Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1862.

☞ Copies of the Miners' Journal can be obtained every Saturday, at the following places:
HENRY BAKER, Minersville;
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LOUIS H. KOCH, do.
HENRY S. HONER, Ashland;
G. R. SCHNELL, do.
WM. B. RENSINGER, Tamaqua;
PETER MOORE, Port Carbon.

COMMODORE Pendegrast is dead.

THE rebels fear an attack on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad.

THE "Vanderbilt," one of our swiftest war steamers, is after the pirate "290."

THE Assembly of New York will stand 65 Union to 63 Democrats.

DR. ALLEN has resigned the Presidency of Girard College, and will retire from the institution at the close of this year.

READ an interesting article on "The Currency," published on the First Page of to-day's paper.

THE Northumberland County Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., clear of United States taxes.

IMPORTANT.—We advertise, in another column, a valuable Furnace property, including 8,000 acres of land, in Ohio, at private sale.

A NATIONAL convention of the loyal people of the United States, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, has been called to meet at Pittsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, November 25th inst.

IN Gen. McClellan's brief farewell address on leaving the Army of the Potomac, he says to the brave boys: "We shall ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution of our country and the nationality of its people."

THE political complexion of the next United States House of Representatives, so far as elected, will be as follows: Administration, 77; Opposition, 69; Doubtful, 5. The Pennsylvania delegation will stand 12 and 12.

IN the new Legislature of Missouri, on joint ballot, there will be a majority of ten members, who are in favor of emancipation. The people there demand immediate action in the matter.

POSTAL CURRENCY.—Owing to a deficiency in the expected supply of postal currency, the Treasury Department will not be able to perfect the arrangement for furnishing railroad companies with the much needed small change until next week.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC STILL SURVIVES.—Since Gen. McClellan's removal just two Captains and two Lieutenants have tendered their resignations. It is thought that the advance of the Army will not be checked by this dis-ass-trous occurrence.

THE Exports from the port of New York, show a gratifying increase this year over those of the two previous years. The comparative statement for the week ending Nov. 11, and since Jan. 1, is as follows:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week,	$3,471,351	$4,282,119	$3,215,610
Previously reported,	81,118,617	111,127,583	128,332,795
Since Jan. 1,	[illegible]	$114,869,702	$131,548,405

THE Richmond *Dispatch*, speaking of the recent elections, ridicules the idea of a restoration of the Union, but says the Democrats would cheerfully vote to establish slavery all over the Free States to accomplish such an object. It considers the result of the late elections as an advantage to the South just so far as it may restrain President Lincoln.

OF COURSE.—The Richmond papers are expressing their delight with the result of the recent elections in the Northern States. This is not unexpected by the Breckinridge leaders, North. But how do the loyal masses who voted that ticket, with the idea of infusing more energy into the prosecution of the war, like the Southern interpretation of their course? Not much, we take it.

GEN. WOOL is censured by the Military Commission, not for placing Col. Miles in command at Harper's Ferry, which was not done by him, but for retaining him there. A clerical error in the report drew from Gen. Wool a card, in which he relies for defense on a mere mistake of phraseology, an error which Major Don Piatt of the Commission, in the hurry of business, failed to correct, although instructed to do so by that body.

NORTHERN SYMPATHIZERS.—*What the Rebel Press says.*—Papers in the South state that the result of the elections in the North show *that the Democrats are willing to make peace on the condition that slavery should be extended over the whole country*; but unfortunately they do not hold the Government. We have not the least doubt but that a large portion of the leading Democrats of the North would accept of such or any other disreputable terms, if they could obtain power by so doing.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—The New York *Economist* states that Commissioner Boutwell gives it as his opinion that the revenue coming through his department will average thirty millions per month, or, at the rate of three hundred and sixty millions a year. If to this income of internal taxes we add the sixty millions anticipated from customs' duties we shall then have a total revenue of four hundred and twenty million dollars, an amount exceeding the revenue of any other nation in the world. If this will be so, our national debt has reached its maximum, and during the remaining time the war is carried on, the income of the Government will about equal its expenditures.

IT seems that the recent apparent Democratic triumphs in the North, are hailed by the Rebels as a sign of peace to be made by admitting their independence. *The Richmond Examiner* of the 8th says: "The Northern papers attempt to lessen the value of the results of the elections in the eyes of the South. The value, however, is determined by the circumstance that the principal idea on which the recent canvass in the North was conducted was that the Democrats were a peace party in disguise, and with this issue thrust in their faces the people of the three most powerful States of the North have given unprecedented majorities to the Democratic candidates, and a blow to the abolitionists [Beauregard's term for all Union men] at the ballot-boxes, that will stagger them into the background."

