THE 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, NOVEMBER 15, 1862. NO. 46.

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.

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.

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.
3 lines,	63	88	$1 25	$2 25	$3 00
Three lines,	80	1 25	1 75	2 75	4 00
Four lines,	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	5 00
Five lines,	1 25	2 25	2 60	4 00	6 00
Six lines,	1 25	2 25	2 70	4 50	7 00
Seven 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.,	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. 2052 words make a column—1476 a half column—and 728 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 38,) New York.
Nov. 29, '59 47-1y*

MYERS STROUSE, Attorney at Law. Office—Centre street, opposite the Town Hall Pottsville. [February 9, '60. 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 in 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 [90] 42-1y] 25-

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

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

FRANK CARTER, Real Estate Agent, MAHANOY CITY, Schuylkill County, Pa. Letter 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 purchase of machinery, and to the re-building and putting up of old machinery.
Port Carbon, March 5, '59 10-tf

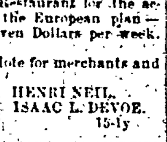
AGENCY—For the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate; buying and selling Coal; taking charge of Coal Lands, Mines, &c., and collecting rents. Office Mahantongo Street, Pottsville.
[April 6, '60 14-] CHAS. M. HILL.

John A. Otto,
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LUMBER, Williamsport, Pa
June 29, '61 26-1y

WILLIAM BERNER,
Manufacturer of all kinds of Earthen Ware and Yellow Ware.
In Second street, near Kopitsch'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, Jno. Shippen, George W. Snyder, Benj. W. Cummings, Edward Owen Parry. [Aug. 10, '61 32-

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 first of March last, 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 depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office, and the Corn Exchange.

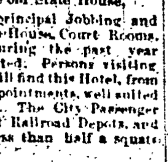
Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3, P. M.

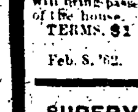
HENRI NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE.
April 12, '62. 15-1y

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 making 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 public patronage. SUSANNA MAYER.
April 5, '62. 14-tf



FEGER'S HOTEL,
(Formerly Pottsville House,)
Cor. of Centre and E. Mahantango Sts.
[39-15-1y] JOS. M. FEGER, Prop'r.



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 to 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
[Aug 15, '62.] B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.

THIRTEEN MONTHS IN THE REBEL ARMY,
BEING a Narrative of Personal Adventures in the various services of the Southern Army, by an impressed New Yorker.
Victor Hugo's great novel, "Les Miserables," now complete, in five parts. For sale at
Oct. 18, '62. B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.

Postage Currency Pocket Books.
JUST RECEIVED, different styles of Pocket Books adapted for the new Government postage currency.
Also, a variety of Pocket Books, Purses, Traveling Bags, &c. For sale at B. BANNAN'S
October 4, '62. Book and Stationery Store.

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

CHEAP AND ENTERTAINING BOOKS FOR WINTER READING.
A VARIETY of interesting and useful Books, purchased from the Trade Sales at very low rates, and will be sold at a small advance, at
B. BANNAN'S
Book and Stationery Store, Centre street.

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. '5 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. 162 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. [58-43

Pier No. 10.
BANCROFT, LEWIS & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE
CELEBRATED SHLAND 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. 55 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. 138 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. R. 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 PHOENIX COLLIERIES.
CANAL LANDINGS—GREENWICH AND SPRUCE STS.
OFFICE—No. 105 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. 214 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and Woodland Wharves, Schuylkill River.
THOMAS CAIN. MORRIS HACKER. JESSE M. COOK.
WM. F. MOODY, *Shipper and Agent*, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
February 15, '62 6-1y

LOCUST GAP COAL.
NOTICE.—I have appointed CAIN, HACKER & COOK sole agents for my LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL, from Locust Gap Colliery.
Locust Gap, Jan. 3, '62. GEORGE W. FARVIN.

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—

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 Moun ain, 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, Phila'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-

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 would 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—

WM. E. BOYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TOBACCO, PIPES AND CIGARS,
Centre Street, Opposite the Town Hall
POTTSVILLE, PA.
Sept. 21, '61 34-tf

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.

ENGLISH & GERMAN ALMANACS FOR 1863.
JUST PUBLISHED, The Farmers', The Union, The Uncle Sam, The Housekeeper's, The Comic, and Cottage Garden Almanacs—German and English. Sold wholesale and retail, at the Bookstore of the subscriber, Pottsville.
Country Storekeepers and Peddlers supplied.
Oct. 11, '62. B. BANNAN, Centre street.

