Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862.

THE COUNTY.

While the heavy vote of the Breckinridge Democracy, in Schuylkill County, astonishes, yet the result does not surprise us. A few intelligent districts, headed by glorious Pottsville, (that almost maintains its majority of last year, thanks to a gallant band of Douglas Democrats) have done well, considering their loss of men, now in the army, but the mass is too much depleted, to have permitted us to hope for success at the late election.

A few, plain facts will show this. The first and principal cause of the defeat of the Union ticket, was the absence in the army, of our voters. Of the 3600 soldiers in the service from Schuylkill County, 1800, or one-half, are voters when at home. Of that number, the proportion of Republicans to Democrats, is 5 to 1; but we will be more liberal than just, and say 4 to 1. This gives a loss to the Union ticket of 1350 votes, enough to have elected by a handsome majority, in this District, Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL. In many of the townships we know that the mass of situations left vacant by Republicans going into the service, were filled by Democrats coming from other sections of the State. This is shown, conclusively, by the votes of the district referred to. It is not improbable that the ratio of loss we give, will be denied. To prove it more conclusively yet, we request our military companies now in the service, all of whom receive the JOURNAL, to take a vote, and send us the result for publication. We think that it will show almost as strong a proportion of Republicans, as the force of twelve hundred men that left this County a few weeks since, to defend our Southern border from rebel invasion. In that large force, it is estimated, there were only fifty Democrats. A second, and very important cause of our defeat, was the fact that owing to the war excitement, culminating in the great Maryland battles; to the supplies required for our sick and wounded soldiers, and to the natural anxiety of our people for the safety of their relatives in the army, which absorbed their time and attention, but little time was devoted to political matters, and up to within three weeks of the election, there was, literally, no organization of the Union men. As an offset to this, the Democrats, for months, had been thoroughly organized. They worked with an energy and desperation worthy of a better cause, while their money was spent freely to insure success. As we write, the following first report from the army, has been handed us. It shows that our estimate of the proportion of Union votes in the service, is not, if anything, strong enough:

VOTE OF CAPT. FOX'S COMPANY, PART OF WHICH (THE VOTE BELOW) IS FROM SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Campbell, 19
Strouse, 3

Six to one. That will do.

We believe, that of the voting proportion of the 148,000 men from Pennsylvania, now in the service, a clear majority of 60,000 for the Union ticket would have been given, if the men had been allowed to vote. That would be the true sentiment of Pennsylvania.

These are some of the reasons for our defeat. In this District and throughout the country, wherever worth, gallantry, and ability are respected, there will be poignant sorrow for the defeat of the Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL. He ran well, and has the proud consciousness that the patriotic and intelligent support of the District was his. There will be a void in the Congressional representation of this District, which will be severely felt. Mr. Campbell's Congressional experience and ability, are surpassed by none, and equalled by few. Schuylkill sustains in his defeat, an irreparable loss.

Every appeal to the ignorance and prejudice of voters, was made at the late election. Timid men were told that if a Democratic majority was obtained, that Mr. Hughes would be able to stop the draft. And they really, voted under that impression. Other statements equally false, were used, to influence votes.

In Union Township we learn that a number of Union men were intimidated, and some even beaten while endeavoring to exercise the right of suffrage. In Cass Township for weeks there has been a reign of terror, inaugurated by unscrupulous partizans, and on election day but few Union men went to the polls, as the returns will show. Many Protestants have been driven from their homes in that Township lately, under threats of extreme violence. The lawlessness of this Township has caused much solicitude among the Catholic priests, and a number of them attended the polls on Tuesday, to assist in maintaining order. As the Union men very generally remained away, and the election officers were all Democrats, of course the turbulent element had nothing upon which to practice, and everything was quiet. If this state of things continues in this County, the value of property will be seriously affected; life will be unsafe, and mob-law will be the only power recognized. A melancholy prospect, truly.

It is a singular fact that while our soldiers are braving death on the battle-field, and enduring hardships unspeakable, to protect and save the property of the people of the North, a class exists here which not only votes against the soldier, but exults in a victory at the polls over him. All honor to the Douglas Democrats who at this election, have stood up bravely amid contumely, for the right.— Their brethren in the army thank them, as we do. Let those men who now boast of a triumph achieved at the polls over the soldiers, glory in their shame. We are of those who in a contest like this would rather be right than be President.

THE EIGHTH CENSUS.

By the eighth census (1860) the real and personal estate of the United States, is valued at $16,159,616,068, of which Pennsylvania owns $1,416,501,818. In 1850, the aggregate value was, $8,925,481,011, of which Pennsylvania owned $694,015,698, being in the aggregate for the country, an increase of 126.45 per cent. for ten years, and for this State an increase of 96.05 per cent. In the increase Iowa leads the van with 942.97 per cent., while Vermont is in the rear with only 32.83 per cent.

In 1860, agricultural implements were made to the value of $17,802,514 against $6,842,611 by the previous census. An increase of 160 per cent.

The product of the flour and grist mills in 1860 was $223,144,369—an increase of $87,246,563 in the ten years, or 64.2 per cent.— The production and increase of the several sections were as follows:

	Value of Flour and Meal.	Increase.	Per cent. Increase.
New England States,	$11,155,445	$4,834,959	76.5
Middle States,	79,086,471	10,653,232	15.5
Western States,	94,035,794	53,564,802	125.0
Southern States,	30,761,457	14,185,840	85.5
Pacific States,	6,096,263	4,297,930	222.8

Oswego, New York, has the largest mill.— This mill produced in 1860 300,000 barrels of flour.

The cash value of farms in 1850, was $3,271,572,426; in 1860, $6,650,872,507. Farming implements and machinery in 1860, $151,587,628; in 1850, $247,027,496. Value of live stock in 1850 $544,180,516; in 1860, $1,107,490,216. Each more than doubled during the decade.

The total value of domestic manufactures in 1860 was $1,900,000,000; value of raw material, including fuel, $1,012,000,000; value of annual product, in 1850, $1,019,106,616; value of raw material, &c., $555,123,822. Such production gave employment DIRECTLY, in 1850, to 957,059 persons, and to 1,384,200 in 1860, including 285,000 females. It is inferred that nearly one-sixth of the population of the country owe their support directly to the manufactories. Of the States, Pennsylvania has the highest average number of hands employed, but her annual product is returned as less than that of New York.

In cotton goods for 1860, the whole product was in value $115,137,926 against $65,501,687 in 1850—an increase of 76 per cent. um. In Pennsylvania the increase was 102 per cent. The number of hands employed in 1860 was, males, 45,315; females, 73,605 —increase subsequent to 1850 in male operatives, 10,020, in female operatives, 10,944.— The quantity of cotton used in the fabrication of the goods for 1860 was 364,036,123 pounds, or 910,090 bales of 400 pounds each.

In 1850, the tanning and currying establishments of the United States produced leather exclusive of Morocco and patent leather, to the value of $37,702,333. In 1860, the product was $63,091,751—increase nearly 67 per centum. Pennsylvania produced in 1860, $12,491,631.

The manufacture of boots and shoes employs a larger number of operatives than any other single division of American manufacturing industry. By the census of 1850 there were 11,805 establishments, with a capital of nearly thirteen million dollars, engaged in making boots and shoes to the value of $53,967,408, and employing 72,305 male and 32,948 female hands. Pennsylvania and New Jersey together produced $75,674,946 worth of these articles. The largest production of any one town was that of Philadelphia, in which it amounted to $5,349,887.

The yield of wool in the United States in 1860, amounted to 60,511,343 pounds—an increase of 15.2 per cent. in ten years; but it fell short of the consumption in woolen manufactures that year, which was no less than 80,386,572 pounds. The value of woolen and mixed goods made in 1850 was $45,281,764, in 1860, $68,865,963. The establishments numbered 1909. The aggregate capital invested in the business was $35,520,527, and it employed 28,780 male and 20,120 female hands. Pennsylvania, next to Massachusetts, was the largest producer, having 447 factories, which made $12,744,373 worth of woolen and mixed fabrics, an increase of 120 per cent. A value of $8,919,019 was the product of 222 establishments in the City of Philadelphia.

By the census of 1860, the iron mined that year was 2,315,654 tons, all in 14 States— Pennsylvania alone furnishing 60 per cent.— In 1850, when the total mined was 1,579,318 tons, 21 States contributed to the production. The value of the production of iron foundries, returned by the census of 1860, reached the sum of $27,970,193. The annual product of the general machinists and millwrights' establishments, exclusive of sewing machines, amounted in 1860 to $47,118,550, an increase of over nineteen millions in ten years. Pennsylvania manufactured machinery to the value of $7,243,453, increase 75 per cent. between the two censuses.