THE question, "will negroes fight?" is answered in the affirmative. They not only fight, but gallantly and successfully. Intelligence from Leavenworth, under date of 3d inst., brings an account of a fight between a portion of Lane's colored brigade, of Kansas, and a much superior force of rebel guerillas, at the head of the Osage river. The blacks were sent to drive away the rebels from an island in the river. Fortifying themselves in a house on the main land, they made a gallant fight against the guerillas, which lasted for two days. They maintained their position against numerous attempted assaults, until reinforcements came and the rebels fled to the island, where they were to be attacked the next day. The report of the action, says that the negroes fought very well, losing eight killed and a larger number wounded, while the loss they inflicted on the rebels was much heavier. The Government is not we are sure, slow to appreciate the capacity of these dark-skinned men who have as keen an appreciation of freedom as white men, and who will fight as desperately for it. There is much useful service these men can perform, and thus assist in crushing the Rebellion. We hope they will be put at it.

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

The report of the Military Commission appointed to examine into the recent surrender of Harpers' Ferry, is before the public. It is a document of great importance, exposing as it does, the authors of that national disgrace. The Commission consisted of the following officers: Major-Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A. of Vols., Pres't.; Major-Gen. G. Cadwalader, U. S. A. of Vols.; Brig.-Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. A. of Vols.; Major Don Piatt, A. A. G. of Vols.; Capt. F. Ball, A. D. C. of Vols.; Col. G. Holt, Judge Advocate Gen. They have evidently, performed their work with pains and impartial justice.

The material facts of the first part of the report are as follows: Col. Miles was in command at Harper's Ferry. Gen. White was present from Sept. 12 till the surrender, but did not assume command. Col. Ford took command of Maryland Hights Sept. 5. Gen. McClellan left Washington for Rockville, Sept. 7, most of his forces having preceded him.

The enemy attacked Maryland Hights on the morning of Sept. 13. The 126th New York broke and fled disgracefully, and the breastwork on the hill was lost. Col. Miles was on Maryland Hights that evening for some hours, consulting with Col. Ford. He left between 11 and 12 o'clock, without directly ordering Col. Ford to evacuate the Hights, but with instructions to spike his guns if compelled to abandon. About 2 o'clock Col. Ford abandoned the Hights.—The enemy did not occupy them, and the next day Col. D'Utassy sent over four companies, who brought away four guns and a wagon load of ammunition.

After the evacuation of Maryland Hights, Col. Miles sent word to Gen. McClellan, then at Frederick City, that unless reinforced he could not hold out 48 hours. Gen. McClellan thereupon dispatched a messenger to Gen. Franklin, who was engaged with the enemy at Crampton's Gap, wholly unable to give the needed assistance, or to give it in time. Gen. McClellan appears to have made no other effort to relieve the beleagured stronghold.

The enemy attacked Harper's Ferry itself on the morning of the 15th, and at 8 A. M., the surrender was agreed on, Col. Miles representing to the brigade commanders whom he consulted that his ammunition was nearly exhausted, and they concurring in his decision to surrender.

The Commission acquits Gen. White, Col. D'Utassy and Col. Trimble of all blame for the surrender, and praise the capacity and courage of the former. They find that Col. Ford was given, by Col. Miles, discretionary power to abandon Maryland Hights, but that the exercise of this discretion was premature; that he conducted the defence with no ability, and that his exhibition of lack of capacity was such as to disqualify him for a command.

The conclusion of the report is as follows:

Col. D. S. Miles.

The Commission has approached a consideration of this officer's conduct in connection with the surrender of Harper's Ferry with extreme reluctance. An officer who cannot appear before any earthly tribunal to answer or explain charges greatly affecting his character, who has met his death at the hands of the enemy, even upon the spot he disgracefully surrenders, is entitled to the tenderest care and most careful investigation. This the Commission has accorded Col. Miles, and in giving a decision only repeats what runs through our 900 pages of testimony strangely unanimous upon the fact, that Col. Miles's incapacity, amounting almost to imbecility, led to the shameful surrender of this important post.

