043 04
S. Sp. Mt., (Dodson & Co.		815 17
Jeddo Mines,	2,214 06	66,222 09
Harleigh,	1,637 16	42,391 00
German Penna.,	1,341 19	37,506 10
Ebervale,	961 07	22,694 05
Milnesville,	1,010 06	23,109 04
Other Shippers,		752 05
Total,	26,014 13	857,361 12
Same time last year,	15,411 16	583,929 14
Increase,	10,602 17	73,431 18

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

RAGS! RAGS!!

THE Highest Price will be paid for RAGS, in quantities. Apply to B. BANNAN.
Sept. 27, '62.

DANIEL M. KARCHER,
City Cabinet Ware Rooms and Manufactory,
236 South Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—Persons going to the City will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock. D. M. K.
Sept. 27, '62 39-

ABSTRACT OF STAMP DUTIES,
TO GO into effect on October 1st, 1862, published on a card, for the convenience of Merchants, Brokers, Attorneys, and the public generally, whereby a person can see at a glance the duty on any Instrument of Writing, &c. Price 10 cents. For sale at B. BANNAN'S Book and Stationery Store.
All kinds of STAMPS will also be for sale to those who are required to use them, under the tax law, at BANNAN'S Book Store, as soon as issued by the Government.
Sept. 27, '62.

MECCA LUBRICATING OIL.
HIGHEST PREMIUM.
MR. F. M. BACKUS took the First and Highest Premium for his Mecca Lubricating Oil, at the great State Fair in Ohio, which closed last week.
THE CELEBRATED MECCA OIL is sold only by the subscriber, wholesale, in Pottsville. He has the sole agency, and all other Oil purporting to be sold as Mecca Oil, is spurious. B. BANNAN,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Manufacturer.
Sept. 27, '62.

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at Schuylkill Haven, Sept. 19, 1862:

Berger John H	Hurbein Miller	Mahan Edmund
Backer Danl	Hallman Alfred	Reed Henry
Christ Thos	Heitz Jacob	Renard Mrs T N
Divines Bridget	Heeffer Capt Levi	Riler David R
Duffy Bernard	Levansteen S 2	Reider Susannah 2
Fabin Jas	Ley J	Snyder Danl S
Houghs Elias B	Mover Harriet	Singer Peter
Hamell David	Major Wm	Thomas Henry 2
Hughes Michael	McCallin P G	

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.
Sept. 27, '62 39- ABRAM SAYLOR, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R.

OFFICE of the Philad'a & Reading R. R. CO.
PHILADELPHIA, June 28th 1862.
The rates of Freight and Tolls on Anthracite Coal on and after September 1, 1862, will be as follows:

From	To Richm'd.	To Phila.
Port Carbon,	$2 15	$1 88
Mount Carbon,	2 17	1 87
Schuylkill Haven,	2 10	1 80
Auburn,	2 00	1 70
Port Clinton,	1 95	1 65

By order of the Board of Managers,
W. H. WEBB, Secretary.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dreadful disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.
Sept. 27, '62. 39-3m

PERUVIAN GUANO.
We have reduced the price of our
NO. 1 GOVT. PERUVIAN
GUANO,
From $75 to $65 per 2000 lbs.
A liberal discount allowed to Dealers.
ALLEN & NEEDLES,
42 South Wharves and 41 South Water St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Sept. 27, '62. 39-1m

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the POTTSVILLE POST OFFICE, on Sept. 26, 1862.