In 1850, the product of the Coal Mines of the United States was valued at $7,173,750. The value of the anthracite, and bituminous coal, according to the eighth census was, for 1860, over $19,000,000. The increase was over $12,000,000, and was at the rate of 169.9 per cent. on the product of 1850. It was chiefly produced in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia. The coal mined in Pennsylvania in 1850 was valued at $5,268,351. In the year ending June 1, 1860, the State produced 9,397,332 tons of anthracite, worth $11,869,574, and of bituminous coal, 66,994,295 bushels, valued at $2,833,859, making a total value of $14,703,433, or an excess of $7,529,683 over the total product of the Union in 1850. Of bituminous coal, Ohio raised 28,339,900 bushels, the value of which was $1,539,713; and Virginia, 9,542,627 bushels, worth $690,188. The increase in Ohio was $819,587 and in Virginia $222,780 in the value of mineral fuel, being at the rate of 113 per cent. in the former, and 47.6 per cent. in the latter. The increase in Pennsylvania was 179 per centum on the yield of 1850.

The value of saw and planed lumber produced in 1850 was $58,520,966; in 1860 it was $95,912,286, an increase of 64 per cent.

The production of spirituous liquors in 1860 in the United States employed 1138 distilleries, independent of a large number of rectifying establishments, the product of the former being over eighty-eight millions of gallons, of the value of $24,253,176. Of malt liquors the quantity of all kinds made, including 855,803 barrels of lager beer, was 3,235,545 barrels—an increase of 175 per cent. upon the total product of 1850, while its value was returned at $17,977,135, being more than three times the amount produced by breweries in that year. Nearly one-half of the whole quantity was made in New York and Pennsylvania. The former had 175 establishments—45 of them in the city of New York—and the latter State 172, of which Philadelphia contained 68.

The value of cabinet furniture made in 1860 in the New England, Middle States, and Ohio, reached the sum of $19,553,734, an increase of 30.5 per cent. over the product of those States in 1850, and exceeding the production of the whole Union in 1850. New York returned in 1860 furniture of the value of $7,175,060 (or 40.6 per cent. of the whole amount made in 1850); Massachusetts, $3,365,415 and Pennsylvania $2,938,503.

In 1860, New England, New York, and Pennsylvania made musical instruments worth $5,791,807, an increase of 150 per cent. over their own production in 1850, and 124 per cent. over the whole value of the production of the entire Union in the same year.

In New England and the Middle States the production of jewelry and watches reaches an annual value of nearly eleven million dollars, silver and plated wares, &c., nearly six and a half millions; exclusive of gold leaf and foil and the assaying and refining of the precious metals, exceeding in value the product of the whole Union in 1850 by $6,312,500, an increase of over 57 per cent., and of 68 per cent. in the production of those States in that year.

As pertaining to what is summed up briefly in reference to the nation's material progress, we make these citations from the language of the Census Department: "The Mechanic Arts, particularly in our country, where they are most diffused and almost universal, appear to contribute more directly than any other to the general comfort and improvement of the people. All others are dependent upon them for the general agents and instruments of their success. They are scarcely more subservient to the primary wants of mankind than to the higher ministrations of taste and refinement. The acquisition and diffusion of knowledge, the means of intercommunication and transportation, the comforts, enjoyments and security of the fireside, and even the honor and integrity of the nation itself, are dependent upon the skill and enterprise of the manufacturer and the mechanician. * * * The independence and security contributed by the large body of intelligent manufacturers and mechanics capable of ministering to every want, whether of supply or defence, cannot be overestimated. As might have been expected from the revelations of the census, the country has been able to lean with confidence upon this arm of its strength in the trying emergency which has put the nation in armor for the defence of its dearest interests."

UNION MEN IN THE WAR.

Some of the Breckinridgers who do not care much about the truth, declare that they have sent a majority of the men to the war. We therefore, call on our friends in the different districts in the County, and also in the different Companies, &c. in the army, to furnish us as soon as convenient, with the politics of the soldiers of the Republic, now in the army. Separate the rank and the file from the officers, because a majority of the officers in the army may be Democrats. But even this we doubt.

To begin with we give a few items:

The Borough of Port Clinton furnished 27 Union men to 6 Democrats.

The Borough of Auburn has sent 27 Union men to 2 Democrats.

The Borough of Middleport has sent 16 Union men to 1 Democrat, and he was taken from the County Prison.

Port Carbon has sent 60 Union men to 12 Democrats.

LIEUT. WORDEN has entirely recovered from the injuries received during the engagement between the Monitor and the Merrimac, and will shortly be placed in command of one of the new Monitors, where his eminent bravery and skill will undoubtly again redound to the honor of the navy and to the confusion of the traitors.

THE next meeting of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held in Philadelphia.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for November, is a fine number. "Heavenly Consolation" is a superb engraving. The other illustrations and contributions are of great interest. The pattern plates and receipts in this number, are worth more than the price of a single copy of the Magazine.— Copies can be obtained at Bannan's store.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1862.—Oct.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES. D. H. M.
18 SATURDAY,	6 13	5 17	
19 SUNDAY,	6 14	5 16	First Q. 7 3 51 ev.
20 MONDAY,	6 15	5 15	Ful M. 15 6 46 ev.
21 TUESDAY,	6 16	5 13	Third Q. 22 2 40 m.
22 WEDNESDAY,	6 18	5 12	New M. 29 6 48 ev.
23 THURSDAY,	6 19	5 10	
24 FRIDAY,	6 20	5 8	

Thermometrical Record for the Week

P. P. R. & TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.

Oct.		6 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	
Oct.	11—Saturday,	58°	63°	53°	rain.
"	13—Monday,	48	54	54	"
"	14—Tuesday,	53	59	57	cloudy.
"	15—Wednesday,	51	54	52	"
"	16—Thursday,	48	56	54	"
"	17—Friday,	52	58	00	clear.

Glass and queensware, of every description, and at reasonable prices, can be obtained at Houghton's store in the Arcade Building.

The weather on Tuesday last was pleasant, and the election passed off quietly. No disturbance of moment, took place in any section of the County.

Col. F. T. Bennett, of the 55th Pennsylvania Regiment, was in Richmond on the 10th inst., to be exchanged. Col. Bennett is a son of Daniel B. Bennet, Esq., of this County.

Capt. Wm. Thompson desires us to state that his Company of Cavalry is not quite full, and that he can accept drafted men until Monday and secure the Government bounty of $100 for them.

Burial of a Volunteer.—John Sullivan, a member of Co. D, 48th Reg., P. V., died last week of a wound received in the battle of Antietam. His remains were brought to his late residence in Norwegian street, this Borough, on Wednesday last, and on Thursday they were interred with military honors, in the Catholic cemetery, this Borough. The Union Band played a dirge while the cortege proceeded to the place of burial. At the grave a firing squad of Captain Smith's company under the command of Corporal Woodnut, paid the last honors to the dead.

The Draft.—Commissioner Hobart commenced the draft for this County on Thursday last, and it was expected would finish last evening. The number drafted was 1667. We will endeavor to give a list of the names in our next issue. When the draft was made for Tamaqua, all the lawyers in the place except one, were drawn.— Among them is George H. McCabe, Esq., who was a candidate last year, for President Judge of this District, and James Ryon, Judge elect. J. J. Conner, Esq., a heavy Coal operator of Ashland, and Mr. Jacob G. Gensel, a candidate at the late election, for County Commissioner, were also drafted. Some of the most prominent business men of Pinegrove were also drawn.

Serious Discrepancy.—We have not space to refer to the matter in detail, but if any of our readers who have a copy of the MINERS' JOURNAL of Sept. 27th, will take the list of enrolled citizens contained in it, and then compare the enrollment with the vote contained in the election table published to-day, it will be found that there is quite a discrepancy in some of the districts.— The enrollment is evidently defective in Cass, while in Norwegian it amounts evidently, to a fraud. But 141 names are enrolled in Norwegian, while the vote is 279. In Pottsville where there is a large proportion of old persons and cripples, the vote is only a third larger than the enrollment, while in Norwegian it is nearly double.— There is something wrong in this matter, which demands investigation, in justice to those portions of the County, where a full and complete enrollment has been made.