Early as the 15th of August he disobeys the orders of Major-Gen. Wool to fortify Maryland Hights. When it is surrounded and attacked by the enemy, its naturally strong positions are unimproved, and from his criminal neglect, to use the mildest term, the large force of the enemy is almost upon an equality with the small force under his command.

He seems to have understood, and admitted to his officers, that Maryland Hights is the key to the position, and yet he places Col. Ford in command, with a feeble force—makes no effort to strengthen them by fortifications, although between the 5th and 14th of September there was ample time to do so—and to Col. Ford's repeated demands for means to intrench, and additional reinforcements he makes either an inadequate return or no response at all. He gives Col. Ford a discretionary power as to when he shall abandon the Hights—the fact of abandonment having, it seems, been concluded in his own mind. For, when this unhappy event really occurs, his only exclamation was to the effect that that he feared Ford had given up too soon—although he must have known that the abandonment of Maryland Hights was the surrender of Harper's Ferry. This leaving the key of the position to the keeping of Col. Ford, with discretionary power, after the arrival of that capable and courageous officer who had waived his rank to serve wherever ordered, is one of the more striking facts illustrating the incapacity of Col. Miles.

Immediately previous to and pending the siege of Harper's Ferry, he paroles rebel prisoners and permits, indeed, sends them to the enemy's headquarters. This too, when he should have known that the lack of ammunition, the bad conduct of some of our troops, the entire absence of fortifications, and the abandonment of Maryland Hights, were important facts they could, and undoubtedly did, communicate to the enemy. Sixteen of these prisoners were paroled on the 13th, and a pass given them in the handwriting of Col. Miles, while a rebel officer by the name of Rouse, after an escape, is retaken, and subsequently has a private interview with Col. Miles, is paroled, and after the surrender appears at the head of his men among the first to enter Harper's Ferry.

It is not necessary to accumulate evidence from the mass that throughout scarcely affords one fact in contradiction to what each one establishes, that Col. Miles was incapable of conducting a defence so important as was this of Harper's Ferry. The Commission would not have dwelled upon this painful subject were it not for the fact that the officer who placed this incapable in command should share in the responsibility, and in the opinion of the Commission Major-Gen. Wool is guilty to this extent of a grave disaster and should be censured for his conduct.

The Commission has remarked freely on Col. Miles, an old officer who has been killed in the service of his country, and it cannot, from any motives of delicacy, refrain from censuring those in high command, when it thinks such censure deserved. The General-in-Chief has testified that Gen. McClellan, after having received orders to repel the enemy invading the State of Maryland marched only six miles per day, on an average, when pursuing this invading enemy. The General-in-Chief also testifies, that in his opinion Gen. McClellan could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry, and in this opinion the Commission fully concur.

The evidence thus introduced confirms the Commission in the opinion that Harper's Ferry, and Maryland Hights, was prematurely surrendered. The garrison should have been satisfied that relief, however long delayed, would come at last, and that a thousand men killed in Harper's Ferry would have made a small loss had the post been saved, and probably saved two thousand at Antietam. How important was this defense we can now appreciate. Of the 97,000 men composing at that time the whole of Lee's army, more than one third was attacking Harper's Ferry. And of this, the main body was in Virginia. By reference to the evidence, it will be seen that at the very moment Col. Ford abandoned Maryland Hights his little army was in reality relieved by Gen. Franklin and Summer's corps at Crampton's Gap, within seven miles of his position, and that after the surrender of Harper's Ferry no time was given to parole prisoners before 20,000 troops were hurried from Virginia, and the entire force went off on the double quick to relieve Lee who was being attacked at Antietam. Had the garrison been slower to surrender, or the Army of the Potomac swifter to march, the enemy would have been forced to raise the siege, or would have been taken in detail, with the Potomac dividing his forces.

THE following facts contained in a letter dated "Washington, Nov. 3, 1862," written some days before the removal of Gen. McClellan, justify and explain the removal.—Alluding to the fact that early in October peremptory orders were sent to the commanding General of the Army of the Potomac, to cross into Virginia and give battle to the enemy, the writer remarks:

Doubtless moved, however, by that generosity which is one of the most amiable features of his character, the President has persistently refused to attach to the military offense of disregard of orders, that significance which of right belongs to it in all well regulated armies. Still hoping for the best—still unwilling in his own somewhat curious phrase "to estrange the affections of the Democratic party," still satisfying himself or trying to be satisfied with excuses which have been proved unfounded as soon as made, the President, it is confidently alleged, next added his own orders, both in official form and by letter to Gen McClellan; and finally, (against the protest of five members of his Cabinet, including the Secretary of War, so rumor alleges) Mr. Lincoln even went the length of paying a visit to the camps at Antietam, the visit having for its object to obtain, by force of personal representations and such arguments as the case demanded, that result so necessary to the country, which the orders of the General in-chief and his own orders had thus far failed to produce.

