MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—Dr. Johnson.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

VOL. XXXVIII. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1862. NO. 41.

TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance—$2 25 if not paid within six months—and $2 50 if not paid within the year.

TO CLUBS:

Three copies to one address, (in advance,) $5 00
Seven do do do 10 00
Fifteen do do do 20 00

Club subscriptions must be invariably paid in advance, and sent to one address.

TO CARRIERS AND OTHERS:

The Journal will be furnished to Carriers and others at 2 per 100 copies, cash on delivery.

Clergymen and School Teachers supplied with the Journal at $1 in advance.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing, and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 10 lines, 50 cents for one insertion—subsequent insertions, 25 cents each. 3 lines one time, 25 cents—subsequent insertions, 12½ cents each. All advertisements over 3 lines, for short periods, charged as a square.

	ONE.	TWO.	THREE.	SIX.	TWELVE.
Three lines,	63	88	$1 25	$2 25	$3 00
Four lines,	80	1 25	1 75	2 75	4 00
Five lines,	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	5 00
Six lines,	1 25	2 25	2 60	4 00	6 00
Seven lines,	1 25	2 25	2 70	4 50	7 00
Eight lines,	1 25	2 25	2 85	5 00	8 00
Nine lines,	1 25	2 25	3 00	5 50	9 00
ALL OVER FIVE LINES COUNTED AS A SQUARE OF TEN LINES.					
One square,	1 25	2 25	3 50	6 00	10 00
Two squares,	2 25	4 00	5 00	9 00	14 00
Three squares,	3 50	5 00	7 50	12 00	18 00
Four squares,	4 50	6 00	8 00	14 00	20 00
Quarter col'n,	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00	30 00

Larger space for short periods, as per agreement.

Business Notices, $1 each—accompanied with an advertisement, 50 cents each.

Advertisements before Marriages and Deaths, 10 cents per line for first insertion—subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line. Nine words are counted as a line in advertising.

Merchants and others advertising by the year, with changes, and a standing advertisement not exceeding 15 lines will be charged, including subscription, $16 00

Space to the amount of four squares, with changes and subscription, 20 00

Without changes, at the rates designated above.

Advertisements set in larger type than usual will be charged 50 per cent. advance, on these prices. All cuts will be charged the same as letter press.

No Trade advertisements received from Advertising Agents abroad, except at 25 per cent. advance on these prices, unless by special agreement with the publisher.

Marriages 25 cents each. Deaths accompanied with notices, 25 cents; without notices, no charge.

All notices, except those of a religious character and for educational purposes, will be charged 25 cents for any number of lines under 10. Over 10 lines, 4 cents per line additional.

Proceedings of meetings not of a general or public character, charged at 4 cents per line for each insertion.

To facilitate calculations we will state that 328 lines make a column—164 lines a half column—and 82 lines a quarter column. 2352 words make a column—1176 a half column—and 738 a quarter column. All odd lines over each square, charged at the rate of 4 cents per line, for one time, and 8 cents per line for three times.

Yearly advertisers must confine their advertising to their own business. Agencies for others, sale of Real Estate, &c., are not included in business advertisements.

LEGAL CARDS.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL. WILLIAM R. SMITH.
CAMPBELL & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office—South East corner of Centre and Market streets, Pottsville, Pa.
June 28, '62. 26

GEO. M. DALLAS, Jr., Attorney at Law, PHILADELPHIA. Office removed to 222 South FOURTH St.
March 29, '62. 13—

JOHN P. HOBART has resumed the practice of the law. Office on Centre street, opposite the American House, Pottsville, Penna.
Dec. 7, '61. 49-

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, Attorney at Law. Office—Centre street, below the Episcopal Church, POTTSVILLE, PA. 22-1y*

JOHN H. ADAM, Counsellor at Law. Office—No. 16 Wall street, (Room 35,) New York.
Nov. 19, '59 47-1y*

MYER STROUSE, Attorney at Law. Office—Centre street, opposite the Town Hall Pottsville. February 9, '61 6-

THOMAS R. BANNAN, Attorney at Law. Office in Centre Street, opposite the Episcopal Church, Pottsville, Penna. [Nov. 20, '56 47-1y

A. P. SPINNEY, Attorney at Law, Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa., will act as agent in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, collection of rents, &c. [Ashland, May 23, '57 21-1y

CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, Attorney at Law, Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa. Office—Mahantongo street, corner of Second.
April 11, '57 15-1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

STEPHEN HARRIS, Mining Engineer. Office—Market st., above 3d, POTTSVILLE.
June 22, '61 [10 42-1y]

D. S. LANGDON, Surgeon Dentist, Market Street, Second Door above Third street, Pottsville. May 5, '60 18-1y

P. W. SHEAFER, Pottsville, Pa., late of the Pennsylvania State Geological Survey, examines lands, mines, &c. October 13, '55 41-tf

FRANK CARTER, Real Estate Agent, MAHANOY CITY Schuylkill County, Pa. Letters Address—Mahanoy City, P. O.
March 30, '61 13-tf

GEORGE K. SMITH, Mining Engineer and Colliery Viewer, POTTSVILLE, PENNA.
December 11, '58 50-

GEORGE B. FISLER, Mechanical Engineer and Draughtsman, attends to the sale and erection of machinery, and to the re-building and repairing of all machinery.
March 5, '59 10-tf

AGENCY—For the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate; buying and selling Coal Lands, Mines, &c., and collecting Rents. Office, Mahantongo Street, Pottsville.
CHAS. M. HILL.

John A. Otto, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LUMBER, Williamsport, Pa. 26-1y

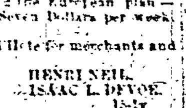
WILLIAM MILES, INSPECTOR OF MINES and EXPLORER OF LANDS. Office, West Market street, Pottsville. Refer to H. E. Kane, Wm. G. Hillyer and Wm. Milnes, Jr. Esqs., 27 and 28 Dock street, Philad'a. 3-1y

WILLIAM BERNER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Earthen Ware and Yellow Ware. Coal street, near Kopitzsch's Soap Factory. Also Flower Pots, Hanging Vases for Flowers, &c., &c.
Pottsville, Dec. 28, '61 52-1y

F. B. BANNAN, Agent for the collection of Coal Rents, sale of Real Estate, &c. Office—Centre street, opposite the Episcopal Church, POTTSVILLE, PA.
References—Hon. C. W. Hegins, John P. Hobart, Esq., Shepherd, George W. Snyder, Benj. W. Cummings, Edward Owen Parry. [Aug. 17, '61 33-

HOTELS.

THE ST. LOUIS.
Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.



The undersigned having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house, since the 1st of March, 1861, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depots and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office, and the Corn Exchange. Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan. Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location. Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.
HENRI NEIL.
ISAAC L. DEVOE.
March 12, '62. 15-1y

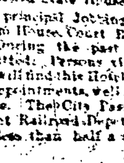
EXCHANGE HOTEL, Centre Street, POTTSVILLE, PA.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that she has taken the well known Hotel, the EXCHANGE, situated at the corner of Centre and Callowhill streets, Pottsville, and will devote her whole time and attention to rendering it a first-class hotel. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Excellent stabling is attached to the house. She respectfully solicits a fair share of the public patronage. SUSANNA MAYER.
April 5, '62 14-tf

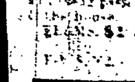
FEGER'S HOTEL, Formerly Pottsville House, Corner of Centre and E. Mahantongo St.