Dr. John T. Carpenter has recently been appointed Medical Director of the army, whose headquarters are at Cincinnati. His services, first at Harrisburg, and then with Col. Simmon's regiment, near Washington, procured him the distinction of being selected for a more difficult and extensive duty in Western Virginia, with McCook's Brigade in the valley of the Kanahwa. Thence our young townsman was sent by the Government to organize a general hospital at Charleston, Va. After eminent success in that undertaking, Dr. Carpenter was made Inspector of Hospitals at Cumberland and vicinity, along the Potomac, and ere long became Medical Purveyor, and Acting Medical Director at Wheeling. His present high position at Cincinnati will not surprise the many friends of the younger Dr. Carpenter, but only confirm their previous flattering estimate of his ability and skill as a physician and surgeon. Success and honor attend him. When our volunteers return will be time to tell the rest.

The Ladies' Aid Society acknowledges the receipt of the following donations, since last report:

Proceeds of a Fair, held by Tilly Gay, Emma Eiler, Cassy McGuire, Bridget Kane, Mary Christian and Lizzy Bishop, on 2d and 3d of Oct., $24.

Proceeds of Fair held by Emma Hodgson and Gussy Rahn, 2 pair slippers and $4 50.

28 magazines, 1 pair pillows, 11 handkerchiefs, 3 shirts, 2 husk pillows, 1 sheet, 2 pair flannel drawers, 2 crocks apple butter, 3 jars currant jelly, 11 pair slippers, old linen and muslin.

Two boxes hospital stores were sent to Young Men's Christian Association, Philadelphia, Oct. 10th, as follows:

No. 1. 6 sheets, 18 handkerchiefs, 12 towels, 10 wash-rags, 1 coat, 2 vests, 2 pairs pants, 12 cushions, 4 pillows, 12 pairs drawers, 12 shirts, 12 pillow slips, 100 bandages, 6 collars, 8 rolls old muslin, 8 papers lint, 12 magazines, 6 pairs slippers, 1 box biscuits, 1 lb. apples, 2 do. plums, 4 do. oatmeal, 4 do. sugar, 6 papers corn starch, 2 do. farina, 1 do. chocolate, 3 lbs. Maccaroni, ½ lb. tea.

No. 2, 10 bottles wine, 1 do. pickles, 12 do. catsup, 2 do. blackberry brandy, 8 mugs jelly; 1 do. spiced plums, 1 do. plums, 4 do. strawberry, 1 do. blackberry.

Stamp Duties.—By the law of Congress in relation to stamps, which went into operation on the 1st inst., the following stamp duties, among others are imposed:—

Mortgage, or Bonds, to secure a debt of	$
From $100 to $500,	50
" $500 to $1,000,	1 00
" $1,000 to $2,000,	2 00
" $2,500 to $5,000,	5 00
" $5,000 to $10,000,	10 00
" $10,000 to $20,000,	15 00
Every additional $10,000, or fraction thereof,	10 00
Probate of Will or Letters of Administration, where the estate does not exceed $2,500,	50
From $500 to $1,000,	1 00
" $1,000 to $2,000,	2 00
" $2,500 to $5,000,	5 00
" $5,000 to $10,000,	10 00
" $10,000 to $20,000,	20 00
Every additional $10,000, or fraction thereof,	20 00
Power of Attorney, to sell or lease real estate,	1 00
To receive rent,	25
Lease, for three years or less,	50
For more than three years,	1 00
Policy of Insurance, on any life or lives, where the amount insured does not exceed $1,000,	25
From $1,000 to $5,000,	50
Exceeding $5,000,	1 00
Fire and marine risks,	25
Telegraphic Dispatch, the charge for which does not exceed 20 cents for the first ten words,	1 cent.
When it does exceed 20 cents for the first ten words,	3 cents.
Deed of Grant, where the consideration is more than $100, and not exceeding $500,	50

The following paroled prisoners reached Fortress Monroe on Monday last: Lieut. J. W. Childs, 7th Penna. Cav.; Maj. J. J. Seibert, do.; Capt. C. C. Davis, do.; Lieut. Wm. Elstein, do.; Lieut. A. B. Ronds, do.; Lieut. Col. F. T. Bennett, 55th Pa.; Lieut. John McElharry, do. The prisoners were but a few hours in Richmond.— They represent the rebels as blue enough over the defeat of Van Dorn and Price. The lamentations of the Richmond papers, are truly doleful.

Full justice has never been done to Col. George Wynkoop, one of the bravest officers in the service. At the Galatin affair in Kentucky, when Gen. Johnson surrendered to Col. Morgan, Col. Wynkoop acted with the greatest gallantry, and finally cut his way through the enemy, rather than surrender his command. It was a painful duty for him to perform, for in doing it he left his son Nicholas, a brave young man, dead on the field. In his report of the affair, Gen Johnson casts unwarranted imputation upon Col. Wynkoop, which the Col. answered in a spirited manner, satisfying all that he had acted alone for the good of the service. In our opinion it would be better for the service if there were more officers like Col. Wynkoop, to cut their way out of tight places, and thus avoid ignominious surrenders.

The following Card which we extract from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, contains facts in relation to this affair, which will be interesting to the many friends of the Colonel:

A CARD.

CAMP CURTIN, Oct. 4, 1862

MR. EDITOR:—We were filled with surprise and indignation on seeing a report of the battle near Galatin, Ky., when Gen. Johnson surrendered to Col John Morgan on the 21st day of August, 1862, which falsely charges the Pennsylvanians with cowardice, and Col. Wynkoop with being a poltroon. We have at last learned the facts relating to this fight from paroled prisoners and other sources, which are these: Three days after we left our regiment to report at Harrisburg, General Johnson was sent from McMinville on the early morning of the 15th ult., with a force of cavalry, artillery and infantry, in pursuit of the enemy. For reasons best known to himself, the General left his artillery and infantry at liberty, and pursued, with less than half the reported strength of Morgan's force, and came upon him in his chosen position, where, instead of attacking vigorously and driving the enemy, formed a line of battle in an open field, suffering severely from his terrible cross fire; and when Col. Wynkoop, Capt. May, and Lieuts. Tayler and Greeno were anxious to charge upon the enemy and 'drive him from his hiding place,' they were ordered to retreat, which they did about four miles, where another stand was made, and fine execution done, when the white flag was raised and we were ordered to cease firing. Col. Wynkoop rode up to Gen. Johnson and asked: "Have you surrendered?" Johnson replied, "I have." The Col. turned to his command, saying, "We are not doing that kind of business. Boys, fall in!" And made good his escape; taking with him many good and true officers, and full six hundred of our best men, horses and equipments. And for this noble act of bravery is he to be published as an arrant coward? No, verily, this is a ring of the right mettle, and these the kind of officers that we, the soldiers and "common people," delight to honor. And especially should such men be appreciated in these trying times, when officers of high rank with so little resistance surrender large armies; and that is when retreat is practicable. Mr. Editor, we have had the honor to be on duty with the Seventh Penn'a. Cavalry almost daily since its organization; we have seen the Colonel's fortitude in great hardships and fatigue, and we have fought by his side under the intrepid Dumont, when steel met steel, and when the clash of arms in hand to hand conflicts was the music of the hour; and when the enemy fled in utter rout and dismay, before our rapidly advancing column; and we believe we express the opinion of every man in his command, when we say, a braver man never drew the sword than Col. Geo. C. Wynkoop.

RECRUITING OFFICER FOR THE 7TH PA. CAV.

A Powerful and Patriotic Sermon.—Rev. C. J. Thompson, Pastor of the Methodist Church of this Borough, preached on Sunday evening last, one of the most conclusive, strongly argumentative and truly patriotic sermons on the subject of the Rebellion against the constituted authorities of the nation, to which it has ever been our good fortune to listen. The fact that Mr. Thompson is a Marylander by birth and education, rendered his treatment of the subject additionally interesting. We thought as we listened to the manly, ringing tones of the minister of God, proclaiming truths in reference to the origin of the war, and exposing the mad ambition of the political demagogues of the South, who have plunged this country into all the horrors of internecine strife, to subserve their selfish and most wicked purposes, that if the sacred desk both North and South, had years since, warned the people to beware of these "Abners," it would have been better for the country. Let us hope that the machinations of unscrupulous demagogues will never again trammel the truth as it should be preached from the pulpit in relation to our civil as well as religious liberty; but that true ministers everywhere may have an eye to see and a tongue to speak, when either is jeopardized. Mere partizan matters we never wish to see introduced into the pulpit; but politics, properly defined, "the science of government," that part of ethics which consists in the regulation and government of a nation or state, for the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity," is a subject which can with great propriety, be introduced into the pulpit, here, for religion is intimately blended with our civil liberty. To destroy the one, is to sign the death-warrant of the other.