Before setting forth on this strange adventure—a Commander-in-Chief going to beg that obedience which it was his undoubted right to demand—the President is said to have been warned by the Secretary of War that such a visit might be taken advantage of by the officer to whom it was addressed, as releasing him from all subordination and responsibility to any authority less than that of the President in person; and this anticipation has since proved to have been a true prophecy. General McClellan since that day, having addressed all his telegrams and reports direct to the President, from whom alone he has received instructions.

The writer further states, that both Mr. Seward and Mr. Blair, friends of McClellan, were ready for a change of commanders, and then remarks:

It should be added that it is one of the President's peculiarities—to some degree the result of his legal education—that he always looks at both sides of every question at once; and that, far from arguing with himself in favor of those views which are most in accordance with his desires, he rather runs into the opposite extreme of magnifying and attaching undue weight to the obstacles which appear in his course.

Many who know Mr. Lincoln, and have studied his character, believe that this habit of his intellect has become chronic and incurable; while others, with more faith—and these the better informed—attribute the President's long toleration of the inactivity and want of decisive purpose, displayed in the command of the Army of the Potomac, to the shrewd conviction that, if left to himself, the General of that army (to use the vernacular) would "soon play himself out," and exhaust the patience even of his most enthusiastic partisans; while, if removed, or treated with anything that could, by false rhetoric or unscrupulous misstatements, be made to wear the character of harshness, he would instantly obtain a new lease of Democratic sympathy as "a martyr"—a Democratic officer, faithful to the Union, but stricken down in consequence of having political differences with the Republican Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

This latter is the view of the case most widely entertained among intelligent men; but the whole point must so soon be cleared up that speculation would appear unnecessary. Before this letter's publication, Mr. Lincoln will have before him the data showing precisely what effect his efforts "not to estrange the affections of the Democratic party" have had upon the voters of the State of New York. With these data before him, and with the country clamoring for an activity which does not appear possible so long as Gen. McClellan remains in command, we confidently anticipate that a change of the military programme will be quickly made and firmly acted upon.

GEN. McCLELLAN REMOVED.

LETTER FROM GENERAL HALLECK TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Grounds for General McClellan's Removal.

On Sunday last the public received information that Gen. McClellan had been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac. It afforded a general theme of conversation and comment, and excited surprise, the event happening unexpectedly.

WASHINGTON, November 9.

The following important correspondence will perhaps give some of the reasons which actuated our War Department in recommending the President to make a change in the command of the Army of the Potomac:

LETTER FROM GENERAL HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, Oct. 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Sir—In reply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to report:

First. That requisitions for supplies to the army under General McClellan are made by his staff officers on the Chiefs of Bureaus here; that is, the Quartermaster applies by his Chief Quartermaster on Quartermaster General; for commissary supplies by his Chief Commissary on Commissary General, &c.

No such requisitions have been, to my knowledge, made upon the Secretary of War, and none upon the General-in-Chief.

Second. On several occasions, General McClellan has telegraphed me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to the heads of bureaus with orders to report. It was ascertained that in every instance the requisitions have been immediately filled, except where the Quartermaster General had been obliged to send from Philadelphia certain articles of clothing, tents, etc., not having a full supply here.

There has not been, so far as I could ascertain, any neglect or delay, in any department or bureau, in issuing all the supplies asked for by General McClellan, or by the officers of his staff.

Delays have occasionally occurred in forwarding supplies by railroad on account of the crowded condition of the railroad depots, or of a want of a sufficient number of cars; but, whenever notified of this fact, agents have been sent out to remove the difficulty under the excellent superintendence of Gen. Haupt. I think those delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration than it usually the case with freight trains. An army of the size of that under General McClellan will frequently be for some days without the supplies it has asked for, on account of a neglect in making timely requisitions for them, and unavoidable delays in forwarding and distributing them to the different brigades and regiments.