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

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 in use, producing no clinker, less ashes and greater blaze, than any other kinds now before the public.
May 15, '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, BELMONT 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.
Tremont, March 29, '62. HENRY HEIL. 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. 40-tf

CONNER & PATTERSON,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED
Locust Mountain Coal.
J. J. CONNER, *Ashland*, J. S. PATTERSON, *Pottsville*.
Schuylkill County, Pa. [5 7-1y

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. R. A. WILDER.
Cressona, Schuylkill County, March 1, '62. 9-1y

SAVE 50 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. 6-tf

HOOK SPIKE MANUFACTORY.
I AM now prepared to manufacture T RAIL SPIKES of all descriptions, at manufacturers' rates and terms. Thankful for 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, and 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

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

FRESH GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.
JUST RECEIVED, Superior Green and Black Teas, by E. A. BEATTY.
June 21, '62.

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 choicest 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 coals for sale,*) the purchaser 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 may closely resemble, 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 exemptions from Sulphur and impurities highly injurious in the manufacturing of Iron, and destructive to Machinery, Boilers and Grate Bars, gives it pre-eminence. 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 will 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 COALS; 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, Steers & 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, STEERS & CO.
GRAEFF & NUTTING.
WHEELER, MILLER & CO.
Pinegrove, May 24, '62 21-

GENUINE LORBERRY COAL.
WE have this day concluded an arrangement with Messrs. LEWIS AUDENRIED & 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,
Delmold'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.

THE FISHERMAN OF BEAUFORT.

BY MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE.

The tide comes up, and the tide goes down,
And still the fisherman's boat,
At early dawn, and at evening shade,
Is ever and ever afloat.
His net goes down, and his net comes up,
And we hear his song of g'ee,
"De fish-e dey hates de ole slave nets,
But-e come to the nets of the free."

The tide comes up, and the tide goes down,
And the oyster man below
Is picking away, in the slimy muds,
In the sands ob de long ago.
But now if an empty hand he bears,
He shudders no more with fear,
There's no stretching boards for the aching bones,
And no lash of the overseer.

The tide comes up, and the tide goes down,
"And ever I hear a song,
As the moaning winds, thro' the moss-hung oaks,
Sweep surging ever along,
"Oh! massa, white man help de slave,
And de wife and chillen, too,
Eber dey'll work, wid de hard worn hand,
Ef ell gib em de work to do."

The tide comes up, and the tide goes down,
"But it bi'ies no tyrant's word.
As it chants unceasing the anthem grand
Of its Freedom, to the Lord.
The fisherman floating on its breast,
Has caught up the key note true,
"De sea works, massa, for 'tself and God,
And so must de brack man too."

"Den gib him de work, and gib him de pay,
For de chillen and wife him love,
And de yam shall grow, and de cotton shall blow,
And him nebber, nei ber rove,
For him love de ole Carlina State,
And de ole magnolia tree,
Oh! nebber him trouble de icy norf,
Ef de brack folks—am go free.
Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 21, 1862.

*The colored people use the word *him* for "us," and apply the same pronoun to animate and inanimate objects whether of masculine, feminine or neuter gender.

Cor. of the Evening Post.

SCENES, OF THE REBEL OCCUPATION AT HARPER'S FERRY.

A Woman's Account.

"Not half an hour had passed after the surrender when the rebel army triumphantly entered the town of Harper's Ferry. It was a sad, a humiliating, a disgraceful sight to loyal eyes, to see ensigns pass the breastworks guarded so long by loyal soldiers, flaunting aloft the bloody "stars and bars" and palmetto flag. While the bombardment lasted, hope did not quite die. Help might come. We might yet be saved, and the last throe of hope kept us from despair. Thus the shock of cannon was borne with cheerful patience; but this was a sight we could not bear.—We had surrendered. Hope was dead; we had nothing left but disgrace. They were on Virginia soil, these traitors; but no Virginia women welcomed their advent. No waving flags, no outstretched hands, no murmur of joy, no glad acclaim reached these exultant "gray-backs" as a woman's welcome. They peered into the windows with curious eyes, some of these mounted cavaliers, as they sauntered past, but the few faces which they saw were tear-dimmed.

Even the children cried because the rebels had come. The bitterest tears of a lifetime greeted them in at least one house. If I were to live a thousand lives, that moment, in its poignant consciousness of shame, defeat, degradation, could never be repeated—that moment in which I look ed up and saw for the first time the advancing, triumphant traitor host.

APPEARANCE OF THE REBELS.

First came the cavalry, "the flower," "the chivalry," the aristocracy of the South, spurred and mounted like the knights of old; each man in his spirit and person, in his dauntless daring, in his insane devotion to one idea, repeating the princely crusader of the middle ages. They look what they are—high-blooded, high-bred, infatuated men. Every eye burns and scintillates with passion, and its very glitter is the fire of insanity.—Careless, reckless even of life, all they value risked upon a single stake, they ask only to win or die. Unlike the infantry, they *know* what they are fighting for. They will tell you without asking, "I am fighting for Southern rights; for my home, for my niggers." Their intercourse with those whom they consider equals is marked by a lavish generosity and a courtly courtesy; but to inferiors they are supercilious, tyrannical and often brutal. They hold a slave scarcely more than a beast, yet they rate him higher, and would choose him as a personal associate sooner than they would a Yankee.