Mr. Thompson's text was, II. Samuel, II. chap., 26 verse. "Then Abner called to Joab, and said: Shall the sword devour for ever? knowest thou not that it will be bitterness in the latter end? how long shall it be then, ere thou bid the people return from following their brethren?" Mr. Thompson in opening described the analogous position of the tribes of Israel at the time of "Abner's revolt to David," to that occupied by this country at the commencement of this Rebellion. They were many yet one, under a king, for mutual protection against a common foe, to prevent invasion, etc., but the wicked ambition of Abner led him to resist the lawful authority, and to divide the nation. When he was sore pressed by Joab and his army, he cried out for peace in the words of the text. The speaker drew a picture of the condition of Judah at that time, and then of this country from the time that it released itself from the yoke of British tyranny.— The analogy was striking. Mr. Thompson said that the same wicked purposes that actuated Abner in his attempt to destroy the unity and power of Judah, prompted the wicked leaders in this Rebellion. Secession of to-day is in all respects the causeless revolt of "Abner, the son of Ner." Self-preservation, our rights, our liberties, and an enduring peace in the future, demand that we shall push this war energetically, until Jefferson Davis, Yancey, Rhett, and the other leaders in this secession movement, shall cry for peace and submit to the constituted authorities. To permit secession to triumph, would be not only to destroy this powerful country, but it would be possibly, to fasten upon our limbs the chains of a foreign despotism. As well divide the human body, and expect vitality to remain in the members, as to divide this country, and expect two great confederacies to be the result. Our rivers and vallies are the natural arteries and veins of this land. They cannot be divided, and the country live. No, we or the rebels must conquer. There can be no safe nor honorable compromise with the men endeavoring to destroy the country. Nothing but complete submission to the laws of the land. We pray for a speedy peace, but only on those terms. The speaker believed that the mass of the Southern people was dragged into this contest unwillingly by South Carolina, a State that will descend to posterity execrated and despised for her many crimes. Mr. Thompson said that every honest man knew that there was nothing in the platform of the Republican party to cause secession. Its principles were hostile to the spread of slavery into the territories, which it had a right to oppose, but they did not propose to interfere with slavery in the States where it existed by the decision of the people. It was all a pretext on the part of the conspirators, who inflamed the minds of the Southern people by the falsehood that the Republican was an abolition party, intending to march South, set the slaves free, arm them, and then murder men, women and children indiscriminately. Some women in the South yet believe it. Mr. Thompson said that before this Rebellion he was opposed to abolitionism, but now he said let it do its work. Let us not hesitate to deprive the rebels of their strength in their slaves. The life of the nation is at stake, and we must use any and every means to preserve it. Let us in this great contest, casting every other consideration aside,

"Strike for the green graves of our sires;
Strike for our altars and our fires;
Strike 'till the last armed foe expires;
God and our native land."

and peace, an honorable, safe, enduring peace will settle once more on an united, happy, unprecedentedly prosperous country.

Of course we have given only a few of the ideas introduced into his address by Mr. Thompson. We write entirely from memory. It was a sermon important in that it gave the sentiments on this Rebellion, of a gentleman from a slave State, and impressive for its truths. We congratulate the estimable Pastor of the Methodist Church, that like his brethren of that patriotic Christian denomination in the North, he occupies such high ground on the great and absorbing question of "country, or no country."

Messrs. Harper and Haywood delivered prayers on that evening, earnest and heart-felt, for the success of the Union cause.

The great interest felt in our present struggle, and the liberal contributions for hospital and other purposes, made by the members of that Church, are we might remark, striking features of this war, and the record will be among the most honorable preserved and cherished by the children of the Republic.—

THE VICTORY AT CORINTH.

A special despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial from Corinth, says that Gen. Grant recalled Rosecrans from the pursuit on the 9th. He returned on the 10th, and reports the enemy dispersed, demoralized, and incapable of further mischief. He had intended following to prevent another concentration, believing now is the time to destroy them. The enemy abandoned and spiked eleven guns. Three caissons were destroyed, and most of their ammunition and baggage trains were captured. Our victory was incontestibly one of the cleanest of the war. The enthusiasm of the army for Rosecrans is boundless. Altogether we have two thousand prisoners, including nearly one hundred officers, besides the wounded. About 1800 rebels were killed. Our loss was 285 killed and 1200 wounded. Accurate reports are impossible until the army returns to Corinth. Gen. Oglesby's wound is better, but dangerous. Cols. Smith and Gilbert are improving.

From the Corinth correspondence of the Chicago Tribune, under date of October 7, we select the following details of the engagement near Corinth, and on the Hatchie:—

THE FIGHT ON SATURDAY.

All was quiet during the night, but at half past three Saturday morning, battery "Robinet" opened upon the enemy with its siege guns. The rebels were prepared for this movement, having during the night planted a few pieces of light artillery, and briskly replied. This artillery duel was kept up until 6 o'clock, when the fire previously brought to bear by battery "Williams" and battery "Philips," each mounting 30 pounder Parrotts and 8-inch howitzers, reduced and silenced the enemy's batteries, and compelled their abandonment.— A detachment of the 63d Ohio captured the caissons, and the soldiers of battery "Robinet" brought away a splendid battery of James rifled guns, which was presented to them by Gen. Rosecrans, as a reward for their valor.— The 39th Ohio recaptured two Parrott guns taken from us on Friday.

At seven o'clock the batteries commenced feeling the woods in every direction, but without eliciting any reply.

PRICE APPEALS FOR A FORLORN HOPE.

At this time, as we learn from rebel prisoners, the rebel soldiers were gathered in the timber, out of range of the guns, and addressed by General Price and others upon the necessity of capturing Battery Robinet, whose murderous discharges were creating such havoc in their ranks, and alone prevented the capture of the town, and called for volunteers to attempt its capture. He represented the perilous nature of the undertaking, and demanded to know if two thousand men, led by a general officer, were willing to undertake its capture. General Rogers promptly offered to lead the forlorn hope, and two thousand men instantaneously stepped from the ranks. At 10 A. M., the enemy were discovered drawn up in two lines, near the timber between the Mobile and Ohio railroad, one facing the town, the other the battlefield, each at right angles to the other. The one destined for the town was drawn up just behind Halleck's old headquarters.

MOVING ON BATTERY ROBINET.

At a given signal they moved forward rapidly under a heavy fire of grape and canister from our artillery in front and the battery to the left, followed at supporting distance by their reserves. During their advance their colors were shot away several times and as often replaced. They crossed with difficulty the abattis of trees just outside of the town, and gaining a position where there were no obstructions, they came gallantly forward to the charge, sweeping everything before them. They occupied the streets of Corinth, and their line of battle was formed just in front of the office of the provost marshal. Meantime our batteries were playing upon them with excellent effect. A huge shell from battery "Williams" exploded in the midst of a solid column, and thirty were sent to their long account. Their reserves had been prevented from coming up by the attentions of the batteries, and our boys rallying, charged upon them, and they scattered and ran, many of them being shot and bayoneted in their tracks. They were put to flight, and in great disorder reached the edge of the timber beyond the abattis, from whence they started.

THE FORLORN HOPE.

By this time the first line, and reserves—what there was left of them—had reached their old position, the second line forming an angle of ninety degrees, was well advanced in the direction of battery "Robinet." This was the forlorn hope. Disappointed in getting a lodgment in the village, discomfited and disheartened, they must confess to an utter rout, if that battery be not taken. Once in their possession, the town is theirs. The 2,000 men, massed in single column, eight deep, moved forward in silence, Gen. Rogers at the head, regardless of the shower of bullets which whistled about their ears and decimated their ranks. The decisive moment—the turning point of the engagement.

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER.

Every battery bearing on the column was double charged with grape and canister, which burst over their devoted heads. Scores were killed at every discharge, but they moved steadily on, maintaining the silence of the grave. As fast as one soldier fell his comrade behind stepped forward and took his place. They charged up to the battery, reserving their fire till they reached the parapets. Twice repulsed, the third time they reached the outer works and planted their flag upon the escarpment. It was shot down and again planted, but shot down again. They fired from the parapet and through the embrasures, and had partial possession of the works. But their triumph was of short duration. According to previous instructions, the gunners fell back behind the works, and battery Williams and battery Robinet threw a murderous fire. It was at short range, and the missiles were directed with fearful accuracy.