[15-1y] JOS. M. FEGER, Prop'r.

"THE UNION."
Arch Str., ab. 3d, Philadelphia.



UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor. This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the city, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public. Terms, $1 50 per day.
September 14, '61. 37-1y



AMERICAN HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Located on CHESTNUT Street, Opposite the old State House, and in close proximity to the principal Jobbing and Importing Houses, Banks, Custom House, Court Rooms, and places of amusement. During the past year the house has been entirely refitted. Persons visiting the city on business or pleasure will find this Hotel, from its superior location and liberal appointments, well suited for their comfort and convenience. The City Passenger Cars can be taken at the different Railroad Depots, and will bring passengers to within less than half a square of the house.
TERMS: $1 50 per day.
Feb. 8, '62. WYATT & HEULINGS. 6—1y

SUPERVISORS' ORDER BOOKS. PRINTED and for sale at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.
Sept 15, '60

WM. E. BOYER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN TOBACCO, PIPES AND CIGARS, Centre Street, Opposite the Town Hall POTTSVILLE, PA.
Sept. 21, '61 38-tf

FRESH GREEN AND BLACK TEAS. JUST RECEIVED, Superior Green and Black Teas, &c. E. A. BEATTY.

BANNAN'S STEAM PRINTING OFFICE

Having procured three Presses, we are now prepared to execute JOB and BOOK PRINTING of every description at the Office of the Miners' Journal, cheaper than it can be done at any other establishment in the county, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Bills of Lading, Large Posters, Railroad Tickets, Hand Bills, Paper Books, Articles of Agreement, Time Books, Bill Heads, Order Books, &c.,

At the very shortest notice. Our stock of JOB TYPE is more extensive than that of any other office in this section of the State, and we keep hands employed expressly for Jobbing. Being a practical Printer ourself, we will guarantee our work to be as neat as any that can be turned out in the cities. PRINTING IN COLORS done at the shortest notice.

BOOK BINDERY.

Books bound in every variety of style. Blank Books of every description manufactured, bound and ruled to order at shortest notice.

COAL TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Terminus of the Philad'a & Reading R. R., on the Delaware, at Philadelphia.—Piers for the shipment of Anthracites.

Pier No. 1.
HAMMETT, VAN DUSEN & LOCHMAN,
DEALERS IN
Locust Mt. and Broad Top Coal,
ALSO, SHIPPERS OF
LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION COMPANY'S COAL, SPRING MOUNTAIN, HARLEIGH, BEAVER MEADOW, HONEY BROOK, HAZLETON.
Best Qualities of Red and White Ash COAL.
Shipping Wharves—No. 1 Port Richmond. No. 2 Elizabethport.
Offices—No. 201 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA. Trinity Building, NEW YORK. No. 5 Doane street, BOSTON. ['62 7-

Pier No. 2.
BLAKISTON & COX,
SHIPPERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF WHITE ASH, RED ASH and TREMONT SCHUYLKILL COAL; FRANKLIN COMPANY'S CUMBERLAND COAL; also, HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.
OFFICES: 217 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 4 New street, New York. 17 Doane street, Boston. 25-42

Pier No. 5.
TYLER, STONE & CO.,
DEALERS IN VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF Red and White Ash SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COALS, AND GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL.
OFFICES: 328 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 9 Washington Building, Providence. 169 Broadway, New York.
PIER NO. 5, PORT RICHMOND. [58-42

CONNOR & PATTERSON
HAVE APPOINTED
Castner, Stickney & Wellington, Agents
For the sale of their celebrated LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.
OFFICES: Trinity Building, New York. 115 Milk Street, Boston. 133 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Wharf No. 6, Richmond.
April 6, '61 14-tf

Pier No. 14.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF BROAD MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH AND SUPERIOR RED ASH COALS.
OFFICES: 45 South street, New York. 132 Walnut street, Philadelphia. [58-42

Pier No. 10.
BANCROFT, LEWIS & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED ASHLAND COAL, FROM MAHANOY MOUNTAIN.
OFFICE—111 Walnut street, Commercial Building, Philadelphia.
New York Office—79 Cedar street. Boston Office—25 Kilby street. [Oct. 23, '58 43-

Pier No. 11.
LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN THE BEST VARIETIES OF Anthracite & Bituminous Coals.
OFFICES: 205 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 86 State street, Boston.
Pioneer Shippers from Elizabethport, OF LEHIGH, SPRING MOUNTAIN, HAZLETON AND COUNCIL RIDGE COALS. [59-13

Pier No. 7.
JOHN R. WHITE.
SHIPPER OF SCHUYLKILL Coal,
WHARF NO. 7, PORT RICHMOND.
OFFICES: No. 316 Walnut street, Philadelphia. No. 300 West Thirteenth st., New York.
October 16, '58 42-

PHILADELPHIA, &C.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.
Shipping WHARVES for ANTHRACITE COAL, AT GREENWICH, Delaware River, Philadelphia.

Wharf No. 1.
LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.
ROMMEL, POTTS & CO.
OFFICES: 205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. State Street and Merchants' Row, Boston.

Wharf No. 2.
REPPLIER & BRO.
OFFICES: N. E. cor. Walnut & Fourth Sts., Philada. 35 Pine Street, New York. Merchants' Bank Building, Providence.

DAVIS PEARSON & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED LOCUST MOUNTAIN, WHITE ASH and SPOHN VEIN
RED ASH COAL,
OFFICES: No. 128 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 9 Trinity Building, New York. No. 11 Doane Street, Boston.
WHARF—GREENWICH, DELAWARE AVENUE.
DAVIS PEARSON, PHILA. GIDEON BAST, ASHLAND. CHAS. MILLER. N. P. GORDON.

Wharf No. 3.
CHAS MILLER & CO.
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF COAL.
WHITE ASH, From the PINE KNOT and MT. LAFFA COLLIERIES;
RED ASH, From their PHENIX COLLIERIES.
CANAL LANDINGS—GREENWICH AND SPRUCE STS.
OFFICE:—No. 195 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
April 9, '61 15-1y

CAIN, HACKER & COOK,
SHIPPERS OF LOCUST GAP, LOCUST MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH.
Also, dealers in other first qualities of White and Red Ash Coals. No. 211 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and Woodland Wharves, Schuylkill River.
THOMAS CAIN. MORRIS HACKER. JESSE M. COOK.
WM. P. MOODY, Shipping Agent, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
February 15, '62 8-1y

LOCUST GAP COAL.
NOTICE.—I have appointed CAIN, HACKER & COOK sole agents for my LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL, from Locust Gap Colliery. GEORGE W. PARVIN.
Locust Gap, Jan. 2, '62. 8-

Hammett, VanDusen & Lochman,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF CELEBRATED LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.
OFFICES, 201 Walnut St., Philad'a. Trinity Building, N. York, No. 5 Doane St., Boston.
March 29, '62. 13—

GALLOWAY C. MORRIS has facilities for shipping thirty thousand tons of Coal, at his wharf, foot of Tasker St., just below the Navy Yard. Small lots shipped at any time during the season. Office—No. 133 Walnut St., Philad'a.
March 22, '62. 12-6m

REPPLIER'S COAL.
NOTICE.
I have appointed TYLER, STONE & CO. the sole and exclusive Agents for the sale of all my Coal the product of the Collieries formerly owned and worked by George S. Repplier, viz:
Locust Mountain, from Locust Run Colliery.
do do " Tunnel do.
Broad Mountain " Mammoth Vein do.
Peach do R. Ash, " Lewis do.
CHARLES A. REPPLIER.
Philadelphia, November 15, 1860.
Parties desiring to purchase any of the above named Coals can order from
TYLER, STONE & CO. 328 Walnut Street, Phil'da. Trinity Building, New York. 92 State St., Boston, Mass.
FRED'K TYLER, Hartford, Connecticut.
Or, as heretofore, from REPPLIER & BROTHER, Philadelphia.
Nov. 17, '60 46-tf

LEHIGH.