From all the information that I can obtain, I am of the opinion that the requisitions from that army have been filled more promptly, and that the men as a general rule, have been better supplied, than in the case of our armies operating in the West. The latter have operated at much greater distances from the sources of supplies, and have had far less facilities for transportation. In fine, I believe that no armies in the world in campaigning have been more promptly or better supplied than ours.

Third. Soon after the battle of Antietam, General McClellan was urged to give me information of his intended movements, in order that if he moved between the enemy and Washington the reinforcements could be sent from this place. On the first of October, finding that he purposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying till the autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads. On the 6th of October he was *peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him South*. I said to him; "*Your army must move now*, while the roads are in good condition." It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since that order was given.

Fourth. In my opinion *there has been no such want of supplies in the army under General McClellan as to prevent his compliance with my orders to advance upon the enemy*.

Had he moved his army to the south side of the Potomac, he could have received his supplies almost as readily as by *remaining inactive* on the north side.

Fifth. On the seventh of October, in a telegram in regard to his intended movements, Gen. McClellan stated that he would require at least three days to supply the first, fifth, and sixth corps; that they needed shoes and other indispensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter-tents. No complaint was made to me that his army requisitions had not been filled, and it was inferred from his language that he was only waiting for the distribution of his supplies.

On the eleventh of October he telegraphed to me that a portion of his supplies sent by railroad had been delayed. As already stated, agents were immediately sent from here to investigate this complaint, and they reported that everything had gone forward on the same date, the 11th.

General McClellan spoke of many of his horses being broken down by fatigue. On the 12th of October he complained that the rate of supply was only one hundred and fifty horses per week for his entire army there and in front of Washington.

I immediately directed the Quartermaster General to inquire into this matter, and report why a larger supply was not furnished to General McClellan.

General Meigs reported to me, on the 14th of October, that the average issue of horses to General McClellan's army in the field and in front of Washington, for the previous six weeks, had been 1,459 per week, or 8,754 in all.

In addition, he reported to me that a large number of mules had been supplied, and that the number of these animals with General M'Clellan's army on the Upper Potomac was over 3,100.

He also reported to me that he was then sending that army all the horses he could procure.

On the 18th of October, General McClellan stated, in regard to General Meigs' report that he had filled every requisition for shoes and clothing: "General Meigs may have ordered these articles to be forwarded; but they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia so far as my army is concerned." I immediately called Gen. Meigs' attention to this apparent neglect of his department.

On the 25th of October, he reported as the result of his investigation that 4,500 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the quartermaster of McClellan's army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick, and Hagerstown. Twenty thousand pairs were at Harper's Ferry Depot on 21st, and that ten thousand more were on their way, and fifteen thousand more had been ordered.

Colonel Ingalls, aid-de-camp and chief of staff to General McClellan, telegraphed on the 25th as follows: "The suffering for want of clothing is exaggerated, I think, and certainly might have been avoided by timely requisitions by the regimental and brigade commanders."—On the 24th of October he telegraphed to Quartermaster General Meigs that the clothing was not detained in the cars at the depots. "Such complaints are groundless.—The fact is the clothing arrives and is issued, but more is still wanted. *I have ordered more than would seem necessary from any data furnished me*, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promptly met my requisitions. As far as clothing is concerned, our department is not at fault. It provides as soon as due notice is given. I can foresee no time when an army of over 100,000 men will not call for clothing and other articles."

In regard to General McClellan's means of promptly communicating the wants of his army to me, or to the proper bureaus of the War Department, I report that, in addition to the ordinary mails, *he has been in hourly communication with Washington by telegraph*.

It is due to General Meigs that I should submit herewith a copy of a telegram received by him from General McClellan.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, General-in Chief.

FROM M'CLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS—TO BRIGADIER GENERAL MEIGS.

Your despatch of this date is received. I have never intended, in any letter or despatch, to make any accusation against yourself or your Department for not furnishing or forwarding clothing as rapidly as it was possible for you to do so. *I believe everything has been done that could be done in this respect.* The idea that I have tried to convey was that certain portions of the command were without clothing, and that the army would not move until it was supplied.
G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

Comments of the Press.

The Philadelphia *North American* of Monday last, contains the following editorial article under the title, "Gen. McClellan Relieved:"

The telegraph brings us news from Washington which is of more than ordinary importance. Gen. McClellan has again been relieved of his command. In approving the action of the Administration in this case we do not wish to be understood as censuring Gen. McClellan's military manoeuvres and strategy as blunders, as some have done; nor do we believe that any such sentiment lies at the bottom of his removal, for General McClellan has in the public at large no warmer friends than have been the President and leading members of the Cabinet. They have stood by him under all circumstances, defending him vigorously against assaults; and Gen. McClellan, well knowing the fact, has relied upon them rather than the Democratic politicians who have sought to build up their own schemes upon his great reputation.