Beuler Henry	Edwards J ship	McDonnell Thos C
Boas Geo	Flinn Francis	Murphy Mrs L A
Bohan Patrick	Farr George	Mulegan Miss W
Brennan Patrick	Glinnen Michael	Morcan Miss Lizzie
Ball C	Grady John	Nyce Saml
Byrns Danl ship	Geis Catharine	O'Connor John
Bohen Jno do	Guess Rachael	Owens Jas R
Bensinger Geo M	Hughes Mary J	Parsons Lt A M
Bensinger Mrs G	Hiloward Mary ship	Potts F C
Brown Mrs Ellen	Hoary Michael ship	Patton Mrs Jas
Bedford Mrs Ellen	James Emily	Pierce Miss Mary
Conley Miss Ellen	James Jas R ship	Parker Richd ship
Carr Miss M	Kurtz Mrs Mary	Smith Chas Jr
Clements Mrs	Keenan Thos	Stichler Albert
Cornican Ann	Lord Miss Mary	Stoughton Wm G
Dillinger Wm	Little W G	Shrader Miss S
Duffy Owen	Mills Valentine	Sterling Miss M
Dudley John	Melot Geo S	Sweeny Miss Ellen
Davies John ship	Miller Geo H	Smith Mrs Ann
Duffy Miss C 3	Murray Jas	Tairney E J w
Davis Mrs Eliz'bth	Mengle Mr	Thompson Miss C
Edwards Richard	McIntire Thos	Woteron Jefferson

Persons inquiring for letters on the above list will please say advertised, and give the date of the list.—One cent additional will be charged for each letter advertised.
Sept. 27, '62. M. SILLYMAN, P. M. 39-1t

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
NINETY-SEVENTH SESSION (1862-63).
WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery.
GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D., Prof. of Institutes of Medicine.
HUGH L. HODGE, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
JOSEPH CARSON, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
ROBERT E. ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
HENRY H. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
WILLIAM PEPPER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
WILLIAM HUNT, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
The Lectures of the Session will begin on the second Monday of October, and close on the first of March.
One Introductory will be delivered to the Course.
Clinical Instruction is given throughout the Session, in the Medical Hall, by the Professors, and at the Pennsylvania and other Hospitals.
The Dissecting Rooms, under the superintendence of the Professor of Anatomy and the Demonstrator, are open from the middle of September.
The Room for Operative Surgery and the Application of Bandages, &c., is open early in September and throughout the Session, under the supervision of the Professor of Surgery.
Surgical Demonstrators, C. S. BISHOP, M. D., H. LENOX HODGE, M. D.
Fees for the Lectures (each Professor $15), $105
Matriculation Fee (paid once only), 5
Graduation Fee, 30
R. E. ROGERS, M. D., *Dean of the Medical Faculty*, University Building.
SAMUEL PRICE, *Janitor*, University Building.
P. S.—Board may be had at from $2 50 to $6 per week.
Sept. 27, '62. 39-4t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the General Election within this Commonwealth, passed the 2d day of July, 1839," it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give public notice of such election to be holden, and to make known in such notice what officers are to be elected: Therefore, I, JOHN RAUSH, High Sheriff of the County of Schuylkill, do make known, by this advertisement, to the electors of said County of Schuylkill, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in the said County, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, at the several districts thereof, as follows, to wit:

The electors of the Borough of Orwigsburg will hold their elections at the old Court House, in the Borough of Orwigsburg.

The electors of West Brunswig township not included in the above boundaries, will hold their elections at the public house of Michael Moser, in said township.

The electors of the Borough of Port Clinton will hold their elections at the house of Henry Boyer, in said borough.

The electors of East Brunswig township will hold their elections at the house of Joshua Boyer, in the town of McKeansburg.

The electors of Pinegrove township will hold their elections at the house of Kennedy Robinson, in the Borough of Pinegrove; and the electors of the Borough of Pinegrove will hold their elections at the same house.

The electors of Wayne township will hold their elections at the house of Geo. Whitman, in the town of Friedensburg.

The electors of Washington township will hold their general election at the public house of Isaac Lutdorf, in said township.

The electors of Porter township will hold their elections at the house of George Reiner, in said township.

The electors of Hegins township will hold their elections at the house of Wm. Schedel, in said township.

The electors of Hubley township will hold their elections at the house of Jacob Umholtz, in said township.

The electors of Upper Mahantongo township will hold their elections at the house of John W. Hepler, in said township.

The electors of Eldred township will hold their elections at the house of John Wetzel, in said township.

The electors of Barry township will hold their elections at the house of Francis Dengler, in said township.

The electors of West Penn township will hold their elections at the house of Wm. J. Smith, in said township.

The electors of Union township will hold their elections at the house of John Fenstermacher, in said township.

The electors of Rush township will hold their elections at the house of Israel Lindner, in said township.