They accept no pay from their government for their military service. They furnish their own equipments, horses and slaves, and as fast as their steeds wear out, they supply their places with fresh ones from their distant plantations; or from the farms of Unionists through which they pass. Audaciously they dashed by, dressed in complete uniforms of light gray, the insignia of military rank marked upon the collar of each coat. The uniforms of the cavalry are trimmed with yellow; those of the artillery corps in red, with caps of scarlet.

THE REBEL PRIVATES.

After these imperial leaders marched their slaves—their white slaves, true serfs of demoniac masters, fighting in their rear for eternal serfdom, which they are taught to believe is Southern rights, manly independence. On, helter skelter, on the sidewalk, crowding the street, swarmed a worse than Egyptian plague! Never, until I saw it with my own eyes, did I believe all that I had read of the outward destitution and degradation of the Southern rank and file a fact. It cannot be exaggerated. Gather the scum of New York from her dirtiest dens—stretch it along the street, in its squalor, filth and wretchedness, and it would be a comely sight compared with that presented by the Southern scum in the great army of the South. The tatters and the skin of the men were the color of the earth beneath their feet. Barefooted, half naked, foul, filling the air with unbearable stench, flouting their dirty banners, gazing eagerly about with their starved faces, intent only on plunder, and on finding something to eat. Thus the deliverers of Maryland, the regenerators of the nation, entered Harper's Ferry.

THE SLAVES AND SLAVE HUNTERS.

They were accompanied by negroes, the servants of the army, who certainly looked no more degraded than their Anglo-Saxon masters. Fast after this mongrel army followed another of slave-hunters. They had been waiting at the rear of the battle, that at the very first opportunity they might follow the victorious rebels into town and secure their runaway chattels. Burly, red-faced farmers, dressed in the pet rebel color (light gray), with broad-rimmed white hats, on horses, and stowed away in ancient chariots, crowded down the road in hot haste. When I saw them, I appreciated as I could not before the terror which had prevailed among the contrabands—their piteous consternation when they learned that Jackson could get in."

A NEGRO WOMAN'S STORY.

Only the day before, in the middle of my room, had stood a mulatto woman, with the imploring mother-look in her great dark eyes, as she moaned: "Oh, lady, *can't* you buy me? If you will only take me North I will serve you as long as I live, and my children will serve you." "Why, Ellen," I said, "I can't take myself North, much less you. Don't you know that the rebels have shut us in on every side?" "*Deed* I know it," she said, "but can't you get out *somehow*? Oh, I pray to de Lord all de time to keep me away from de Southern people. They are such a cruel people! I don't care for myself, but my little chil'en. I've had 'leven chil'en; all dead but four; all died from sufferation, 'cause I had to work so hard, for massa couldn't take care of 'em. My oldest, as nice little girl as you ever see, was burned to death before my eyes, and I couldn't do nothing for her. I was a cook, and if I left the house fur a minit to see after my own chil'en, massa'd whip me; so'd missus. Many a time massa throw a stick of wood at my head; once one hit me on the back, and I was laid up a long time, and my little baby died. I never ran away till massa said he was goin' to sell us all down South, away from the Yankees. Then I took my baby, and walked twenty miles in one night, and my husband came after with the other three. I couldn't be sold away from my chil'en."

"I have been told, Ellen," I said, "that colored mothers do not love their children as white mothers do, and that it does not grieve them so very much to part with their babies." "Oh, never believe that," she exclaimed. "Colored women do love their chil'en, though they don't never take no comfort with 'em. Oh, won't you take me and my chil'en North, and we'll serve you all de days of our life?" The mother wail in her voice, the mother love in her eyes, was most piteous; but for all helping purposes I was as helpless as herself. By way of consolation I said: "There must be some kind people in the South, and you are such a good servant, if you are sold away, I think that you will find a kind master." "There may be kind people in de South," she moaned, "but I never foun' em. They is all cruel to us poor colored folks. Oh! dey are de cruelest people! de cruelest people! I've never had nothin' but trouble since I was born into dis world. I'd rather die, an' have my chil'en die, than to be sold South. When I got here I thought I was safe, and that I could work for my chil'en the rest of my life. Now the cannon is thunderin'. When I cook their supper I don't know as they can ever eat it. Jackson's come. I know he'll get us. My only hope is de Lord. I pray to de Lord Jesus night and day that He'll help us poor colored people. Nobody else can."