CHARLES HAMPSHIRE,
MINER AND SHIPPER OF
Spring Mountain Coal,
JEANSVILLE, PA.
Successor to WM. MILNES & CO.
Address—CHARLES HAMPSHIRE, Jeansville, Luzerne County, Pa.
E. G. GILES, Agent, 66 Dock St., Philad'a.
February 23, '61 8-

"HARLEIGH COAL."
OUR "HARLEIGH" COAL is now sold exclusively, in Philadelphia and vicinity, by DAY & HUDDELL. Parties ordering from them, may always depend upon getting a pure article.
OFFICE—109 Walnut St., Philad'a.
SILLIMAN & McKEE.
Hazleton, April 19, '62. 16-3m*

REMOVAL! NEW GOODS!!
N. C. MORRISON has removed his store to the building formerly occupied by Col. H. L. Cake, next door above Capt. Frank Pott's Hardware Store, Centre street, where he will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a full stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, and Flour and Feed, which will be sold at the very lowest market prices, for cash.
Thankful for past favors, he will respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of his old customers, and a share of the trade of the community generally.
Pottsville, April 1st, 1862. 14—

DOWN WITH THE REBELS.
BROWN'S RAT, ROACH, &c., &c., EXTERMINATOR.
THIS PREPARATION is entirely new in its character, and is certain destruction to all vermin. The preparation has been used by many persons who recommend it as an article superior for the purpose to any in the market. It is certain to give satisfaction to all who try it.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by JOHN G. BROWN & SON, Druggists,
May 31, '62—22-6m] Centre street, Pottsville.

CONSTANTLY on hand, T Rails for mining purposes, at reduced prices, for cash or good paper. HAYWOOD & CO.
Pottsville, Dec. 26, '59 52-tf

WHALE OIL SOAP AND SYRINGES.
WHALE OIL SOAP, for destroying insects, bugs, &c., on plants and trees, put up in tin cans.
Garden Syringes, used for sprinkling with the liquid the plants, &c. For sale at B. BANNAN'S
June 28, '62.] Seed Store.

ELIZABETHPORT, &C.

COAL. COAL. COAL.
LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.
OFFICES: 205 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA. 110 Broadway, NEW YORK. 86 State street, BOSTON.

Wholesale Dealers in the best varieties of DOMESTIC COALS—Sole Proprietors of Wolf Creek Colliery, capable of producing over 150,000 tons a year of the celebrated DIAMOND, (Red Ash,) and BLACK HEATH, (White Ash.)

ALSO,
Exclusive Agents for the sale of the purely genuine Locust Mountain Coal, from the Locust Dale Colliery of Geo. C. Potts & Co., all of which will be shipped direct to New York, via Canal; or coastwise, via Greenwich Piers, (below Navy Yard, Philadelphia.)

ALSO,
At Philadelphia, from Pier No. 11, Port Richmond.
The choicest qualities of RED and WHITE ASH COALS from Schuylkill County, selected with special care, and shipped under our personal superintendence.

At Elizabethport, N. J.
LEHIGH SPRING MOUNTAIN and COUNCIL RIDGE COALS.

From Baltimore, Md.
The celebrated HAMPSHIRE BITUMINOUS COAL.

At Jersey City, N. J.
(via Lehigh and Morris Canals.)
The very superior WILKESBARRE COAL, from the Baltimore Vein, taken from the "Audenried Improvement and Coal Company's Estate," near Wilkesbarre; also, the COUNCIL RIDGE COAL; both of which, for steam purposes and for family use, are unsurpassed.
We hold certificates in our offices from parties who have used and fully tested these Coals, and pronounce them the best ANTHRACITE Coals for steam use, producing no clinker, less ashes and greater blaze, than any other kinds now before the public.
May 18, '59 20-

Coal! Coal! Coal!
STOUT, VAN WICKLE & MARTIN,
Room 44, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New York.
Miners of the celebrated FULTON (LEHIGH) COAL, from the Ebervale Colliery, near Hazleton, Pa., and dealers in the best varieties of LEHIGH, WILKESBARRE & SCHUYLKILL COALS, Including
HAZLETON, LOCUST MOUNTAIN,
OLD LEHIGH, SPOHN VEIN RED ASH,
EMPIRE (WILKESBARRE), DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH,
SPRING MOUNTAIN, BEEMONT VEIN RED ASH,
BUCK MOUNTAIN.
Delivered direct from the Mines and on board of Vessels at
TRENTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,
PERTH AMBOY, ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.
AUG. T. STOUT. S. VAN WICKLE. MILES R. MARTIN.
June 1, '61 22

SCHUYLKILL CO.

T. H. SCHOLLENBERGER, Agent,
MINER AND SHIPPER OF THE CELEBRATED
Black Heath White Ash and Peaked Mountain Free Burning Pink Ash COAL.
P. O. ADDRESS—POTTSVILLE or MINERSVILLE, Schuylkill County, Pa.
April 12, '62. 15-tf

East Franklin Lorberry Vein Coal.
MY EAST FRANKLIN LORBERRY COAL is now sold exclusively by Messrs. NOBLE, CALDWELL & CO., who are my sole Agents. Parties ordering from them, may always depend upon getting a pure article.
OFFICES:
No. 112 Walnut St., Philad'a.
No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New York.
No. 31 Kilby Street, Boston.
HENRY HEIL.
Tremont, March 29, '62. 13—

NOVELTY COLLIERY, SPOHN VEIN.
THE UNDERSIGNED have purchased the SPOHN VEIN COLLIERY, formerly worked by George Rickert, and are now prepared to contract for the Coal.
HIRAM FOCHT, 110 Broadway, (Room No. 3) New York, is our sole agent for this celebrated Coal. All orders will meet with prompt attention.
A. C. MILLER & CO., Pottsville, Pa.
Oct. 5, '61.