THE FORLORN HOPE REPULSED.

No body of men could stand that fire and they reluctantly withdrew. This charge upon the battery was a magnificent but foolhardy affair. The intensity of the fight may be judged from the fact that two hundred and sixty dead bodies were found in and about the trenches within a distance of fifty feet of the works. Then came a splendid charge upon the disordered column by a portion of Col. Mower's brigade, and they were routed and almost annihilated. The attack upon the fort was twice repeated and as often repulsed. Col. Rogers and Col. Ross were killed, and several other well known and important field officers. The fighting, where Col. Mower made his charge was for a great portion of the time hand to hand, and of the most desperate character. As they retreated down the hill towards the timber, their starting point, batteries Robinet and Williams played upon them with double charges of grape and canister, and the retreat took the character of a rout. In the meantime skirmishing was going on in front of battery Phillips, resulting in a sharp little fight, lasting fifteen or twenty minutes, at the end of which time the rebels retreated.

A GENERAL RETREAT.

Beaten at every point, and disappointed in their well conceived and nearly executed plan of capturing Corinth, a general movement, as if retreating, was plainly perceptible along the entire rebel line. This was about half-past twelve on Saturday, and virtually the end of the engagement here. Our troops stood in readiness to receive them at every point, should they desire to renew the attack. It was thought that an attempt would be made to mass the forces upon some other point, but this expectation was not destined to be realized. The enemy soon took up his line of retreat in the direction of Chewalla.

PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

A night's rest and bivouack refreshed our wearied troops, and with fresh men, to the number of 5,000, under Brig.-Gen. McPherson, which arrived from Jackson during the night, at daylight they started to pursue the retreating rebels. Gen. Rosecrans followed the rebel army until near Hatchie river, the bridge over which stream Gen. Hurlbut had reached with his division from Bolivar and destroyed near Pocahontas. The rebels found their retreat cut off in that direction, and attempted to retreat towards Chewalla, when they met the advancing column of Rosecrans. There was fighting all day Sunday and to-day, and this evening we have the gratifying intelligence from Gen. Rosecrans that the enemy is utterly routed and defeated. A large number of his men, those who escaped the casualties of Friday and Saturday, are killed and wounded, and we have more prisoners than we can provide quarters for.

THE LOSSES.

It is a low estimate to say that in the engagements here and on the Hatchie, not less than ten thousand rebels are killed and wounded. Probably fully that number have been taken prisoners. An immense quantity of artillery and all of his baggage trains are in our possession, and we may safely count upon the utter destruction of the flower of the Southern army. Our batteries, among which were one battalion of the 1st Missouri artillery, 20-pounder Parrott's, lost guns and caissons as follows: Company D, Captain Richardson, one gun; Company H, Capt. Welker, supported by an Ohio regiment, two guns; Company I, Lieut. Thurber, three caissons, four guns. Company K, Lieut. Green, formerly commanded by Capt. Stone, a brave and gallant officer, the hero of nine battles, since promoted to a majorship for gallantry at Donelson and Shiloh, nothing. The 1st Minnesota battery, Capt. Munch, supported by the 15th Michigan, abandoned one gun disabled by recoil. It is reported that an Iowa battery was captured by the enemy and afterwards abandoned, because of the galling fire to which they were subjected. All of our batteries did excellent service throughout both days.

WAR ITEMS.

A FORAGING train of forty wagons has been taken by the rebels, nine miles south of Nashville.

A REVIEW of militia was held at St. Louis on Saturday, Over 15,000 turned out.

GEN. Dumont has captured artillery and prisoners, and gained important advantages in Kentucky.

THE Capitol at Washington has been entirely cleared of sick and wounded soldiers.

SOUTHERN papers state that ex-Senator Toombs was wounded at Antietam, and has gone home.

A GUERILLA battle has taken place near Gallatin, in which the rebels were defeated. The rebel General's Cheatham and Polk are said to be killed.

A GOVERNMENT train of thirty wagons was captured by Kirby Smith's rebels, near Frankfort, last week. 550 stragglers were also captured.

THIRD Assistant Engineer E. H. Hurd, of the steamer Victoria, has been dropped from the rolls of the navy as a deserter.

ONE hundred and eighty rebels were attacked and defeated by eighty of the Missouri cavalry, near Sibley Landing, Mo., on Tuesday of last week.

ADVICES from Gen. Pope indicate that the Indian war is about ended. About 2000 Sioux have surrendered to our forces. A cavalry force is in pursuit of Little Crow.

FROM the Message of Gov. Holbrook of Vermont we learn that that brave little State has raised in all 12,000 men for the war, fully 1,000 more than her proportion under all requisitions.

GEN. BUELL's baggage train, which arrived safe at Louisville on the 3d inst., was twenty miles long, and was composed of eighteen hundred wagons and ten thousand horses.

ONE of Gen. Buell's army trains was captured on Friday of last week, near Lawrenceburg, Ky., together with a guard of 75 privates of the 77th Pennsylvania regiment.

A HEAVY body of rebel cavalry reoccupied Frankfort on the 8th, after Gen. Sill had moved towards Perryville, but they were routed and a number of wagons recaptured by Gen. Dumont.

CONTRARY to general expectations, the old hero, Gen. Hooker, will be unable to take command of his army corps for some time yet. The general cannot rest on his wounded foot, as it invariably causes inflammation. He is now in Washington city, and travels on two crutches.

GEN Buell telegraphs an account of the battle at Perryville. It appears that Gen. McCook bore the brunt of the battle, but was gradually being overpowered when he sent for reinforcements, which came up under Gen. Crittenden, and the rebels were repulsed.

NEW ORLEANS papers say that the city continues to enjoy remarkably good health. The negroes made an attempt to rise, but no harm came of it. The steamer Iberville had been fired into near Bayou Zoula. Fifty shots were fired. One man was killed.

THE Cincinnati papers say that Gen. Davis, who shot Gen. Nelson, has been handed over to the civil authorities, and that the Government will not interfere in the case at all. Should he be acquitted by the Court, he will be retained in his command.

AN officer of the Army having been convicted of absence from his post without leave, and sentenced simply to a reprimand, the Secretary of War takes occasion to point out the seriousness of the offence, and the inadequacy of such a slight punishment.

THE battery on St. John's Bluff, Fla., has been captured by our forces, and the garrison put to flight. A number of heavy guns and a quantity of army supplies were captured. No lives were lost on our side. We have now possession of St. John's river as far as Jacksonville.

IT is stated that out of the entire brigade which made the attack on our battery at Corinth on Saturday, but fifty men are left. It was commanded by Captain Moore, who is mortally wounded and a prisoner. He says he was ordered by Price to take the battery if it cost the life of every man in his command.

GEN. G. K. WARREN, late commanding Duryea's Zouaves, but lately promoted for distinguished services in the field, has been authorized by General McClellan to raise a brigade of Zouaves, to be the Third Brigade of Syke's Division, the first and second being composed of Regulars. This division will constitute the Reserve Infantry of McClellan's army. Duryea's and Collis' Zouaves will probably form a part of the brigade.

AN order has been issued by the War Department for the filling up of the regiments of the regular army from the volunteer regiments now in the service. The volunteer is to enter the regular service for three years, or, if he prefer, for the unexpired term of service of the volunteer regiment to which he belongs, and such volunteers are to receive honorable discharges from the companies to which they belonged at the time of entering the regular service. It is believed that this will fill up the ranks of the regulars. Promotion from the ranks is held out as an additional inducement.

THE English papers give some important news of the operations of the Rebel steamer Alabama, known as "No. 290." The Cairngorm, an English vessel, arrived at Gravesend, from Sydney, on the day the Persia left Liverpool. She reports that when at Flores, Western Islands, three whaleboats' crews from the Alabama came alongside and reported that their ship, the Ocmulgee, of Edgartown, Mass., had been burned by the Alabama, under command of Captain Semmes, late of the Sumter. The Ocmulgee had two hundred and fifty barrels of oil, and her crew (thirty-four men) were made prisoners.— The Alabama had already burned four whalers. She also captured an American Schooner (name unknown) in sight of the Cairngorm.

GEN. Grant recalled Gen. Rosecrans from the pursuit of the rebels. They are so much dispersed and demoralized that they cannot reorganize. They abandoned and spiked eleven guns, and destroyed a quantity of war material. We have 2000 prisoners, including many officers. About 1000 rebels were killed. Our loss is 250 killed and 1000 wounded.