When I saw the kidnapping crew march into town my first thought was of Ellen. The next morning after more than two thousand contrabands had been driven from their hiding-places, in the gray light of the dawn I saw Ellen creeping up under the hill with her baby in her arms. Poor hunted creature! I thought, has the Lord she trusts in helped her to escape? That same morning I looked up to see her again trembling in the middle of the room. "Oh! can't you help me?" she exclaimed, "can't you help me? and I'll serve you so well you'll never be sorry. Can't you take me North?" "Ellen," I said, "they won't let me go without you; they would never let me go with you. But hav'n't you escaped? The colored people were all carried away yesterday." "No; my master is coming to-day. I expect him every minit. He sent me word yesterday that he was coming to take me to Richmond jail and sell me down South. He'll sell my husband and he'll sell my child'en. There is no help, no help!"—None that could avail her. The agonized hopelessness of her voice, the wretched helplessness of her condition, touched every spring of compassion. "No one has disturbed your home?"—I asked. "Yes," she said. "The Southern soldiers came yesterday. They took all that I had to eat, even my supper off the table. They took all that we had to wear, even de shoes off my chil'en's feet, that I had earned by washin'. Then they turned us out. We slept out doors last night. Oh, dey is the cruelest people!" I saw her go with an aching heart. I could not help her. I did not see her again. Her master came. She is now among the slaves in the Richmond jail who are to be sold "down South."

REMOVAL OF THE NEGROES.

By midday very few of the two thousand contrabands remained in town. The burly planters had turned their faces southward, driving their human cattle before them. What a comment on Southern civilization was this sight! What an epitome of the whole Southern idea of liberty and free government.

It was a both sad and grotesque scene. Some of these human flesh owners had their old chariots crammed with little "pickaninnies," while their poor mothers walked beside in the road or lagged behind. There were men on horseback with a small negro mounted before, and a full-grown negro mounted behind. There were other men on horseback, armed with whip or stick driving their frightened flocks before them. I saw one of them ride up to the side-walk and lay his whip across the back of a little boy not more than ten, who seemed unable to keep up with the family before him. "Go on, you little devil," he said, "or I'll help you."

One man rode by with a handsome yellow boy mounted behind him, whom I recognized as "George," who had been in the employment of the United States Captain of Commissary there, receiving handsome wages. George is very intelligent, can read and write, and understands the great questions of the day. He was well dressed, and looked much more like a gentleman than the man who held the reins of the horse on which he rode. What must have been his sense of degradation to be informed that such a man owned him!

There were whole families, "darkeys" of every size, packed away in old carts, with the few "traps" which the poor creatures had accumulated in their brief sojourn at Harper's Ferry; and other families less fortunate, who carried all their effects in their hands as they trudged along the dusty roads. There were men with broken chairs, old women with bundles, young women with faded finery, their "best" bonnets, their hoopskirts, carrying back to bondage those precious feminine relics of their golden days of freedom, when they washed for the Union army and aspired to dress like "white folks." Two ragged rebel "graybacks" riding down the street amid this crowd, one with a brutal laugh called: "there seems to be a general retreat;" when an old black woman, shaking her bundle after him, exclaimed: "You needn't laugh; there'll be a bigger retreat 'fore long. Yer needn' think yer goin' to stay in yere."

SECESSIONIST WOMEN.

Beside these Virginia planters my eyes were charmed for the first time with the sight of the ladies of Charlestown, who never condescended to ride in state into Harper's Ferry during Federal rule. Now in dubious finery, flashing with ill-assorted colors, in chariots which looked as if they had been dragged down from the ark, they rode in to see their friends, the rebel officers.—These are the women who open their blinds and spit on Union soldiers from their windows; who heap upon them every nameless indignity and insult which a spiteful woman so naturally bestows; yet their homes have been faithfully guarded by Union soldiers; not a house in Charlestown, that true den of secession, bears a mark of the ravages of war—while the noble hearted Union women of Harper's Ferry gaze upon homes dismantled and desolated.

"STONEWALL" JACKSON.

While the officers were dashing down the road, and the half naked privates begging at every door, General Jackson stood sunning himself, and talking with a group of soldiers at the pump across the street—a plain man, in plain clothes, with an iron face, and iron-gray hair. Only by his bearing could he be distinguished from his men. He stood as if the commonest of all, marked only by the mysterious insignia of individual presence, by which we know, instinctively, the genius from the clown. No golden token of rank gleamed on his rusty clothes; of the shining symbols, of which, alas, too many of our officers are so ridiculously fond, that they seem unconscious how disgraceful is this glitter of vanity. They were nowhere visible on old Stonewall's person. When General Jackson had drank at the pump and talked at his leisure, he mounted his flame-colored horse and rode down the street at the jog of a comfortable farmer carrying a bag of meal.

As he passed I could but wonder *how many times* he had prayed on Saturday night before commencing his hellish Sabbath work. His old servant says that "when massa prays four times in de night, he knows de'vil 'll be to pay, the next day." And I am very sure that there were a large number of devils at work above Harper's Ferry on Sunday, September 14, 1862.

M. C. A.

THE CURRENCY—PAPER AND GOLD.

Gold and Silver are no longer held at their established legal rates. Thus, instead of our being able to exchange a silver dollar for 100 cents, we have to give 120 cents. A gold dollar cannot be obtained for less than 138 cents.