CONNER & PATTERSON,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED
Locust Mountain Coal.
J. J. CONNER, Ashland. J. S. PATTERSON, Pottsville.
Schuylkill County, Pa. [5- 6-ly

NEW COAL BREAKER.
THE SUBSCRIBER having invented and patented a new and simple machine for breaking Coal to any size the market demands, now offers the use of the patent, upon reasonable terms, to those engaged in the business.
The patent right for one large Colliery in each district will be given to any one who will make a fair trial of the machine, and permit those engaged in the trade to observe its operations. E. A. WILDER.
Cressona, Schuylkill County, March 1, '62. 9-1y

SAVE 30 TO 75 PER CENT.
In the Waste in the Breaking of Coal.
THE SUBSCRIBER, having obtained Letters Patent for a new and useful improvement in the breaking of Coal, respectfully offers the same to the consideration of the mining public and others, and will offer liberal inducements for its introduction to general use. AQUILA BOLTON.
Port Carbon, Schuylkill County, Pa.
Feb. 8, '62. 5-tf

HOOK SPIKE MANUFACTORY.
I AM now prepared to manufacture T RAIL SPIKES of all descriptions, at manufacturers' rates and terms. Thankful to the generous public for past favors, I respectfully call attention to this branch of business. FRANK POTT.
April 12, '62.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN,
And Marines, and Widows or other Heirs of those who have died or been killed in the Service. W. R. POTTS, Esq., Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Pa.
PENSIONS procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received, or disease contracted, while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money, Arrears of pay, obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.
Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. W. R. POTTS, Esq. Pottsville, Pa.
Persons desiring to transact business, with regard to Bounties, Pensions, &c., can have it attended to by calling at the office of W. R. POTTS, Esq., Centre street, adjoining Exchange Hotel, where every information will be given.
Dec. 4, '62 1tf

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
JUST RECEIVED, a fresh assortment, holding 20, 30, and 50 Portraits, bound in a superior manner, in Morocco or Antique style, with clasps. For sale at B. BANNAN'S Book Store.

HODGSON'S PHILAD'A IMPROVED LIQUID EXTRACT OF RENNET,
FOR making Junket, Cold Custard, &c., &c., in a few minutes. For sale by JOHN G. BROWN & SON, Apothecaries, Centre Street.
June 7, '62. 23-tf

BROAD TOP.

BROAD TOP COAL.
The Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company
Respectfully call the attention of R. R. Companies, Steamboat Owners and Manufacturers to the value of their COAL as a STEAM GENERATOR AND FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

THE BROAD TOP COAL FIELD,
Having connection with PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK, both by Canal and Railroad, through Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is not liable to the interruptions of shipments incident to the SOUTHERN BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS, and regular supplies can safely be counted upon throughout the year.

Lewis Audenried & Co.
Have made arrangements whereby they are in daily receipt of large quantities of the above BROAD TOP, and they are prepared to fill orders promptly, at market rates.
OFFICES: 205 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 14 Kilby street, Boston. 34 Westminster street, Providence.
June 1, '61. 22

Office of the Celebrated BROAD TOP White Ash Semi-Bituminous AND East Lehigh Coals,
No. 104 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to the Celebrated Broad Top Coal, mined out of his own property, prepared directly under his own supervision, and confining his operations exclusively to this region (having no other soft Coals for sale), the Consumer can rely upon obtaining a pure article of Broad Top Coal without the risk of having a mixture of Coals from various veins or from other regions substituted, which in appearance might be similar, but in quality vastly inferior.
From the advantageous arrangements which have been effected with the principal Railroad and Canal Companies, purchasers can be supplied at the lowest price, upon the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.
For Steam Generating, Marine and Locomotive Engines, Rolling Mills and Puddling Furnaces, Glass Manufacturing, Blacksmithing, Coking, Brick and Lime Burning, this Coal cannot be excelled.
Its exemptness from Sulphur and impurities highly injurious in the manufacturing of Iron, and destructive to Machinery, Boilers and Grate Bars, gives it preeminence. Its easy combustion, combined with its beautiful white flame, renders it a desirable fuel for Parlor Grates.

East Lehigh Coal.
NOTICE.—The subscriber having also been appointed Sole Agent for the sale of the Celebrated East Lehigh Coal, mined from the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's land, by Conyngham & Michler, and shipped at Mauch Chunk, flatters himself that he can supply the trade with an article, in quality and preparation, unsurpassed by any in the market.
Will be pleased to communicate any further information; and would be most happy to receive your patronage.
I am, Respectfully,
ROBERT HARE POWEL.
Caution.—Purchasers are respectfully requested to require all persons representing themselves as my agents to produce a written certificate to that effect.
May 25, '61 21-tf

LORBERRY CREEK.

Lorberry Coal.
AS Inferior Coals are advertised and sold under the name of "Lorberry," we hereby announce that the undersigned are THE ONLY MINERS of LORBERRY COAL, and that Messrs. SINNICKSON & GLOVER, Mr. J. R. BLAKISTON, and Messrs. LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., Philadelphia, receive all our Coal at tide-water—Messrs. SINNICKSON & GLOVER receiving Messrs. Kitzmiller, Stees & Co's; Mr. JOHN R. BLAKISTON receiving Messrs. Graeff & Nutting's, and Messrs. LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO. receiving Messrs. Wheeler, Miller & Co's—and they are the only dealers in this kind of Coal, and it can be shipped by no other parties.
KITZMILLER, STEES & CO.
GRAEFF & NUTTING.
WHEELER, MILLER & CO.
Pinegrove, May 24, '62. 21-

GENUINE LORBERRY COAL.
WE have this day concluded an arrangement with Messrs. LEWIS AUDENREID & CO., whereby they are to have the exclusive sale of all our LORBERRY COAL shipped coastwise, via the Phila. & Reading R. R., for the year 1862. All parties desiring this favorite Coal, can be assured of obtaining the genuine, unadulterated article, from Messrs. LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO. WHEELER, MILLER & CO.
Pinegrove, May 10, '62. 20-

NEW YORK.

SAMUEL BONNELL, Jr.,
No. 40 Trinity Building, NEW YORK,
Offers for sale
HONEY BROOK and NORTH SPRING MOUNTAIN LEHIGH COALS, in boats, or on board vessels at ELIZABETHPORT and JERSEY CITY.
BUCK MT. COAL, in boats at Mines or Tide Water.
WILKESBARRE COAL, do. do. do.
C. F. NORTON & CO'S LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL, in boats, or on board vessels at PHILAD'A.
Pure LORBERRY, on board vessels at PHILAD'A.
ALSO,
Detmold's George's Creek Cumberland Coal,
For the Sound, Connecticut, and North River Trade.
March 29, '62. 13-9m

LYKENS VALLEY.

Lykens Valley
Franklin Coal.
NOTICE.—The undersigned having leased for a term of years the Mines of the Lykens Valley and Short Mountain Coal Companies, from which the Lykens Valley Franklin Coal is taken, notice is hereby given that he has made an arrangement with Messrs. JAMES B. HENRY, of Delaware City, Delaware, and HALE REMINGTON, of Fall River, Mass., for the exclusive sale and shipment to New England and New York of the same.
The genuine Coal can only be found for sale by them, and all orders should be directed to HALE REMINGTON, Fall River, Mass. HENRY THOMAS.
(Successor to Sutton & Thomas,) Sole Miner of the above Coal.
Philadelphia, March 22, '62. 12—

NEW REVISED EDITION.
PURDON'S DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
NINTH EDITION, from 1700 to 1861, edited by F. C. Brightley. The Laws in the various supplements since 1853, are now incorporated in the body of the work, many thousand new authorities cited, and other improvements made.
The new edition of BINNS' JUSTICE will be ready in August, and the new edition of Troubat & Haly's Practice early in the Fall.
Persons leaving their names, can secure early copies, at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.
June 28, '62.