But it has long been clear that however faithful to the government and the Union, however vigilant against the wiles of the rebel generals, however good as a disciplinarian, and however popular with his army, Gen. McClellan's campaigning has been of no practical effect in pushing on this war to a successful conclusion. It requires no argument to demonstrate this. We have been obliged to retrace every step of our progress in Virginia, to witness the invasion of Maryland and the capture of Frederick by an immense rebel army, and to see our own State invaded and one of its most fertile valleys plundered by rebel cavalry. To say that this resulted from Pope's misfortunes, is an easy way of getting over the difficulty; but the successful raid into our own State happened after the battle of Antietam, and while McClellan with his victorious army lay at Sharpsburg.

In all the time when we had splendid weather and abundance of men and everything else needed, our army lay idle, until at length, when the enemy had repaired all their losses, and were stronger than ever, we set out to conquer a rebellious State. As the nett result of this policy of endless preparation, we have lost some of the best months in the year, sacrificed an army of twelve thousand troops and a park of artillery at Harper's Ferry, suffered a second Ball's Bluff disaster at Shepardstown, had Pennsylvania invaded and plundered by the enemy, and have now reached the mountain gaps in Virginia in the midst of an unprecedented snow storm, which brings unpleasant reminiscences of the fate of Napoleon's grand army in Russia.

One of the excuses for this delay was that the men were without proper clothing. In the midst of an unparalleled expenditure for supplies, with a Quartermaster General of most distinguished ability, and who has earned a celebrity for his forecast as a provider, with a prodigality of equipment which has amazed all Europe, General McClellan's army, we are asked to believe, has been suffering for want of clothing! Our arsenals are groaning with the quantity of supplies. Thousands upon thousands of suits are packed and sent forward continually, the Department does its duty thoroughly, and still this complaint!

At another time the excuse for delay was that the Governors of the loyal States had neglected or refused to send forward the new troops. This was a Democratic dodge, got up by partizans for electioneering purposes. We do not suppose that Gen. McClellan was aware of it, but it was eagerly accepted by his friends, and made use of to give bitterness to the accusations against all Governors known to be opposed to his tardy policy.—Day after day new regiments kept on passing through Philadelphia to Washington in an endless stream from those very States whose Governors were accused of withholding troops. The records of the two Volunteer Refreshment Saloons in this city will prove this fact beyond denial.

The losses sustained by our army and by the nation in General McClellan's campaigns stand in striking contrast with their ineffectiveness and with the gigantic preparations upon which he always insists as indispensable to his plans. From the day he was first summoned from Western Virginia to take command at Washington down to this time we have been raising men and supplies in such a manner that the ingenuity of the ablest minister of finance our country has ever seen has been paralyzed for means, and the Governors of the loyal States, in despair of ever raising men enough by volunteering for such tremendous armies, have been compelled to resort to draft.

We do not, we repeat, doubt Gen. McClellan's ability, nor have we ever done so. Neither have we any suspicion of his patriotism, and it is serious misfortune that any one has ever given utterance to such an idea. We think we can see plainly how his troubles all arose. The primary dogma of West Point is the theory of adequate preparations; and the nation in this war, the first ever waged under West Point influences, is paying dearly for its whistle in the enormous outlay of money for material of war, and the astounding levies and waste of human life. Gen. McClellan naturally followed his mentor. He was taught never to commence an enterprise before he was thoroughly prepared, and in his mind, and in that of all the young West Pointers of this war, preparation was the giant solely competent for the task of subduing the revolt. This lesson was more deeply impressed upon Gen. McClellan's mind by his mission to Sebastopol to report on the state of the art of war in Europe, as there shown; and the reader who will take the trouble to refer to his report, will find it a labored effort to prove that on the one hand the allies undertook the siege without any adequate idea of the magnitude of the undertaking, and that on the other hand the Russians undertook the defence in the same way. These positions, of course, disprove each other, but they will be found to constitute the whole ground work of his report, and they have made his naturally cautious and prudent mind excessively given to the most astonishing preparations.