What is the cause of this? The answer given by political economists and bankers is, that there is an excess of paper currency, and the excess requires an addition in amount, to make it equal to gold and silver. They point to history and all experience to show that this is the relation which issues of paper always bear to them. In France, in England and Austria, the same results have been witnessed under similar circumstances.—The appreciation of the precious metals invariably follows an excess in issue of paper money, and we are now witnessing the truth of this theory.

What is the condition of any country which is thus affected by the relative difference. Is it benefitted or injured by it? Is its prosperity determined by the amount of this disproportion, and the varying price of coin? Is a nation poor in proportion, as the commercial value of gold appreciates, and is a paper currency the source of the innumerable evils which financial writers attribute to it? We confess the subject is one of immense difficulty. All we shall attempt at this time is to present such facts in relation to the subject as are well known and indisputable, and leave our readers to draw their own conclusions.

It is not true that a metallic circulating medium ensures prosperity and freedom from disaster.—California is a country abounding in gold. By its present constitution, banks are not permitted to exist. All the transactions in money are adjusted to a metallic standard. And the evils of a paper currency were by this arrangement supposed to be guarded against effectually. But what has been the practical result as regards its trade and commerce? 1st. Nearly all the gold it produces is exported to other countries. 2d. The rate of interest is from 2 to 3 per cent. per month, and is universally paid in all kinds of transactions, a rate of interest which in the Atlantic States would be deemed ruinous. 3d In no part of the world have the fluctuations in the value of properties been so sudden, so disastrous, so enormous or more frequent. The adoption of the standard of gold and silver in California as a medium of commerce, has not therefore secured certainty in values, or given stability to transactions in which it has been exclusively employed. If any other medium is directly or indirectly employed, then the attempt to exclude it by the constitution has been a failure.

But is the general use of paper as a currency unwise, and to be regarded as deceptive? All great commercial nations have found it impossible to carry on their business without it. All warlike nations resort to it in cases of aggression or defence. Has this use been of a ruinous tendency, and subversion of their interests? On this point there has long been and now is a wide difference of opinion between the "bullionists" and the "practical men." In 1810 the famous British Parliamentary Committee, called the Bullion Committee, went deeply into the subject, and ever since it has been agitated with the greatest ability. Yet no positive absolute conclusion has been arrived at, in respect to many points of interest, and in this country, our own views are again in the crucible of experiment. It is a curious fact, noticed by Mr. Forster, one of the most eminent British writers on political economy, that the arguments put forth by the controversialists on both sides of the question are continually repeated, whenever the paroxysms in the money market call forth discussion. In 1797, the act restricting the Bank of England from paying its notes in specie, was attended by the exclusion of British goods from European markets and the effects of war affected the price of gold to a very great degree. So in 1811 gold was worth £20.2.7 per cent., in 1812 £25.16.8, in 1813 £29.4.1 per cent. The return to specie payments which was subsequently brought about by act of Parliament was gradual and difficult, for the Bank had actually increased its circulation in the face of the expected resumption, and it was not until 1821 and by the aid of further legislation that the bank had placed itself in a position to meet all demands on it in specie. Yet during all this time, the effect of high prices produced by the substitution of paper currency, was extraordinary. Fresh capital was applied to agriculture and in the very years we have mentioned according to McCulloch, there was a great extension of tillage and an adequate supply of corn raised for home consumption. The home trade of England was equally prosperous, and Adam Smith contended that it is always of superior productiveness to foreign trade, inasmuch as the capital which for example sends its manufactures to London and brings back English corn or manufactures to Edinburgh, is employed twice at home, whereas if it sends them abroad, it employs but one amount of capital at home. Thus while gold was at an enormous premium, the country was in full activity and every branch of business was flourishing.—In this way the Government was enabled to enforce a system of taxation commensurate with its outlays. Speculation, says Mr. Foster, was excited, and the business operations of the Government were multiplied, though unnaturally, and by the general rise of prices thus occasioned, the markets became overstocked. Beyond all question then the issue of any excessive amounts of paper currency do for the time being, stimulate all kinds of business, and give it an air if not the reality of prosperity.

The great problem with us to solve is this. How far may our Government in its present exigencies brought on by a dangerous and extensive rebellion proceed in the issue of paper currency. What amount will the business of the country warrant, and how is it to become again equal to gold and silver. For the day will come when this paper will have to be redeemed, or it will not be worth any more than the material itself, and those who possess it in large quantities will be ruined. Necessity, which knows no law, ignores all these considerations for the present, if the triumph of our cause can only be secured by this expanded currency. Property and life itself, all, everything must and will be jeoparded, rather than that a tame submission to our enemies should take place, the result of which would be our political destruction. If we are to have no country, or only place enough for us to lay our bones, then all these questions of money, currency, business, and even life become secondary and of no account. Our ruin then will be inevitable. Our financial and economic interests will have disappeared.

There is still another view of the subject: the amount of business transacted within the United States is almost beyond the power of computation. To effect this an adequate currency of some kind is indispensable. It is gold, silver, bank bills, inland bills of exchange, banking checks and promissory notes. These are all currency and represent commercial and exchangeable values, and are recognised everywhere among us.