The electors of Mahanoy township will hold their elections at the house of Henry Snyder, in said township.

The electors of the East Ward of the Borough of Minersville will hold their elections at the house of Isaac Ward.

The electors of the West Ward in the Borough of Minersville will hold their elections at the house of John Mohen.

The electors of Schuylkill township will hold their elections at the house of Hannah Bensinger, in said township.

The electors of Reilly township will hold their elections at the house of Edward Connelly, in said township.

The electors of the East Ward of the Borough of Ashland will hold their elections at the house of Michael Horan, in said Borough.

The electors of the West Ward of the Borough of Ashland will hold their elections at the house of Peter Keller, in said Borough.

The electors of New Castle township will hold their elections at the house now occupied by L. Reber, in the town of New Castle.

The electors of Branch township will hold their elections at the house of Cornelius Coleman, in the town of Llewellyn.

The electors of the Borough of Port Carbon will hold their elections at the Port Carbon House, in said Borough.

The electors of the Borough of Cressona will hold their elections at the house of Peter Berger, in said Borough.

The electors of the Borough of Middleport will hold their elections at the house of Harrison Derrick, in said Borough.

The electors of Blythe township will hold their elections at the house of Thomas Beddel, in said township.

The electors of Tremont township will hold their elections at the house of Weber & Meck, in the town of Tremont.

The electors of the South Ward of the Borough of Pottsville will hold their elections at the house of Matz & Drumheller.

The electors of the Northwest Ward in said Borough will hold their elections at the house of John G. Betz, in said Ward.

The electors of the Northeast Ward in said Borough will hold their elections at the house Mrs. Patrick Curry, in said Ward.

The electors of the Middle Ward in said Borough will hold their elections at the house of John McBarron, in said Ward.

The electors of the Southeast Ward of said Borough will hold their elections at the American House, in said Ward.

The electors of the Borough of Palo Alto will hold their elections at the house of the late Daniel Devine, in said Borough.

The electors of Foster township will hold their elections at the house of Chas Hornberger, in said township.

The electors of Cass township will hold their elections at the house of Reuben Bower, in said township.

The electors in the Northern district of Cass township will hold their elections at the house of Mrs. Patrick O'Connor, in said township.

The electors of Butler township will hold their elections at the house now occupied by John Whitman, in said township.

The electors of Frailey township will hold their elections at the house of Abbot & Davis, in the town of Donaldson, in said township.

The electors of South Manheim township will hold their elections at the public house now occupied by Andrew Reber.

The qualified voters of that part of North Manheim township, who formerly voted in the South Ward, in the borough of Pottsville, and all that territory on the east side of the river Schuylkill, and within the Penman election line, the southerly line of the borough of Pottsville and the old line of the township of Manheim, whose electors have hitherto voted in the Norwegian election district, shall hold their election at the public house of Mrs. Geo. Grim, in said township.

The qualified voters in that part of North Manheim township, who formerly voted in the borough of Orwigsburg, shall hold their elections at the house of Mr. Israel Koller, at Landingville.

The qualified voters in North Manheim township, not embraced in the foregoing, shall hold their elections at the house now kept by John T. Moyer, in said township.

The electors of the North Ward of the borough of St. Clair will hold their elections at the public house of Jonathan Johnson, in said Ward.

The electors of the South Ward of the borough of St. Clair will hold their elections at the public house of Jos. Betz, in said Ward.

The electors of the Borough of Auburn will hold their elections at the house of Daniel Borrel, in said Borough.

The electors of the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, South Ward will hold their elections at the house of A. G. Yeager, in said Ward.

The electors of East Ward of said Borough will hold their elections at the house of Reuben Schuck.

The electors of the West ward of said Borough will hold their elections at the house of John C Stanton.

The electors of the North Ward of said Borough will hold their elections at the house of Samuel Butz.

The electors of East Norwegian township at the house now in possession of John Dormer in said township, including the voters within the limits formerly of New Castle township, and now annexed to East Norwegian township, to wit:—Beginning at the north east corner of the Borough of St. Clair, then following the northerly line of said Borough and the other part of the township of New Castle, north 63¾ degrees, east 170 rods, to the line of Blythe township, thence along the same south 39 degrees, east 401 rods to the north east corner of East Norwegian township, thence along the same, south 64 degrees, west 257 rods to the eastern line of the Borough of St. Clair, and thence along the same, north 2¾ degrees, west 396 rods to the place of beginning.