IT does not look as if there was to be any immediate or important movement by the Army of the Potomac.— Mrs. McClellan has gone to Harper's Ferry, where it is understood a house has been prepared for her accommodation, and Gen. Sumner has left Harper's Ferry on a leave of absence for thirty days. Gen. Couch takes temporary command of his army corps.

AMONG the curiosities of modern literature which this war has brought forth, is the address of General Bragg to the people of the Northwest, in which he invites them to end the war in that locality by proposing a treaty of peace without regard to the United States Government, a proposition which he assumes them will be accepted by the Rebel Government, and so forth.

GEN. MCCLELLAN has issued a General Order, congratulating the Army of the Potomac upon the victories of South Mountain and Antietam Creek, and highly extolling the troops for their gallantry in those engagements. Fourteen cannon, thirty-nine colors, fifteen thousand five hundred stand of arms, and nearly six thousand prisoners captured, are the results of the Union triumphs in Maryland.

A LETTER has been received at Washington from Gov. Curtin, in which it is stated he has been informed on good authority that the Rebels had crossed the border at Hagerstown. At 10 o'clock on Friday morning, 20 miles by rail from Chambersburg were in our possession, and a like distance by good roads, and the Rebels did not leave Chambersburg until 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, so that Chambersburg [illegible] captured, and the people of Pennsylvania saved from the disgrace cast upon them.

The Governor desires a thorough investigation and the military authorities have already ordered an investigation to be made. In the meanwhile Gov. Curtin is taking active measures to protect the border from any further Rebel raid.

THE Nashville Union has been informed, on unimpeachable authority, of one of the most horrible and revolting crimes ever perpetrated on the soil of Tennessee. A party of guerillas, five in number, belonging to Dick McCann's command, it is said, went on last Tuesday night to the house of a highly respectable citizen, about eight miles from Nashville, on the Nobbin Ridge road, and violated the persons of his wife and daughter in the most brutal manner. The ruffians, whose lust and revenge were still unsatiated, leaving this scene of horror, went to the house of a highly estimable widow in the vicinity and treated her in the same fiendish manner.— These families are both represented in Col. Stokes' Cavalry, and the rebels, unable to revenge themselves on the men, slaked it to the uttermost on the persons of their helpless females, their wives and daughters. The atrocious crime was committed almost in sight of the Capitol of Tennessee. The Union says a few weeks ago it recorded a similar outrage committed by the guerillas on the person of a respectable young woman, the daughter of an aged and loyal citizen, and again it says its pages are blackened by the record of rebel shame.

On Friday of last week, Pennsylvania was invaded by the rebels. On that day, about three thousand rebels, with eight pieces of cannon, crossed the Potomac at Hancock, proceeded to Mercersburg, thence to Chambersburg, thence to Emmettsburg, thence to New Market, a station on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, about thirty miles in a direct line west of Baltimore, and Urbana, and then recrossed the Potomac near the mouth of the Monocacy, having made a march of ninety miles in twenty-four hours. All the machine shops and rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad which was at Chambersburg, were destroyed. A large amount of government property was either taken or destroyed, but private property was respected. About five hundred horses were seized, in payment for which rebel notes were given. The retreating rebels were met at Nolan's ferry, near the mouth of the Monocacy, by the 3d and 4th Maine regiments, with a battery, and an artillery fight took place, with little damage.

The object is thought to have been a reconnoissance, and that the destruction of property has been simply incidental. Gen. Wade Hampton commanded the rebels, and it is acknowledged, in this affair has performed one of the most wonderful *coups de guerre* known in the history of the cavalry service of any nation in the world. These rebels have successfully ridden around Gen. McClellan's immense army, marching a distance of about one hundred and twenty miles in about forty-two hours, stopping at various points on the route, long enough to obtain a large amount of money, supplies, horses, and very valuable information.

THE REBEL RAID INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

Col. McClure who entertained quite philosophically, a number of the rebels who last week entered Chambersburg, writes to a friend a graphic description of the whole affair. He says that the town was surrendered on the assurance of Gen. Hampton that private property and persons should be respected. After they had taken possession of the town, and sent out parties into the surrounding country to procure horses, forage, and provisions, the Colonel states:

About one o'clock half a dozen officers came to the door and asked to have some coffee made for them, offering to pay liberally for it in Confederate scrip. After concluding a treaty with them on behalf of the colored servants, coffee was promised them, and all was well for a little brief while. They were wet and shivering, and seeing a bright wood fire in the library, they asked permission to enter and warm themselves until their coffee should be ready, assuring me that under no circumstances should anything in the house be disturbed by their men. I had no alternative but to accept them as my guests until it might please them to depart, and I did so with as good grace as possible.

Once seated around the fire, all reserve seem to be forgotten on their part, and they opened a general conversation on politics, the war, the different battles, the merits of Generals in both armies, &c. They spoke with entire freedom upon every subject but their movement into Chambersburg. Most of them were men of more than ordinary intelligence and culture, and their demeanor was in all respects eminently courteous. I took a cup of coffee with them, and have seldom seen anything more keenly relished. They said they had not tasted coffee for weeks before, and then they had paid from $6 to $10 per pound for it. When they were through, they asked whether there was any coffee left, and finding that there was some, they proposed to invite some more officers and a few privates who were prostrated by exposure to get what was left. They were, of course, as welcome to it as those present, and on they came in squads of five or more, until every grain of browned coffee was exhausted. They then asked for tea, and that was served to some twenty more.

In the meantime, a subordinate officer had begged of me a little bread for himself and a few men, and he was about to sit down in the kitchen. He was followed by others in turn, until nearly an hundred had been supplied with something to eat or drink. All, however, politely asked permission to enter the house, and behaved with entire propriety. They did not make a single rude or profane remark, even to the servants. In the meantime the officers, who had first entered the house, had filled their pipes from the box of Killickinick on the mantle—after being assured that smoking was not offensive—and we had another hour of a free talk on matters generally.— When told that I was a decided Republican, they thanked me for being candid; but when, in reply to their inquiries, I told them that I cordially sustained the President's emancipation proclamation, they betrayed a little of the nervousness, but did not for a moment forget their propriety. *They admitted it to be the most serious danger that has yet threatened them, but they were all hopeful that it would not be sustained in the North with sufficient unanimity to enforce it.*

Their conversation on this point bore a striking similarity to the speeches of Frank Hughes and Charles J. Biddle; and had you heard them converse, without seeing them, you would have supposed that I was having a friendly confab with a little knot of Pennsylvania Breckinridge politicians. Of the two, I am sure you would have respected the rebels the most: for they are open and bold, and have the courage of their convictions with their lives, and they openly avow their greater respect for open, unqualified supporters of the war over those who oppose every [illegible] professing fraternal sympathy with the South and yet say that they are in favor of preserving the Union. They all declared themselves heartily sick of the war, but determined never to be reunited with the North.

Gen. Stuart, who was with the rebel force, is thus described by Col. McClure:

Gen. Stuart is of medium size, has a keen eye, and wears immense sandy whiskers and moustache. His demeanor to our people was that of a humane soldier. In several instances his men commenced to take private property from stores, but they were arrested by General Stuart's provost guard.

Before leaving the town they fired and destroyed the railroad station house, machine shops, round-house, and warehouses filled with ammunition captured recently from Gen. Longstreet. "So ended" says the Colonel, "a day of rebel rule in Chambersburg. They took some 800 horses from the people, and destroyed, perhaps, $100,000 worth of property for the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, probably $5000 for Wunderlich & Mead, and $150,000 for the Government."

Col. McClure concludes his interesting statement by hoping that he shall never again be called up in to entertain a circle of rebels around his fireside. There is no question that this march of the rebels is one of the most extraordinary on record.

The frigate *Ironsides* is off Newport News, watching for *Merrimac*, No. 2.

The news of the recent battles had reached England, and the papers were complimenting McClellan for his vigorous movements.

The town of Howland Flat, Sierra county, California, has been almost totally destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $100,000.

Among the victims of the draft in Baltimore, we observe the name of Mr. John E. Owens, an actor of considerable reputation and undoubted comic talent.

By Stuart's recent raid into this State, the loss of the Cumberland Valley railroad company is not much short of $10,000. The government property loss is not over $2 000.

A child is never happy from having his own way. Decide for him and he has but one thing to do; put him to please himself, and he is troubled with everything, and satisfied with nothing.