We do not wish to pursue an inquiry on this topic, though we may remark en passant that we very greatly fear that it is destined to be pressed upon us more, and that the continual waste of life and treasure will compel us to change our military system as well as our generals. But the two most distinguished advocates of this preparing policy were Buell and McClellan, and they have both been removed. We regard these two changes in the light of an approaching alteration of our military policy, which will give our volunteer generals a better chance, and be in the highest degree beneficial to the country. It is at length becoming to be felt that the practical education acquired in this war by our soldiers is worth infinitely more than all the teaching of the schools.

The New York *Evening Post* of Monday evening says:

Finding his orders disobeyed, and the enemy in consequence, out of the reach of our army for some time to come, General Halleck has done right in insisting upon a change of his subordinate. He is charged with the responsibility of the strategy of the campaign; the whole country looks to him for a rapid and vigorous movement, and he must have men under him who will execute his purposes. If McClellan is either unwilling or incompetent, some other agent must be tried. Fortunately, we are not now, as we were at the beginning, quite destitute of generals of tried ability and known qualifications. The war itself has developed the means of supplying its wants. Heintzleman, Hooker, Keyes, and a dozen others, have displayed qualities which justify public confidence. Burnside, in particular, shines forth with conspicuous lustre. He may not be a better soldier than McClellan, but he has been more fortunate;—at Bull Run, at Roanoke, at Newbern, and more lately at Antietam, he has proved himself an energetic, and at the same time a calm and judicious leader. His own immediate troops have always conceived the warmest attachment to his person. They are convinced that he means to go ahead and to fight, and they will follow him to the last extremity. With the prestige of success in his favor, at any rate, let us try until he fails, and then if need be try another. All that has been wanted in this war has been earnestness in the prosecution of it, which, when it is put forth, will crush out the rebellion as certainly as a spring freshet carries drift wood from a river.

A RIGHT THE SOLDIERS SHOULD HAVE.

It is not surprising that the soldiers should feel bitterly, the deprivation of their right to vote while in the field serving their country. The soldiers of 1812 voted. So did the soldiers of the Mexican War. The volunteers of this war for the preservation of the Government, cannot see why they should be deprived of so inestimable a privilege. Neither can we. To us it appears that if a man sacrifices the comforts of home; the endearing presence of wife, children and friends, and also, as in thousands of cases, business which would remunerate him pecuniarily, much more than going into the army, he should be the last to be deprived of the privilege to preserve which he makes these sacrifices.—Such a man is peculiarly entitled to our gratitude, and we should make it a point to preserve his rights of citizenship, even if by doing so we have to amend the Constitution of the State.

The privilege would never have been questioned, had the Democratic leaders not thrown the matter into the Supreme Court of the State—the ostensible motive, a petty office in Luzerne County—which body of course, decided against the right of the soldiers to vote. The decision was given apologetically, the Court experiencing a sensation of shame, that our gallant men away from home, should be disfranchised.

The friends of the soldiers should not be satisfied with this manifest injustice, but declare themselves plainly and explicitly, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, according the volunteers of the State in the service of the National Government, the right of which they have been deprived. The subject should engage the attention of the next Legislature, and be brought to a vote. That it would pass, and that the people would endorse it, we have no doubt.—Our State unquestionably, has been too slow in this matter. That we have no law already on our statute books, according this right, is an impeachment of our intelligence, and reflection on our patriotism. We hope that within the coming year the neglect will be remedied, and justice, though tardy, be done our brave citizen soldiery.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL BURNSIDE.—The following order was issued by General Burnside on his taking command of the Army:

"In accordance with General Orders No. 128, issued by the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. Patriotism and the exercise of my every energy in the direction of this army, aided by the full and hearty co-operation of its officers and men, will, I hope, under the blessing of God, ensure its success.

"Having been a sharer of the privations and a witness of the bravery of the old Army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, and fully identified with them in their feeling of respect and esteem for Gen. McClellan, entertained through a long and most friendly association with him, I feel that it is not as a stranger that I assume their command. To the ninth corps, so long and intimately associated with me, I need say nothing. Our histories are identical.

"With a diffidence for myself, but with a proud confidence in the unswerving loyalty and determination of the gallant army now entrusted to my care, I accept its control, with the steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail. (Signed) A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General Commanding."

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE SOUTH.—Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, announces that the union of the dioceses of Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina, and Virginia is complete, under the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Confederate States of America. The first general council was to meet at Augusta on November 12th.