The electors of the North Ward of the Borough of Tamaqua will hold their elections at the public house of Michael Beard in said Ward.

The electors of the South Ward in the Borough of Tamaqua, shall hold their elections at the Union Hotel, kept by Lewis Bushler in said Ward.

The electors of the East Ward of the Borough of Tamaqua and all those residing north of Sharp Mountain in West Penn township and also including all those who reside within the following limits, formerly a part of West Penn township, and now annexed to the Borough of Tamaqua, to wit:—Beginning at a store in Union street, in said Borough, and then including the same north 70 degrees, east 28 rods to a post, thence north 17 degrees, 18 rods to a post, thence by a thirty feet alley, south 70 degrees, west 28 rods to a post, thence by a 50 foot street, south 17 degrees, east 28 rods to the beginning, will hold their elections at the public house of John Schaiffer in said Ward.

At which time and place are to be elected by the freemen of the county of Schuylkill.

One person to fill the office of AUDITOR GENERAL of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of SURVEYOR GENERAL of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the United States, of the 10th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, composed of the Counties of Lebanon and Schuylkill.

One person for PRESIDENT JUDGE of the 21st Judicial District comprising Schuylkill County.

One person for ASSOCIATE JUDGE for the Courts of Schuylkill County.

Three persons for MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of Pennsylvania.

One person for DISTRICT ATTORNEY of Schuylkill County.

One person to fill the office of COUNTY SURVEYOR for the County of Schuylkill.

One person to fill the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER for three years, for the County of Schuylkill.

One person to fill the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER for two years, for the County of Schuylkill.

One person to fill the office of CORONER of the County of Schuylkill.

One person to fill the office of DIRECTOR OF THE POOR of the County of Schuylkill.

One person to fill the office of AUDITOR of the County of Schuylkill.

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the second day of July, A. D., 1839, notice is hereby given

That the Inspectors and Judges, chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the districts to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday in October, in each and every year, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the persons who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspectors shall not attend on the day of election, then the persons who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspectors who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the Board for the space of one hour after the time fixed for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officers shall have been elected present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of said Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and such other matter in relation to the assessments of voters as the said Inspectors or Judges or other of them shall from time to time require.

That no person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year; and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who had previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid tax as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a vote after residing in this State six months; provided that the white freemen citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in this State one year, and in the election district ten days aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners as aforesaid, unless first he produces a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his own oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failing to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof; or second, if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty-one and twenty two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in his district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote on account of his age, and in either case the reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall mark it in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors, to examine such person on oath as to his qualification, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove in said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make proof, if required, of residence and payment of Taxes as aforesaid, shall be permitted to vote in the township, ward or district, in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up or attempt to block the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace in such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months. And if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district, township, where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to a vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

The judges are to make their returns for the County of Schuylkill, at the Court House, in Pottsville, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of October, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., of said day.

Given under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, and dated Sept. 9th, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-two, and eighty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

God save the Commonwealth.

Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, Sept. 20, 1862. JOHN RAUSH, *Sheriff.*

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

YARA CIGARS.
50,000 GENUINE YARA CIGARS on hand, and for sale by
May 31, '62.] W. E. BOYER.

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.

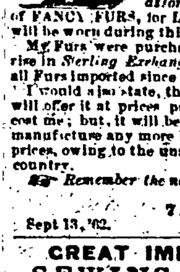
TO COAL MINERS.—7-8 to 1 1-8 Square and Octagon AMERICAN CAST STEEL, at 10 cents per lb. Scrap Iron and Metals taken in exchange. For sale by
ALEX. PURVES,
N. E. cor. South and Penn, and 17 South st.,
Aug. 9, '62. PHILAD'A 32-2m