ELE BOWEN'S NEW BOOK.
THE PHYSICAL HISTORY OF THE CREATION OF THE EARTH AND ITS INHABITANTS, or a vindication of the Cosmogony of the Bible from the assaults of Modern Science, by ELE BOWEN, Esq.
Subscriptions received by B. BANNAN,
March 9, '61 9- Agent for the Publisher.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK.
SKETCHES of the Rise, Progress and Decline of Secession, with a narrative of Personal Adventures among the Rebels, by W. G. Brownlow, editor of the Knoxville Whig.
Having just received a supply of this popular work, we can now furnish them at the publisher's subscription price, $1 25, at B. BANNAN'S Book Store.
July 19, '62.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

THRILLING INCIDENTS OF THE
GREAT REBELLION;
OR
The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors
ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12 mo. Price, $1 25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the Philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once.—Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

BOOKSELLERS, POSTMASTERS, and CANVASSING AGENTS will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES FROM 1608 to 1860. By Dr. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready. Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money, by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the Best and Latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price, $1.

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Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

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PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers, will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address PIANO, care of JOY, COE & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O.
July 19, '62. [47] 29-

TRAVELING.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.

Summer Arrangement, June 16, 1862.

DOWN PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Pottsville daily, (except Sundays) at 9.00 A. M., and 2.15 P. M.—Passing Reading at 11.10 A. M., and 4.00 P. M. Arriving in Philadelphia at 1.40 P. M., and at 6.35 P. M.

Both down trains connect at Reading with Trains for Harrisburg and New York, and at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad Trains for Williamsport, Elmira, &c.

Pinegrove Passengers will take the 9 A. M. Train, and a Special Accommodation Train at 5½ P. M., which runs to Port Clinton; and on Saturdays to Reading.

UP PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily, (except Sundays) at 8.00 A. M., and 3.15 P. M. Leave Reading at 7.15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 5.43 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Pottsville at 7.30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M.

LEBANON VALLEY BRANCH.

Connects at Harrisburg with Passenger Trains to and from Pittsburg, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Lancaster, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, York and Baltimore.

Trains leave Harrisburg at 1.25 A. M. (for Lebanon, Reading and New York only,) 8 A. M., and 1.40 P. M., for Pottsville and Philadelphia. No Sunday trains.

Through tickets from Pottsville to New York, Baltimore, Gettysburg, and all the principal points in the North, Northwest, and Canada. Emigrant Tickets to same places at reduced fares.

Sixty lbs. of baggage allowed each Passenger.

COMMUTATION TICKETS,

With 26 coupons attached, between any points desired, for Families and Firms, at 25 per cent. discount.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2,000 miles, between all points, for Families and Firms, at $45.

SEASON TICKETS,

Good for holder only, between any points, at reduced rates, for 3, 6, 9, or 12 months.

All tickets will be purchased before the Trains start. Higher fares charged if paid in the cars.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.
June 14 '62. 24—

PHILAD'A & READING RAILROAD.

Excursion Tickets,

From Philadelphia to Pottsville and return, will be sold at Philadelphia, on Saturdays and Sundays, at $3 75 each, good for any train on those days, and on the succeeding Monday.

G. A. NICOLLS, General Supt.
August 6, '59 23-

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.—1861.

Summer Arrangements.

COMMENCING JUNE 10, 1861.

THREE PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays Excepted.)

TIME TABLE:

Showing Arrivals and Departures to and from New York and Philadelphia.

DOWN OR EASTWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS:	No. 1.	No. 6.	No. 3.
Leave	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
MAUCH CHUNK,	3.45	11.00	4.00
Lehighton,	3.55	11.10	4.10
Parryville,*	4.01	11.15	4.16
Lehigh Gap,*	4.16	11.29	4.30
Slatington,	4.22	11.34	4.36
Rock Dale,*	4.33	11.45	4.47
Laury's,	4.43	11.55	4.57
White Hall,	4.50	12.01	5.04
Coplay,*	4.54	12.05	5.08
Hokendauqua,	4.58	12.09	5.12
Catasauqua,	5.02	12.13	5.16
Allentown,	5.10	12.26	5.27
Bethlehem,	5.22	12.37	5.40
Freemansburg,	5.32	12.46	5.49
Lime Ridge,*	5.43		
S. Easton,	6.03		
Easton, (arrive)	5.50	1.00	6.05
Philadelphia, (arrive)	7.55	P.M.	8.25
New York, "	9.45	4.00	9.50

UP OR WESTWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS:	No. 5.	No. 4.	No. 7.	No. 2.
Leave	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York,	6.00	12.10	4.00	5.00
Philadelphia,	8.40		5.15	
Easton, (arrive)	8.50	3.20	7.40	10.43
S. Easton,*		3.22	7.42	
Lime Ridge,*		3.36	7.58	
Freemansburg,	9.06	3.43	8.06	
Bethlehem,	9.17	3.54	8.15	11.14
Allentown,	9.30	4.10	8.30	11.25
Catasauqua,	9.43	4.21	8.41	
Hokendauqua,	9.48	4.28	8.46	
Coplay,*	9.53	4.31	8.51	
White Hall,	9.58	4.36	8.56	
Laury's,	10.05	4.43	9.04	
Rock Dale,*	10.16	4.53	9.14	
Slatington,	10.28	5.06	9.25	
Lehigh Gap,*	10.34	5.12	9.31	
Parryville,*	10.49	5.27	9.45	
Lehighton,	10.54	5.34	9.50	
Mauch Chunk,	11.05	5.45	10.00	

A star (*) indicates Flag Stations.

Through Tickets are sold for Philadelphia, New York, and all of the principal stations on the Central R. R. of New Jersey, also for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg and the West, Wilkesbarre, and the principal stations on the Catawissa Railroad.
June 22, '61 25-

TO COAL OPERATORS.

Great Improvement in Coal Screens.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to manufacture, at their shop, in Minersville, all kinds of SCREENS for screening Coal, of the improved manufacture patented to Jonas Laubenstein, 4th February, 1862.

Screens manufactured by this process, are more durable, maintain their form better, and are furnished as cheap as any to be had in the County.

They are made of square iron, in such shape as to prevent the Coal sliding from one side to the other before it is thoroughly screened, thus preparing it better than can be done by cast iron or wire screens.

The manufacturers urgently request all Operators wanting Screens, to examine these new patent Screens at their shop, or at work at the Mammoth Vein Colliery of George S. Repplier, near St. Clair, where they have been in use for some time.

By purchasing Screens made under this Patent, litigation, or any trouble as to patent rights, will be avoided.

All work done with promptness and despatch.

J. & L. LAUBENSTEIN,
Minersville June 7, 1862. 23-tf

From the Hartford Courant.

Will you kiss me, if I will go?

The bulletin's out with news to-day,
News which stirs up a fellow's grit!
The rebels are running away, they say,
And I think 'tis time for me to quit!
Bounties are small since the draft was told,
And commissions are all of them scarce, you know,
But—I ask not for rank, I ask not for gold,
Will you promise to kiss me, if I will go?

I remember you wore the red, white and blue,
When Fort Sumpter's flag was torn down and defiled;
I knew you were loyal, I knew you were true,
For I saw your face glow with a patriot's pride;
While alone on my watch in the stillness of night,
At thought of that look, what cared I for the foe!
For our flag and our country I am willing to fight;
If you'll promise to kiss me, once more, I will go.