To ascertain whether an egg is good or bad, hold it up to the light. A good egg is translucent, but a bad one is perfectly opaque; the difference is as easily perceived as that between a blue egg and a white one.

The editor of the Lawrence *American*, having enlisted in the nine months quota, publishes a portrait of his editorial substitute while absent in the war. It looks very much like a pair of scissors.

Poor Kossuth, says a Scottish newspaper, is in the final stages of consumption, and before many weeks, probably, the poor Hungarian will pass away, and a noble country mourn the loss of one of her noblest and most gifted sons.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of October 11th, says "there are prospects of an early peace, which conclusion is formed on the result of the battles in Virginia and Maryland, and the campaign now progressing. The battle of Antietam was to the Union forces the most terrible defeat of the war."

The remains of a man has been found under a coal bed in Illinois. This disturbs the theory that man was a later creation than coal, unless he be, as Ike suggests, who has looked into geology somewhat, that the man crawled under the bed after it was made.

The notorious elephant, Hannibal, belonging to Van Amburg & Co.'s menagerie, a few weeks ago, at Caldwell, Ill., killed a man, who in the absence of Hannibal's keeper, irritated him. In order to prevent any further accidents from the elephant, Mr. Van Amburg had his enormous tusks sawn off, a few inches from his jaw, thus reducing him to the position of a non-combatant in the future.

The firm of Ward & McClellan, druggists, at Memphis, having been detected in smuggling drugs into the enemy's lines, have been sentenced by Gen. Sherman to confinement in the Alton Penitentiary during the war. Mansfield & Co. were detected in the same crime, and as they had taken the oath of allegiance, their entire stock, worth over $60,000, was confiscated, and they were sent to Alton during the war.

There is something sublime in the last words of the murdered hero, Gen. Robert Mc Cook: "I am done with life. Yes, this ends it all. You and I now part, but the loss of ten thousand lives such as yours and mine would be nothing if their sacrifice would but save such a Government as ours."

The following recapitulation of the iron-clad vessels of the United States, England and France, will show how the attention of the important naval powers of the world is now given to that class of vessels. Iron clads of the United States, 49; iron-clads of England, 26; iron-clads of France, 89.

The Independent says that Mr. J. R. Spalding, former editor and proprietor of the *World*, of New York city, has dissolved all connection with that journal, in consequence of its opposition to the emancipation proclamation and its support of the recent Democratic nominations in New York.

The name of the last great battle-field should be pronounced An-te-tam—the accent on the last syllable.—*Balt. Sun.*

Quite erroneous. Pronounce as if commending your uncle's wife to a dish of ripe strawberries, and saying, Aunt, eat 'em.—*Cumberland, (Md.) Telegraph.*

A French paper publishes seriously the following words: "The *Morning Post* says that, according to the journals of Connecticut, a workman *of that city* has just constructed an omnibus of caoutchouc in such a way that there will always be room, even when it is full."

Clara, daughter of Reed Nichols, of Bath, Me., while playing in a ropewalk one day last week, was caught in the machinery, and before she could be relieved, her left leg was completely severed from the body, the limb being taken from the machinery after the body was removed.

John A. Washington, who was shot while in arms against his country shortly after the rebellion broke out, sent nearly the whole of the $156,000 in gold which he received for the Mount Vernon estate, to Chicago, where it was invested in houses and lots. This large property has not been confiscated, but it ought to be.

Dr. Mackay, the successor of Mr. Russell in traducing this country in the London *Times*, is the author of the following stanza:

Onward, while a wrong remains
To be conquered by the right;
While an error clouds the reason,
Or a sorrow gnaws the heart,
Or a slave awaits his freedom,
Action is the wise man's part.

What a fall.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* tells a large story of the freaks of lightning in France. A young girl was struck by lightning and changed to a boy. Whereupon a Western paper remarks: The very thing wanted in this vicinity. Our women are anxious to enlist, but under existing circumstances the Government will not receive them.— Pass that lightning round, and let's have the objection removed.

At the negro theatre in Cincinnati, the printed programme has the following liberal announcement: "Take notice. A portion of the upper tier has been reserved for respectable white folks at half price."—*Boston Post.*

What an enormous faculty for lying the fellow who got up that story must have? He invents a theatre to fit the joke, and sticks it down in Cincinnati.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

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DR. JNO. L. LYON, *New Haven, Conn.*
Aug. 2, '62. 31-ly

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of self cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, SINGLE COPIES may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.
March 15, '62. 11-ly

A CARD.
FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC.
THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and former patrons, that in connection with his Fashionable Stock of Military and Citizens' Ready Made Clothing, he will open March 1st, 1862, one of the best assorted stocks of Boys' Ready-made Clothing ever before offered in this city. All of which will be sold at one uniform price. A portion of the Store has been furnished for this department exclusively, in good style, and particularly private for ladies with children. We cordially invite all to call and examine the stock before purchasing. All Goods sold at 824 Chestnut street, under the Continental Hotel, warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, always on hand, direct from the best Importing Houses in America. Clothing made to order at short notice, and in the most Fashionable Style. Also, will be kept on hand, a large and complete assortment of Gentleman's Furnishing Goods, selected from the most Fashionable Importing Houses in New York; and will receive our special attention, in order to be ahead of all competitors. Price low, and uniform in all cases. Umbrellas, Silk, Alpaca, Cotton, Gingham and all other styles, will be found in our stock at No. 824, Chestnut street, under the Continental Hotel.
CHARLES STOKES.
Philadelphia, Mar. 1, 1862. 10-tf.

Batchelor's Hair Dye!—*The Best in the World!*—WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.
The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR *on the four sides of each box.*
FACTORY, No. 81 Barclay Street, NEW YORK (*Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond Street.*)
May 31, '62. 22-ly

Religious Intelligence.

NOTICES.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will commence their regular services in their Brick Meeting House, on the corner of Market and William Streets, TO-MORROW, 12th October. Morning Prayer, 9½ A. M. Public services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH SERVICES—October, 1862.
12th—17th S. T. 1 Sam xii, Luke xiii, 1st Samuel xvii, 1 St Peter iv.
18th—St Luke's Day. Eccl 5, John ii—Job i; Gal iv.
19th—18th Sunday after Trinity. 2d Sam xii, Luke xv, 2d Sam xix, 1 Peter v.
26th—19th S. T. 1 Kings xix, Luke xx.
28th—St Simon and St Jude. Job xxiv, xxv and xlii, John viii, 21, &c.
D. WASHBURN, Rector.

ENGLISH BAPTIST CHURCH, MINERSVILLE. —Preaching every Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

METHODIST E. CHURCH.—Rev. C. J. Thompson, the newly appointed Pastor, will, Providence permitting, preach to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Market Square. Prayer Meeting regularly every Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Weekly Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH, Callowhill Street, Rev. C. S. Haman, Pastor. German preaching every Sunday Morning at 10 o'clock, and English in the Evening at 7 o'clock.

REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH, Mahantango st. Preaching every Lord's Day, Morning and Evening, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
Lecture, Wednesday Evening, at 7½ o'clock
R. H. AUSTIN, Pastor.

MARRIED.

All Marriage Notices must be accompanied with 25 cents to appear in the JOURNAL.

PRYOR—NICHOLAS—On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Morgan, Mr. BENJAMIN PRYOR, to Miss JANE NICHOLAS, both of Conbola.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAY COW.—Strayed away from the subscriber, residing at Mount Laffee, about two weeks ago, a RED COW with a white face, and a brown spot over her right eye, and had a bell and chain on and has a stump tail. Whoever will return said cow to the subscriber, or give him information where he can get her again will be reasonably rewarded.
BENJAMIN GITTINS.
Pottsville, October 18, '62. 42-3t*

STRAY COWS.—Came to the premises of the subscribers, TWO COWS, both red and white. One has long horns, with holes bored in them, and the other crooked horns. The owner is requested to remove them and pay expenses, or they will be disposed of according to law.
GEO. BERRY.
GEO. WILLIAMS.
On the Old Cherry Farm, Eagle Hill, about 2 miles from St. Clair.
Oct. 18, '62. 42-3t*

LOST OR MISLAID.—The following Certificates of the Capital Stock of the Pottsville Water Company, issued to Elijah Hammer:
Certificate No. 29, for two shares of old stock.
Certificate No. 94, " 20 " new "
Certificate No. 327, " " " "
Application has been made to said Company for renewal of said Certificates.
JAS. H. GRAEFF, Attorney for present owner.
Sept. 28, '62. 39-4t*

WANTED.