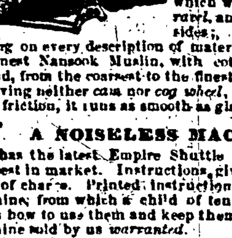
FERROGRAPH CARDS 'DE VISITE PICTURES.
NOW is the time to fill your Albums with pictures that are IMPERISHABLE.
In consequence of the scarcity of small change, I will sell my Ferrograph Cards 'de Visite pictures,
SIXTEEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
and send by mail, postpaid. Sample copies will be sent postpaid, on receipt of ten cents each. Catalogue, embracing about 500 of the most distinguished and popular persons of the day, will be sent on application.
JOHN DAINTY,
728 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. 37-3m

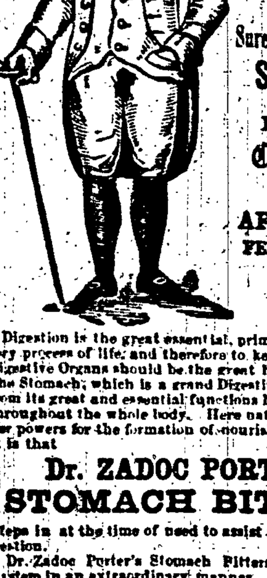
POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
WEST PENN SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA.
Designed to supply a great want in American Education, to wit: Thorough Collegiate Training for the practice of MINE ENGINEERING, CIVIL ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, ANALYTICAL and INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY, METALLURGY, 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. 37-4m

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. Pawell, 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

MEDICINAL.
"Health of all earthly blessings, 'tis the best,
Which most is valued when 'tis least possessed."

Dr. ZADOC PORTER'S Medicated STOMACH BITTERS A Vegetable MEDICINE, AND Sure Remedy for all STOMACH AND BOWEL Complaints, Bilious AFFECTIONS, FERMENTATION OF FOOD, &c.
Digestion is the great essential, primary and preparatory process of life; and therefore to keep in repair the Digestive Organs should be the great business of life.—The Stomach; which is a grand Digestive laboratory, and from its great and essential functions has also sympathy throughout the whole body. Here nature concentrates her powers for the formation of nourishment, and here it is that
Dr. ZADOC PORTER'S STOMACH BITTERS
Steps in at the time of need to assist the process of Digestion.
Dr. Zadoc Porter's Stomach Bitters Strengthen the System in an extraordinary manner. They are of the highest value in causes of the Stomach.

Weakness,	Heartburn,
General Languor,	Sick Headache,
Dizziness,	Ague,
Loss of Appetite,	Teething of Children,
Dyspepsia,	Worms,
Indigestion,	Waterbrash,
Diarrhœa,	Jaundice.

Summer Complaints.
They correct the ill effects of unwholesome Food.—Children when using much Fruit may be saved from Colic and alarming affections of the Bowels, by the free use of Dr. Zadoc Porter's Medicated Stomach Bitters.
Those who use ardent spirits will find the stomach corrected in a most remarkable manner by this preparation.
Whenever there is an unpleasant feeling in the Stomach from anything eaten or drank, use Dr. Porter's Bitters, and relief will soon be had.
PRICE 15c, and 25c., government stamp included.
For Sale by all Druggists.
HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
218 GREENWICH STREET, N. Y.
Aug. 16, '62. [Jan. 25, '62—1-eow]

Postscript.

Saturday, September 27, 1862.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

The Great Battle at Iuka—The Rebels at Winchester—Another Draft—The Indian Troubles—Postage Stamps, &c.

Details of a great battle at Iuka, Alabama, in which Gen. Rosecrans achieved a signal victory, have been received. The rebels numbering 18,000, were utterly routed, and pursued by our forces. Our loss was from 400 to 500—the rebel loss from 800 to 1000. We took 500 prisoners, and captured a large number of cannon. Two rebel Generals were placed *hors du combat*. Gen. Little is killed, and Gen. Whitfield is wounded and a prisoner.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writing from Washington under date of Sept. 25, states: We have definite intelligence from more than one source that the rebels are in strong force at Winchester, preparing for future offensive operations; they have also pretty effectually blockaded any attempt that might be made by our army to cross the Potomac, as heavy batteries have been detected at all the fords; and at one or two they have been opened upon us with disastrous effect.—That there is mischief brewing is pretty likely, but time alone can determine what that mischief is.