My hand shall be strong, my heart shall be brave,
When I go forth to join in the fight,
And our glorious banner in triumph shall wave,
And all of its stars shall be bright.
There are tears in your eyes, you'll give what I crave!
Bless your kind heart, I knew 'twould be so.
Oh! fear not for me, I am loyal and brave,
You have kissed me, Sue—gladly I go.
Hartford, Sept. 23d, 1862. "C. V."

I've kissed you, and you must go.

You remember you said if I'd kiss you, Joe,
You'd ne'er stop for rank or for gold,—
Regardless of bounty you'd rush on the foe
'Neath the banner of Freedom enrolled.
I was glad when you said it—you saw my eyes shine,
For I love my dear country and you;
And I said in my heart if he'll die at her shrine
I'll ne'er fear but to me he'll be true;
So I kissed you, and told you to go.

But you know how my heart was bleeding, Joe,
In anguish at parting with you—
How I longed to cling closer and closer—but no;
'Twas your duty I bade you to do.
Your brothers were calling you, living and dead,
To come to the rescue—should they call in vain?
Would I keep you from them—I whom you'd wed,
Though my tears should fall thick as the rain?
No,—I kissed you and told you to go.

And, Joe, as I bid you farewell, let me say,—
To God I commend you; look for triumph to Him!
May He be your helmet, your shield every day,
Through the roll and shock of the battle grim;
And may the kind angels over you hang;
As o'er those they love, the heavenly shield,
As you spring at the sound of the war trumpet's clang,
And tear on in triumph the Flag o'er the field;
I've kissed you—now you must go.
Chicopee, Mass., Sept. 26, 1862. "SUE."

Address of the Union State Committee.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The State Committee appointed by the Union State Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg on the 17th day of July last, deeply impressed with the important consequences which are dependent on the result of the general election to be held on the 14th instant, again address you.—In the midst of military excitement, and the peril of actual invasion by the armed forces of the rebels who have risen against the just authority of the Government—a peril which has been prevented by the gallantry of our troops and the enthusiastic rally of our people at the call of our Governor—the considerations connected with the action of the voters at the polls have been largely lost sight of, and failed to impress the public mind with a due conviction of their importance.—While the movements of our armies in the field are full of the deepest interest, and absorb popular attention, no less importance is connected with the decisions of the people at their annual elections. If they fail there to sustain the Government with a sentence of approval, its main support will be withdrawn, and the public credit, which is indispensable to the support of military operations, must suffer and be impaired, if not entirely destroyed. The country has presented during its pending troubles an example unprecedented in the history of nations. Without resorting to appeals for pecuniary aid from foreign capitalists, the government has received from the people ample supplies of means, and every man in the community has an interest in maintaining the value of the public securities, either in the shape of bonds or treasury notes, which compose a large portion of the circulating medium, measuring the value of property, constituting a legal tender in the payment of debts, and passing from hand to hand as the price of commodities, or in the payment of the wages of labor. This currency, based upon the faith, and dependent upon the perpetuity of the Government, deeply involves the pecuniary interest of each individual citizen. The capitalist and the corporation, the man of business, the farmer and mechanic, even the widow and the orphan, find their property invested in the securities issued in various forms by the Government, and dependent upon its ability to redeem its engagements in due time, and in the interim to pay the interest, or prevent the evidence of its indebtedness from depreciating in the market.

To withhold support and withdraw confidence from the Government now is to put all these interests at hazard. To allow its opponents to obtain even an apparent advantage at the election, is to startle the always sensitive market in which these securities are negotiated, and to cast a suspicion upon the value of the currency which has lately been introduced.

In the event of the success of the political opponents of those who are charged with the administration of public affairs, who are already ominously and craftily stirring up popular discontent against the payment of the taxes necessarily imposed for the preservation of the public credit, and who would not hesitate, for the accomplishment of their partisan aims, to excite a feeling in favor of the repudiation of the public indebtedness itself, is to jeopard all the great interests to which we have referred, and to sap the foundations of the Government. In emergencies like the present, it will not do to mince matters, or to close our eyes to the perils which surround us.—Government and property are alike involved in the issue. The purpose avowed by the Convention which constituted this Committee was to give an earnest and unqualified support to the Government in its present difficulties to sustain it by the free expression of opinion, to encourage our armies in the field, by the firm and cordial co-operation of the people at home, and to uphold the public credit by sanctioning every means which is required to sustain its financial operations.

Such is not the policy of those who have ranged themselves in political opposition to the measures of the government. Their course tends directly to the subversion of the power of the Administration to maintain the contest and overthrow the rebellion. Should it be so hampered and crippled as to fail in this, what have we to expect? The leaders of the rebellion proclaim that it is their intention, if they succeeded in dictating terms, not only to divide the Union and set up an independent government over that portion of its territory which they claim, but to impose upon the remaining States and their people the burden of paying all the expenses of the war incurred by both parties. Who can calculate the unascertained millions of dollars which constitute the liabilities incurred by their mad and wicked endeavor to overthrow the government established by our fathers, and to divide and destroy the patrimony which they bequeathed to us? Who is willing to assume the intolerable burden? The resources of the nation, broken, dissevered and degraded, would be wholly unequal to the effort, and universal bankruptcy, as well as national dishonor and disgrace, would involve every interest in the country, and sweep away its entire property.

We appeal to you, therefore, fellow-citizens, to bear steadily in mind these important considerations, and let them be a motive to induce you to see that the ballot box gives no uncertain or doubtful expression at the ensuing election; but let it be full, clear and explicit, in favor of sustaining the public credit against every attack—upholding the value of every public security, and maintaining the cause of the whole country against the rebels and traitors who have feloniously conspired, and with a bloody hand stricken a deadly blow at the life of the nation. This is no time for mere party issues and party organizations; let us stand by the Government until it has crushed out this rebellion, until the traitors have laid down their arms; then we can talk of compromises, party issues and organizations.—But let us never talk of compromises with a traitor while he has a knife at the throat of the Government. Nor let your judgment be perverted by the suggestions of the political demagogue, that this war waged to preserve the national existence is to bring about an interference of the labor of an oppressed and enslaved race with the labor of the free white people of the Northern States.—This is a base and false pretence of a faction as truly disloyal and even more dangerous than the rebels who have arrayed themselves in arms against the Government. If the wicked leaders and their deluded followers in the South will not be admonished and return to their allegiance, they must suffer the consequences of their crime. They are traitors, and forfeiture is the legal penalty of treason. They discard and contemn the Constitution which guaranteed their possession of that which they claimed to be property in man, and they cannot with the one hand thrust off the great charter obligations upon us and them alike, and at the same time claim to enjoy rights in pursuance of its provisions. They have the choice to return to their allegiance and obtain its protection, or to persist in their rebellious resistance, and forfeit to an offended Government and outraged people the possessions which accrued to them while they were yet faithful and regarded the duties which they owed to the laws and Constitution. If they will not obey, then let their slaves—the bondmen who do their work, earn their bread, support their ragged forces in the field, and their dependent families at home, and thus give all the strength and power of resistance to their rebellion which it possesses, go free, with their chains struck off, and permitted to appropriate to their own advantage the fruits of that labor which has hitherto pampered the pride, made the wealth, and supplied the necessities of a haughty, ambitious, dictatorial and traitorous aristocracy. The emancipated slave will fly to no northern clime. Down-trodden and oppressed, he yet has his domestic ties—his love of home, and attachments to birthplace and familiar scenes as strong as animate any human heart; nothing but the aspiration after freedom has ever induced him to leave them. Give him liberty in the South and he will never come North; its climate is not congenial to his constitution; he loves the torrid temperature of the tropics, and thrives beneath its burning sun, but shivers amid the Northern ice and wintry sleet and storm.