The amount of the gold and silver in the country has never been adequate to this purpose. It has never been more than two hundred and sixty millions. We have therefore created banks, and trusting to their prudence, and to the knowledge of the fact, that one dollar of gold will ordinarily keep out three dollars of circulation, we have allowed the local banks to furnish the paper currency. But the volume of business has largely increased since the war, and the issue of one or two millions of dollars per day for the support of the armies and navy, has created an activity in trade of certain descriptions which is producing the most astounding effects. Contracts, foreign and domestic, are being extended between man and man, to an extent before unknown in this country. Every machine that can produce war materials, everything that can transport it, is in motion, and even our foreign imports and exports are mounting up to sums equally surprising.—How much currency then can the country absorb under these circumstances, and how much can it sustain? The reply is given by an esteemed cotemporary in this wise. Just as much as is required for the payment of the debts of the community in the process of being created and of being paid. How is this to be ascertained? Fortunately there is one method of doing so. The Commissioner of Statistics of the State of Ohio (an officer we should have in our own State,) has from the materials officially within his reach, and which are the result of statutory requirement, ascertained that the whole debts of Ohio, State, municipalities and people, are actually as follows:

State debt,	$14,250,000
Municipal debts,	9,650,000
Judgment debts (outstand'ng)	18,832,020
Recorded Mortgages and liens,	58,473,962
Railroad debts,	56,000,000
Bank and Commercial debts,	55,500,000
Private unnamed debts,	10,000,000
	$222,905,982

This estimate may be considered nearly certain, for nine-tenths of the items are ascertainable from the public records. If we apply this calculation to all the loyal States, we come to a startling conclusion as to the extent of our transactions.

The population of Ohio is about one-tenth of that of all the loyal States. If we take this as a guide, their aggregate debt would be $2,227,059,820, and this would be in the constant process of being paid, renewed and varied. But we think this mode of ascertaining the amount, though a very safe one, is far within the truth. The City of New York furnishes more items of business debts and credits than all Ohio. The taxable property of this State is about twice that of Ohio; its banking capital twenty times as large, the discounts of our city banks are alone ten times great er, and our foreign commerce, our enormous sales of stock at the exchange, and the operations at the clearing house daily, require a medium of exchange and balance payments which induce us to estimate the outstanding aggregate of mutual indebtedness in this city alone, running from day to day or on time contracts of all descriptions to be fully equal to the sum already named. For the easy payments of these amounts, there is not any currency which will compare with that of present Treasury notes, a legal tender everywhere, no discount on them, and unquestioned as yet for their security. We may see at once that in the absence of gold and silver, and the large amount of monies lying undisturbed in the Banks, waiting for the results of the future, an enormous amount of Government paper is necessarily absorbed and will continue to be. Some persons estimate that four hundred millions of dollars, or about two thirds our present war debt, can be kept afloat without costing the Government anything more than the paper and engraving. Many judicious people therefore, think that so far, the paper issues have been of immense commercial advantage to the country.

Had the old financial system prevailed, and our Government persisted in making loans through the medium of the banks, the result would have been far different. The latter would have imposed their own terms, as they did during Mr. Buchanan's administration, by compelling the Government in one instance to pay 12 per cent. interest. The Government bonds would have sunk in the market over forty or fifty per cent., the moneys received for them would have been bank notes, at a discount out of their own respective States, and irredeemable in specie. After these banks had loaned all the money and bills to the Government they could spare, they would have been unable to assist their own regular customers, and on a return to specie payments, might not only have failed themselves, but ruined the mercantile community besides. Commerce returning would have found no assistance at their counters, and the crisis altogether would have been deplorable, and the injury universal.

On the other hand, the bold and yet the unavoidable policy of Mr. Chase, was to give to the country the credit and the circulation which would otherwise have been the advantage of the banks. These are now of necessity compelled against their will to be strong in deposits and in specie, and restricted in their circulation, because there is a much better one to be had. They are therefore, perhaps involuntarily, in the very best position to resume specie payments, when the time shall arrive for it, much better than the Bank of England in 1825, which broke down in the operation, and had to be helped through by Mr. Peel's act.

On the other hand, the Government having taken this wise step, has also proceeded to fortify itself against the necessities of the future by paying its interest in gold. This is substantially making the principal as good as gold. Those who invest for income are as well off by this arrangement as in time of peace. No capital of any funded debt in this country was ever paid off in gold in lump, or ever will be. A debt that pays its interest in gold, is the same as the gold itself. So then for the present at least, the finances of the country, and the means required for the support of the war are in a hopeful condition.