The circulation of Postage stamps as currency has been carried to such an extent as to embarrass the postal department for the supply for mail purposes. The Department therefore has determined to discountenance and even to prosecute offenders.

Widows and other heirs of deceased soldiers who are entitled to the $100 bounty, granted by the Act of July 22d, 1862, should know, that in order to obtain it, they must make a written application for it to Hon. E. G. French, second Auditor of the Treasury.

It is stated that an entire company of the Philadelphia Gymnast Zouaves were recently captured on special service on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

With a voting population of sixteen thousand, Kansas has over ten thousand soldiers in the field to-day, and still the rush to arms shows no abatement.

A dispatch from Washington says: So far as I can learn, there is no truth in the rumored resignation of a number of officers in the army, in consequence of their disgust at the issue of the President's Proclamation.

Any officer that would resign on that account, has no loyal soul, and the sooner he leaves the army the better for the country.

It is reported that the President intends to issue orders for an additional draft, in order to bring the number of men in the field up to a million.

The Congress of Governors of the loyal States had a protracted session at Altoona, and adjourned to Washington to see the President.

Information has been received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs stating that the difficulties with the Chippewas in Minnesota have been adjusted; but he is fearful the troubles with the Sioux in the same State have only just commenced, and that they will be of long consequence.

Dreadful Collision on the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

Ten or Twelve of the Militia Killed and About Twenty or Thirty Wounded.

BRIDGEPORT, Opposite Harrisburg, Sept. 26.—A terrible collision has occurred on the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

Ten or twelve men were killed and about twenty wounded.

They nearly all belonged to Company I (Captain Boas), of the Twentieth Regt. State Militia, commanded by Col. William B. Thomas, of Philadelphia, which was on its way home from the Maryland border.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Slaves of Rebels Proclaimed Free.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States, and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.

That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid, subject to the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave States so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntary adopt, the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent with their consent upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States or parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall, on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony be deemed conclusive evidence that such States and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13th, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be observed as such.

"Article.—All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces of their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violation of this article shall be dismissed from the service.

"Section 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Also, to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

"Section 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by the rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

"Section 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave, escaping into any State, territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming the said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto, and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant on pain of being dismissed from the service."

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce within their respective spheres of service, the acts and sections above recited. And the Executive will, in due time, recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of the Constitutional relations between the United States and the people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION FROM THE PRESIDENT.

NO MORE TAMPERING WITH ENLISTMENTS.

Northern Traitors must keep their Mouths Shut.

Aiders, Abettors, and Sympathizers with Treason to be Arrested and Tried under Powers of Courts-Martial—Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus to all Traitors—Decisions of the Courts-Martial to be Final, &c.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers, but also portions of the militia of the States, by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States; and disloyal parties are not adequately restrained, by the ordinary processes of law, from hindering this measure, and from giving aid and comfort, in various ways, to the insurrection:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDERED:

First. That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, that all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting the militia drafts, or guilty of disloyal practices, affording aid and comfort to the rebellion against the authority of the United States shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts martial or military commission.

Second. That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now or may hereafter, during the rebellion, be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court-martial or military commission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Done at the City of Washington, this the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Government is in possession of facts in reference to combinations in the North, to discourage enlistments and resist the draft, which render this action necessary. We rejoice, with every loyal citizen, in the firm determination of the Government to crush its enemies, wherever they exist. This is the way to put down Rebellion. Push on, Father Abraham. The people, with one voice, cry you, God speed.

IN the 2d Reg., P. S. M., in which we recently served, were John Hickman, Mr. Taylor, a cousin of Bayard Taylor; Mr. Nichols, Superintendent of the Reading Railroad Company, and Mr. Muhlenberg, Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Reading, all acting as privates. This shows the spirit that actuates the people. All honor to them.

400 ACRES TIMBER LAND, NEAR TAMAQUA, FOR SALE—Convenient to the Little Schuylkill Railroad, and near the line of the Nesquehoning Railroad. Apply to
Pottsville, July 26, '62. P. W. SHEAFER. 30-6m