The vast free colored population of the Southern States themselves, where they are permitted to abide, greatly exceeding that of the Northern States, furnishes living proof both of their local attachments and their climatic preferences. It was only a few years ago that the Legislature of Maryland, when an intense negro phobia was raging, entertained the project of expelling her nearly 80,000 free blacks from her soil, but abandoned it when they reflected that they would thus deprive themselves of the most valuable part of their productive labor, and their land would run to waste for want of cultivation, and poverty would pervade her borders. Let southern traitors persist in their enormous wickedness until the decree of emancipation go forth, and the strength of their rebellion will be destroyed by the abstraction of the support it now receives from slavery, and then, instead of fugitives wending their way north, an exodus will take place in the opposite direction, and thousands and tens of thousands of the free negroes of the north will gladly turn their steps to those regions where the sun sends warmth through the shivering frame, and where they can thrive under its friendly beams.

People of Pennsylvania! be not frightened from your propriety by imaginary evils, nor seduced from the calm determinations of a cool and sound judgment by the arts of the political demagogue, nor shaken in your firm devotion to the cause of your imperilled country, at whose throat the traitor aims his felon steel; but speak, in the authoritative tones of the ballot-box, your unfaltering determination to save the national life, to overthrow an atrocious rebellion, and to punish its leaders and abettors with the penalty incurred by felons. Rally to the support of the local, legislative, Congressional and State candidates nominated by the unconditional friends of the Union, who have discarded mere party and party names, and take the higher ground of patriotism, and thus prove that this great commonwealth is indeed the Keystone of the Federal arch, holding it together firmly and indissolubly, to bless mankind with the noblest example and fullest experience of human liberty and happiness.

CYRUS P. MARKLE,
Chairman Union State Central Com.
George W. Hammersley, W. J. Howard, Secretaries.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the Loyal People of Pennsylvania:

The recent and formal admission of the Chairman of the Breckinridge State Central Committee that he prepared, and was ready to present to a State Convention of his own friends, a resolution contemplating the dismemberment of these States at a period when the Cotton States had seceded, and when all American patriots were agonized between doubt and fear, imposes upon the National Union Central Committee an imperative duty. We do not address our fellow-citizens as alarmists—we make to them no partisan appeal—when we declare that this admission, immediately before an election for members of Congress and for other representative, judicial, and municipal officers, demands not only rebuke and repudiation, but such measures of precaution and prevention as will defeat the design now fully disclosed to tear our great old State from that national family circle of which she has been the strongest stay and the most beautiful adornment.—The Breckinridge organization in Pennsylvania cannot escape the solemn accusation of being entirely committed to this design.—The terrible alternative coolly contemplated by their chairman had been previously suggested at a so-called Democratic meeting, held in the city of Philadelphia, at National Hall, on the 16th of January, 1861. The resolution there adopted was as follows:

"*Twelfth.* That, in the deliberate judgment of the Democracy of Philadelphia, and, so far as we know it, of Pennsylvania, the dissolution of the Union by the separation of the whole South—a result we shall most sincerely lament—*may release this Commonwealth to a large extent from the bonds which now connect her with the Confederacy, except so far as for temporary convenience she chooses to submit to them,* and would authorize and require her citizens through a Convention to be assembled for that purpose, to determine *with whom her lot should be cast—whether with the North and East, whose fanaticism has precipitated this misery upon us,* or with our brethren of the South, *whose wrongs we feel as our own;* or whether Pennsylvania should stand by herself, *as a distinct community,* ready, when occasion offers, to bind together a broken Union, and resume her place of loyalty and devotion."

In order to prove the treasonable purposes of the leaders of the party of which Mr. Hughes is the representative, it is only necessary to state that nearly all their acts and words from January and February, 1861, down to the present time, have been so many proofs of their conviction of the justice of the views contained alike in the resolution adopted at National Hall, Philadelphia, in January, 1861, and in that prepared and purposed to be offered by Mr. Hughes to a Democratic State Convention in February of the same year. They may not, in express terms, have endorsed the suggestion to drag Pennsylvania out of the Union, but in nearly every County Convention they adopted resolutions and proclaimed sentiments, the object and effect of which were to embarrass the General Administration, which is always the embodiment of the Government, and never more so than in these dark and trying hours; and so to prepare the way for that devastation and ruin which must result from the separation of the Republic, so earnestly desired both by the armed and unarmed foes of our common country.

Regarding, therefore, the resolution now admitted and affirmed by the chairman of the Breckinridge State Convention as the real platform of the Breckinridge leaders, it is our right and our duty to discuss its remedies for our national difficulties. This resolution offers to Pennsylvania no inducement to remain with the free States, but attempts to bribe her to join the revolting and slaveholding Confederacy. It contains few words that appeal to those immortal memories which have sanctified the Union to the hearts of all our people, but it designs to present strong commercial and sectional, and disloyal reasons, as so many temptations to sway our people from their hereditary and religious patriotism. We are told in this resolution of the chairman of the Breckinridge State Committee, that in the event of a separation Pennsylvania "must either take her place in some Northern fragment of a once glorious Union, and rest content to be shorn of the greater part of her manufacturing industry and of her export and import trade" * * * "or she may, as a member of the new Confederacy, become the great manufacturing workshop for a people now consuming annually three hundred millions' worth of products and manufactures from, and imported through, the Northern States; her cities become the great commercial depots and distributing points for this Confederacy, and her wealth, population, and glory promoted in a degree unparalleled in the history and prosperity of any people." And then Mr. Hughes, the chairman of the Breckinridge State Committee, says "that it will be the right and duty of her citizens" (that is, the people of Pennsylvania) "to consult their own best interests in a position so momentous, and decide between the LAWFUL ALTERNATIVES."

Loyal men of Pennsylvania, these alternatives are now presented to you; it is for you to decide at the election, on the 14th of October, whether you will go for the old Union and the old Constitution, or whether you will accept the bribe offered by the sympathizers with Secession, and commit your destiny to the infamous experiment of a slaveholding Confederacy. This great issue has not been presented by the National Union Committee, but by the representative of the opposition to the Administration and the war. We submit to our fellow-citizens, and trust their verdict at the ballot-boxes will show that they are not unmindful of this pregnant and suggestive admonition.

CYRUS P. MARKLE,
Chairman of Union State Central Committee.
GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, W. J. HOWARD, Secretaries.

HON. ANDREW J. HAMILTON, formerly in Congress from Texas, has escaped from the murderous despotism now cursing that unhappy region, and reached New York. He reports Unionism very strong in Western Texas, though overawed for the time by ruffianism. Colonel Hamilton, we understand, heartily approves of President Lincoln's proclamation of freedom, believing that it will prove the death-blow of the rebellion.

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION IN THE ARMY.