On the return of peace, which we think is not far off, for brave and desperate as the rebels are, their means of resistance are almost exhausted, two events are likely to occur. One is, that if the issue of paper proves to be in excess, it can be easily funded at a low state of interest, payable in gold; the other is, that a large portion of it will be retained in circulation voluntarily by the people as the best medium of exchange. When we shall have ascertained what is the first year's income from direct taxation, and what the revenue from the tariff will be, we shall be able to know exactly what to do to place our whole financial system on a solid basis. We think there need not be much disturbance of the general interests in bringing this about.—*American Railroad Journal.*

AN INTELLIGENT CONTRABAND.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, VA., Oct. 18, 1862.

On Thursday, beyond Charlestown, our pickets descried a solitary horseman, with a bucket on his arm, jogging soberly toward them. He proved to be a dark mulatto, of about 35. As he approached they ordered a halt.

"Where are you from?"

"Southern army, Cap'n," giving the military salute.

"Where are you going?"

"Coming to you all."

"What do you want?"

"Protection, boss. You won't send me back, will you?"

"No; come in. Whose servant are you?"

"Cap'n Rhett's, of South Carolina—you's heard of Mr. Barnwell Rhett, editor of the Charleston *Mercury*? His brother commands a battery."

"How did you get away?"

"Cap'n gave me fifteen dollars this morning, and said, 'John, go out and forage for butter and eggs.' So you see, boss (with a broad grin), I'se out foraging! I pulled my hat over my eyes and jogged along on the Cap'n's horse (see the brand S. C. on him) with this basket on my arm, right by our guards and pickets. They never challenged me once. If they had, though, I brought the Cap'n's pass." And the new-comer produced this document from his pocket book, written in pencil and carefully folded. I send you the original:

"Pass my servant, John, on horseback, anywhere between Winchester and Martinsburg in search of butter, etc., etc. A. BURNETT RHETT, Capt. Light Artillery, Lee's Battalion."

"Are there many negroes in the rebel corps?"

"Heaps, boss."

"Would the most of them come to us if they could?"

"All of them, Cap'n. There isn't a little pickaninny so high (waving his hand two feet from the ground) that wouldn't."

"Why did you expect protection?"

"Heard so in Maryland, before the proclamation."

"Where did you hear about the proclamation?"

"Read it, sir, in a Richmond paper."

"What is it?"

"That every slave is to be emancipated on and after the 13th day of January. I can't state it boss!"

"Something like it. When did you learn to read?"

"In '49, sir. I was head waiter at Mrs. Nevitt's boarding-house in Savannah, and Miss Walcott, a New York lady who was stopping there, taught me."

"Does your master know it?"

"Capt. Rhett doesn't know it, sir; but he isn't my master. He thinks I'm free, and hired me at $25 a month, but he never paid me any of it. I belong to Mrs. John Spring, of Stratford, Conn. She used to hire me out Summers, and have me wait on her every Winter, when she came South. After the war, she couldn't come, and they were going to sell me for government because I belonged to a Northerner. Sold a great many negroes in that way. But I slipped way to the army. Have tried to come to you twice before in Maryland, but couldn't pass our pickets."

"Were you at Antietam?"

"Yes, boss. Mighty hard battle."

"Who whipped?"

"Yous all, massa. They say you didn't but I saw it, and know. If you had fought us that next day—Thursday—you would have captured our whole army. They say so themselves."

"Who?"

"Our officers, sir."

"Did you ever hear of old John Brown?"

"Hear of *him*? Lord bless you, yes, boss.—I've read his life and have it now in my trunk in Charleston; sent to New York by the steward of the James Adger and got it. I've read it to heaps of the colored folks. Lord, they think John Brown was almost a God. Just say you was a friend of his, and any slave will almost kiss your feet if you let him. They say if he was only alive now he would be king. How it did frighten the white folks when he raised the insurrection! It was Sunday when we heard of it. They wouldn't let a negro go into the street. I was waiter at the Mills House in Charleston.—There was a lady from Massachusetts who came down to breakfast that morning at my table—'John,' she says, 'I want to see a nego church; where is the principal one?' 'Not any open to-day, mistress,' I told her. 'Why not?' 'Because a Mr. John Brown has raised an insurrection in Virginny.' 'Ah,' she says, 'well, they'd better look out, or they'll get the white churches shut up in that way one of these days, too.' Mr. Nicholson, one of the proprietors, was listening from the office to hear what she said. Wasn't that lady watched after that? I have a history of San Domingo, too, and a life of Fred. Douglass, in my trunk, that I got in the same way."

"What do the slaves think about the war?"

"Well, boss, they all wish the Yankee army would come. The white folks tell them all sorts of bad stories about you all; but they don't believe them. They know that Mr. Fremont and Mr. McClellan and Mr. Burnside won't hurt *them*."

John was taken to Gen. McClellan, to whom he gave all the information he possessed, about the position, numbers and organization of the rebel army. His knowledge was full and valuable, and is corroborated by all the facts we have learned from other sources. The principal features of it I have already transmitted to you by telegraph. At the close of the interview, he asked anxiously:

"General, you won't send me back; will you?"

"Yes," replied the General, with a smile; "I believe I will."