DRUMMERS WANTED.—FIVE GOOD DRUMMERS are required to complete one of the finest Drum Corps in General McClellan's army. One Hundred and Sixty Dollars Bounty will be paid them, and one month's pay in advance.
No boys need apply. Must be eighteen years of age. Apply from 9 to 11 o'clock, A. M. to A. BIGGFELD, Band Master, 129 South Seventh St., corner of Walnut, PHILADELPHIA.
Oct. 18, '62. 42-2t

TEACHERS WANTED.—For the Public Schools of Pinegrove Borough. An examination of applicants will be held by Mr. Krewson, the County Superintendent, in Pinegrove, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN KITZMILLER, Sec'y.
Oct. 18, '62. 42-2t

TEACHERS WANTED.—FIVE Male Teachers are wanted for South Manheim Township. The examination of applicants will be held at the Public House of Andrew Reiler, on MONDAY, the 3d day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JONATHAN PAXSON, Sec'y.
Oct. 11, '62. 41-3t

TEACHERS WANTED.—Thirteen Male Teachers are wanted for the Public Schools of North Manheim Township. Applicants will be examined at the Public House of Frederick Beck, near Cressona, or possibly at the Public School House near that point, on MONDAY, October 27, 1862.
REUBEN HOY, Secretary Board of School Directors.
Oct. 11, '62. 41-3t

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, Six Male Teachers, for Barry District. Term, four months. An examination will be held at Dengler's Hotel, on MONDAY, October 20th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board.
FRANCIS DENGLER, Sec'y.
Oct. 4, '62. 40-3t

TEACHERS WANTED.—FOUR Male Teachers are wanted for the Public Schools of East Brunswick Township. We want two to teach German and English, and two English. The examination will be held at the School House, in the town of New Kransburg, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
DAVID LUTZ, Sec'y.
Oct. 4, '62. 40-3t*

TEACHERS WANTED.—Three Male Teachers and one Female Teacher, for the Public Schools of McKeansburg District. Jonathan K. Krewson, Esq., will superintend the examination at the School House in McKeansburg, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October. By order of the Board.
WILLIAM B. BOCK, Sec'y.
Sept. 27, '62. 39-5t*

WANTED.—A MINING ENGINEER, to take charge of a large Coal Operation in Pennsylvania. Address, with name and reference, Box 2241, Philadelphia P. O.
Sept. 27, '62. 39-6t*

FOR SALE & TO LET.

TO LET.—Three, or four rooms, suitable for offices, and one suitable for a Clothing or Dry Goods Store, in my new building, nearly opposite the Miners' Bank, Pottsville. For terms, apply to J. SILLIMAN.
Sept. 27, '62. 39-6t

FOR SALE.—A Chickering Piano, for sale Cheap. Apply to HENRY GRESSANG, Centre Street, Pottsville.
Sept. 6, '62. 36-tf

FOR SALE.—An undivided interest in a valuable tract of productive COAL LAND, in New Castle Township, Schuylkill County, now worked by two collieries. Apply to FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, Pottsville, Pa.
Aug. 30, '62. 35-tf

FOR LEASE.—IMPORTANT TO COAL OPERATORS.—The Big Mountain Improvement Company offers to lease one or more veins of the celebrated BIG MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH COAL, situated on the West end of their lands, on Gearhart's Run, 2 miles from Shamokin Gap, 20 miles from Sunbury, and within five eighths of a mile of the Shamokin and Bear Valley Railroad.
There are two openings made on veins 8 feet thick.— Parties wishing to lease a valuable Operation, can see the veins, ascertain terms of lease, &c., by calling on the subscriber, at Shamokin.
H. VAN GASKEN, Supt.
Shamokin, July 26, '62. 30-tf

MINERS, MECHANICS & FARMERS—FARMS FOR SALE CHEAP, in Schuylkill County.—One of 180 acres—100 under cultivation, balance Chestnut Sprouts, 8 years growth. Terms to suit purchasers. Half of mineral right reserved. 10 acres within 3 miles of Pottsville, suitable for trucking. Apply to E. B. BANNAN, Real Estate Agent, Pottsville.
May 17, '62.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—The Type, Press, and Printing Materials, for publishing a Weekly Newspaper. Have been in use between three and four years. Address this Office.
May 3, '62.

MAHANOY CITY LOTS FOR SALE.—Apply to RICHARD KEAR, Minersville, or to W. H. CARTER, Mahanoy City.
February 2, '61. 5-tf

FOR RENT.—Dwelling Houses, Offices, Store Rooms, and a Hall, suitable for Lectures, &c. For particulars, apply to L. C. THOMPSON, Cor. Centre & Market Sts.
Feb. 18, '60. 7-

FOR RENT.—A RED ASH COLLIERY, in good working order, and completely equipped. Rent low. Apply to C. M. HILL, Att'y, Pottsville.
April 19, '62.—16-tf

FOR RENT.—The property known as the YORK STORE, in the Borough of Pottsville, consisting of a Dwelling House and Store, with a large Store House adjoining. Possession given immediately, if required. Enquire of EDWARD YARDLEY.
Pottsville, Dec.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—One 60 horse Engine, with boilers and all connecting machinery for pumping water. One 30 horse Engine and Rollers, with all the connecting machinery for breaking Coal. About 1300 feet of 16 inch pipes, with pump rods, connecting irons, &c. Two chains, wire rope, &c. Apply to A. RUSSEL, Office—corner of Mahantango and Second streets. Pottsville, March 24, '61. 12-tf

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Stockholders of "The Miners' Bank of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill," will be held at their Banking House on TUESDAY, the fourth day of November next.
An election for nine Directors of said Bank, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House in the Borough of Pottsville, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and three o'clock, P. M., on MONDAY, the seventeenth day of November next.
CHA. LOESER, Cashier.
October 18, '62. 42-

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration upon the estate of Major Lewis J. Martin, late of Pottsville, deceased, have been duly granted to his widow, Minerva Martin. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, without delay, to
CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, Attorney for the Administratrix, Pottsville.
Oct. 11, '62.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the subscribers, citizens of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, for a Charter of a Bank of Discount, Deposit and Circulation, under the Free Banking Law of Pennsylvania, to be named the "GOVERNMENT BANK," to be located in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, with a Capital of Fifty Thousand Dollars, and with privileges to increase the same to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.
WILLIAM HUNTZINGER.
WILLIAM F. HUNTZINGER.
E. J. FRY.
DANIEL KREBS.
H. H. HUNTZINGER.
Pottsville, Oct. 4, '62. 40-3m*

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County, will be held at the Banking House, in the Borough of Pottsville, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of declaring a dividend.
Also, that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at the same place, on MONDAY, November the 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors, to serve the ensuing year, when and where said stockholders are requested to attend.
J. W. CAKE, Cashier.
Oct. 4, '62.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—In the matter of the account of William B. Wells, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Daniel Stail, deceased:
The undersigned, duly appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the said Administrator to and among those entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his said appointment, on SATURDAY, the 18th of October, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his office, corner of Second and Mahantongo streets, Pottsville; when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, Auditor.
Sept. 27, '62.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration on the estate of John Bryson, late of the Borough of Ashland, Schuylkill County, deceased, have been granted by the Register of the County to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all those indebted to the same, to make payment, and those having claims, will present them for settlement.
CATHARINE BRYSON, Adm'x.
Sept. 20, '62.

ALL EMPLOYEES of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, who may enlist in the service of the United States for the purpose of crushing the Rebellion threatening the liberties of our country, are hereby assured, that their respective situations will be kept for them and given them immediately on their return; and the fact of their volunteering to defend their country in this emergency, will be considered hereafter, to entitle them for promotion to any suitable office in the service of this Company.
CHARLES E. SMITH, President.
Philadelphia, August 8th, 1862.

NOTICE.—The Miners' Bank of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, give notice that they intend to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their next session, for a renewal of their charter. Said Bank is located in the Borough of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, with an authorized capital of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, the renewal of which will be asked, without any extension of privileges. By order of the Board.
CHA. LOESER, Cashier.
June 14, '62. 24-2

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their next session, for a renewal of the charter of The Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County, located in Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, with a present capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the usual banking privileges.
J. W. CAKE, Cashier.
June 7, '62.

GERMAN SMOKING TOBACCO AGENCY for G. W. GAIL & AX, celebrated Smoking Tobacco. A large stock on hand.
May 31, '62.

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

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

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