The Boston *Journal*, one of the most conservative papers in the country, thus expresses and supports its opinions on this subject:

"The evidence is abundant, and we think conclusive, that the soldiers belonging to the old regiments who have been longest in the field, and who, from observation and experience, have learned to estimate the strength which slavery has given to the rebels, are in favor of emancipating the slaves upon military grounds. We have found this evidence in many soldiers' letters, and we have before us some testimony upon the point which is worthy of attention. A friend in a neighboring State, who has been a pro-slavery Democrat, opposed to emancipation and to any interference with slavery, visited the army of the Potomac when it was on the Peninsula, in the capacity of Medical Commissioner. He was with the army several weeks, and had ample opportunities for observation. In one of his letters, written after his return, he expressed himself, much to our surprise, in favor of an emancipation policy. In answer to an inquiry how such a policy would be received by the army, he writes:

"'You may take it as a fact that with very few exceptions the *whole army* is in favor of the most stringent prosecution of the war, using every means in our power to stifle the rebellion, and it regards emancipation as one of our most potent weapons. Even among the officers of the old army, many of whom talked loudly of resigning, etc., if they were to be used as "nigger-stealers," there has been a great and most marked change in sentiment. I took some pains to satisfy myself as to the prevalent feeling upon that topic, and I am satisfied that the entire army would hail an emancipation proclamation with joy. Still more, I believe the army would be glad to know that every rebel town captured was to be burned. I was a Democrat of the ultra stamp, and yet I earnestly believe that Fremont was right in his Boston speech, and that the army and the people are ready for emancipation; and a war of extermination if necessary to put down this rebellion. It is certain, unless this war forever settles the slavery question, we are ruined beyond salvation.—The world, the country, the army and humanity demand it, and I believe all are up to that point. I heard scores of officers regret that Norfolk and Portsmouth were not burned, and many others expressed themselves as strongly upon the emancipation question.'

"These views are worthy of attention because they are the matured convictions of one who had no anti-slavery sympathies, and who, before he went to the Peninsula, had as strong a reverence for slavery and slave property as Vallandigham or any other of that school Democrats. He had a large acquaintance among the officers of McClellan's army, and his opportunities for learning their opinions were ample.

"We doubt not that efforts will be made to sow the seeds of discord in the army; but we are confident that these will take root in none of the old regiments—among soldiers who have come in actual contact with slavery, and fully realize the strength which it gives to the rebellion. They who have seen the fields of the South cultivated by negroes, while every able-bodied white man was in arms—who have seen the negro in the trenches and performing all the hard labor of the rebel camps, are not likely to entertain a superstitious reverence for property in slaves over any other property which support the rebels. Our brave men have poured out their blood like water and have seen the rebellion grow stronger and stronger. They have realized the fallacy of the idea that 20,000,000 of free whites can put down, without hard fighting, a rebellion of 5,000,000 of whites, backed up by the enforced labor of 4,000,000 of blacks.—They and the dear ones at home will welcome any change of policy which will revive their waning hopes of a speedy termination of this war, with its frightful carnage."

The correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 29, says:

"The proclamation of the President has electrified the army. The gloom and darkness of a long and terrible night has changed, and the shooting rays of a rising morn are seen. Since reading the earnest words of the President the soldier grasps his rifle with new energy, and when he shoulders or orders arms he performs like a man with a soul in his work. Leg ons have been all-ied to our armies. The soldier has distinctly before him the object of the contest. Believing that thus the Union will be *permanently* restored, he now sees the beginning of the end."

The Washington correspondent of the *Times* writes:

"Gen. John A. McClernand is in the city with Gov. Yates, of Illinois. He is very outspoken in his approbation of the President's proclamation against slavery, believing it to be a good thing, and calculated to quiet public sentiment, as a large portion of the loyal people of the North desired some such declaration as a matter of principle, while the portion less loyal were constantly clamoring in anticipation of some such act, and picturing all sorts of horrors as inevitably to result. All knew, he says, that the position must be taken sooner or later, and the sooner the better for the country. It cannot do harm at the South, as the people there always believed it would come at some time, and acted on that belief. It will greatly help us in England, by gratifying the anti-slavery sentiment of the English people, as distinguished from the English aristocracy. In his judgment, it is an eminently wise measure.—These views are believed to be those of the Douglas party in the North."

A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes:

"The President's late proclamation is well received in Gen. Franklin's *corps*. I have heard Major-Generals, and there are several in the corps, speak well of it, and think it not any too severe for the times. One of these Generals has not been, and I am not aware that he is now, an admirer of the political principles of the President, but he said to day that he was in favor of anything and everything that would in the least tend to crush this rebellion."

IDLE CAPITAL.—There never was a time, perhaps, when there was more idle capital in New York than at this present writing. The total amount on deposit with banks, savings institutions and private bankers, must be over two hundred millions of dollars. This vast sum is waiting and watching the movements of our army. We do not refer to invested capital, but to that which is idle. When Jeff. Davis shall have gone to his own place, and the rebellion is ended, then will be witnessed such activity and general prosperity throughout the country as has never been seen before. All the resources of the nation will then be employed, and we shall be richer, stronger—more impregnable—than any other government on the face of the globe. Our enormous war debt, if we now act promptly, will be no more to us than a feather upon a camel's back. Let us, then, crush out the rebellion, and clear the track by making one clean sweep of all obstacles in the way of that real, permanent, substantial prosperity so much desired. Let us have that which is founded upon justice and equity—that which will be in favor with God, and that which will defy all rebeldom in christendom. Then will come the millenium of commerce.—*N. Y. Independent.*

FREDERICK is represented as a vast hospital, and from 4,100 to 4,200 rations have to be provided daily for the sick and wounded. Hagerstown is also crowded with sick and wounded. In both places the Union ladies are doing all in their power to relieve the sufferers. At Sharpsburg, and all over the two battle-fields the amount of personal property—horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, corn, hay, and other provender—which was taken from the farmers, was enormous. The whole lower portion of the country is stripped of every description of subsistence, and what the people in that section of the country will do to obtain food for man and beast, during the approaching winter, says the editors there, God alone knows.

WE have the authority of a gentleman on Gen. Butler's staff for saying that Gen. Butler has already organized and equipped three regiments of loyal Louisianians—one of them white, and two of them not so white. He says that Gen. Butler will welcome the President's proclamation as a timely decree, and will pay for the 1st of January to come. Gen. Butler has revolutionized and reorganized what schools there are in New Orleans; has dismissed the rebel pedagogues, and sent for a cargo of Massachusetts school mistresses to give orthodox instruction to young New Orleans.—*Wash. Cor. Tribune.*

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—A letter from Newport, in the Providence *Journal*, says that a letter received in that town within a few days, from a gentleman of highest character and standing in Louisiana, if published, would be fully conclusive as to the policy and foresight of the emancipation proclamation. This gentleman states it as a fact that the intention of the traitors is to emancipate and arm, if not the whole, at least 400,000 blacks, and arm them against the United States Government with the determination to rule or ruin.—This has been for some time reported as probable, but the source from whence this comes renders it no longer doubtful.

REV. J. V. HIMES, of the *Advent Herald*, prophesies that the end of the world will take place in 1867 or 1868. He is about to set forth on a preaching tour, to make known to those who sit in darkness this new doctrine.

A SECOND, though very faint comet, is now in the vicinity of the orbit of Mars, our nearest planet. It is seventy millions of leagues from the earth, and fifty-three from the sun.

MEN are generally like wagons; they rattle prodigiously when there is nothing in them.