"I hope you won't, General. If you say so, I know I will have to go; but I come to you all for protection, and I hope you won't."

"Well, then, I suppose we will not. No, John, you are at liberty to go where you please. Stay with the army if you like. No one can ever take you against your will."

"May the Lord bless you, General! I *thought* you wouldn't drive me out. You's the best friend I ever had; I shall never forget you till I die."—And John made the salute, remounted his horse, and rode back to the rear, his dusky face almost white with radiance.

An hour later, he was on duty as the servant of Capt. Batchelor, Quartermaster of Couch's Second Division; and I do not believe there was another heart in our corps so light as his, in the unwonted joy of freedom. I fear it will be a long time before Capt. Rhett sees the butter and eggs for which his palate yearned, to say nothing of the horse or of John himself.

The interview with Gen. McClellan I did not witness, and give only from hearsay. The other conversation, omitting verbiage, I have endeavored to record in the exact words which came from the lips of the Intelligent Contraband.—A. D. R.—*Tribune.*

THE humors of the exemption in New York, are infinite. For instance, the following incident, narrated by the New York *Spectator*:

The other day one of these precise individuals who "know they can't stand it to shoulder the musket," and "they can't be of any service to the country if they are drafted," appeared before a surgeon at an up town station-house. He was attired in the latest style, sported a cane, exhibited a splendid mustacho and a remarkably nice pair of whiskers à la Dundreary, flirted a glove with all the *abandon* of modern gracefulness—indeed, from the top of his head to the extreme sole of his foot he gave evidence of the capacity to digest a *pate* with at least as much vigor as the Prince in *Richelieu*.

Surgeon.—"Do you claim to be exempt, sir?"

Gent.—"Well, suh, I am exempt, aw, for two reasons. I am not a cidizen, suh, I b'long to the Bwitish Cwown, suh."

Surgeon.—"Did you see the commissioner in the other room?"

Gent.—"Yes, suh, but, ah, he says I should not dub ha re to lib, ad be a cidizen if I don't expect to fight for the country. Bud, I ab not a cidizen."

Surgeon.—"You have voted here, have you not?"

Gent.—"Well, ah, excuse me suh; pwess go od with your examination." (Pulling of his coat.) "This is a tewrible awdeal for a gentleman to pass through."

The surgeon, after a thorough examination, discovered nothing to be the matter with the applicant.

Surgeon.—"You're all right—in good, sound health, sir."

Gent.—"I, aw had the bwain fever a few yeahs ago, suh, and I am twubled with such turns. Am I not exempt for that, suh?"

Surgeon.—"Not at all."

Gent.—"Is not my muscle too soft, suh, for a soldier?"

Surgeon.—"No, sir, although (growing impatient) I must confess your brain may be too soft. Good-day, sir, now please pass out and allow me to attend to some other applicant."

The rejected "gentleman" retired flirting his cane, and took the pains to hurl upon the surgeon a look of utter contempt, as he emerged from the room.

FACTS FROM THE CENSUS.—Thus far in the history of the country, no State has declined in population. The increase of some of the States has been small. That of Vermont, for the last ten years, was but one-third of one per cent.; New Hampshire, 2½ per cent.; South Carolina, 5¼ per cent.; Maine, 7¾ per cent.; Tennessee, 10⅔ per cent.; Virginia, 12¼ per cent. Illinois presents the most wonderful example of great, continuous and healthful increase. In 1830, its population was 157,445; in 1840, 476,183; in 1850, 851,470; in 1860, 1,711,951; a gain for the last ten years of over 101 per cent. The fifteen slave States contain 12,240,000 inhabitants; of whom 8,039,000 are whites, 251,000 free blacks, and 3,950,000 slaves. The gain of the whole population of these States from 1850 to 1860, was 2,627,000, or 27⅓ per cent. The increase of slaves was 749,931, or 23⅓ per cent. The nineteen free States and seven Territories, with the District of Columbia, contain 19,201,456 inhabitants, of whom 10,936,579 were whites, and 237,218 free colored. The increase was 5,598,603, or 41⅛ per cent.

SENATOR WILSON, of Massachusetts, made a speech at Cambridgeport, on Tuesday evening, in the report of which we notice the following statement:

"The other day I called upon the President with an earnest Douglas Democrat of Massachusetts. The news had just come to the President of these defeats of his supporters in those States, and the President seemed bowed down, as I have seen him bowed down when intelligence of the defeat of our armies in the field came upon him, and he said: '*I confess that I am grieved at the result of these elections. This intelligence will go to Europe; it will be construed there as a condemnation of the war; it will go into the land of the rebellion, and will encourage the leading rebels and nerve the arms of the rebel soldiers fighting our men in the field.* It is true,' said the President, 'many of these men elected profess to be war Democrats; but the resolutions of their conventions, the tone of their leading presses, and their general action, will be construed against the cause of the country.'"

SEVEN trained bears, one weighing 1,600 pounds, passed through Philadelphia this week, on their way to New York.