☞ Proposals are asked for the remainder of the unsold 7.30 Treasury notes, thirteen and a half million dollars, in exchange for legal tender notes.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, November 15, 1862.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 49,172 09—by Canal 26,253 10—for the week 75,425 19 tons against 66,725 for the corresponding week last year.

The demand for Coal continues brisk and prices are firm. It is now evident that there will be a good trade by the Railroads throughout the winter season to supply those markets within reach of these avenues.

We have heard several complaints of the Reading Railroad Company making efforts to depress the price of Coal. This Company is getting high rates for toll and transportation, and of course ought not to begrudge the trade *good prices* at least once in eight or ten years. The more the trade is strengthened, the more the Region will be developed and the business of transportation increased. We have alluded to this matter at the particular request of several of our heavy Operators.

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

	1861. Week.	1861. Total.	1862. Week.	1862. Total.	Inc. & Dec.
P. & R. R. R.	34,392	1,370,086	49,172	1,926,922	i556,836
Schuyl. Canal	32,333	1,053,654	26,254	887,177	d166,477
L. Val. R. R.	15,050	694,758	19,088	813,570	i118,812
Lehigh Canal	32,080	888,764	18,333	312,662	d576,103
Scranton S'th	12,219	729,305	12,978	662,942	d 66,363
Do. North	10,601	228,389	7,474	285,82	57,433
Penn. Coal Co	16,868	586,417	22,715	518,828	d 67,589
Del & Hud Co	12,684	681,356	21,920	543,391	d137,965
Wyoming Sc		207,768		416,589	208,821
" North		47,366		56,859	9,493
Broad Top		224,763		219 830	45,067
Shamokin		197,691		210,058	12,367
Treverton		41,679		53,328	11,649
Sh. Mt., H. T		72 847		82,183	9,336
Lykens Val'		66,2 0		68,754	2,494
	169,227	7,091,103	180,917	7,108,914	
			169,227	7,091,103	
			11,690	17,811	

The aggregate of the trade does not vary much from last year, and it will so continue for the balance of the year.

There was a break in the Delaware and Raritan Canal which has made boats scarce on the Canal for a part of the week. Only about one more trip can be made to New York this season by boats running on the Canal.

Our readers must bear in mind that the unusual high prices of Coal, were, caused almost entirely by the great freshet of June last, which cut off a supply of about 800,000 tons. Part of this has been made up by extraordinary exertions, but the supply is still short from 300,000 to 400,000 tons of what the market would have taken at the usual prices.

We have ceased quoting the freights by Canal, because they are very uncertain just now.

We have no room to notice *Copperhead Tom* this week. He was quite *amiable* last week.

The Coal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1862.

Schuylkill White Ash Lump, Steamboat and Broken at	$5 50@5 65
Egg and Stove,	5 50@5 65
Red Ash,	5 65@5 75
Lehigh Coal, all kinds,	5 65@5 75
Chestnut—Schuylkill and Lehigh $1 per ton less.	
By retail—Schuylkill, prepared,	6 25@6 75
" Lehigh,	6 50@7 00
Chestnut—Schuylkill and Lehigh $1 per ton less.	

☞ By retail a difference of 50 cents is made between tons of 2000 lbs. and 2240 lbs. All Coal is retailed at tons of 2000 lbs., unless the purchaser states that he desires the long ton of 2240 lbs.

New York, Nov. 12.—The demand for Domestic has exceeded the supply, and the market has improved; sales are freely made from yard at $6 50@$8. Foreign is not plenty, and is in moderate demand; sales of 631 tons Pictou on private terms; 210 tons Liverpool Orrel at $8, and 250 tons Ince Hall Cannel at $9, cash.—*Tribune.*

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Nothing of any consequence doing in Pictou or Sydney, nearly all arriving having been delivered on contract. In Anthracite there have been steady retail sales at $8 50 ☞ ton.—*Courier.*

KEYSTONE COLLIERY, LOCUSTDALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS announce to the Trade, that they have completed their Colliery Establishment at Locustdale, near Ashland, Schuylkill County, Pa., and are prepared to furnish a choice article of COAL, of the different sizes, from the Locust Mountain Region. Address, Ashland, Schuylkill County, Pa.
J. & W. F. DONALDSON.
Nov. 15, '62. 46-3m

"HARLEIGH COAL."

OUR "HARLEIGH" COAL is now sold exclusively, in Philadelphia and vicinity, by DAY & HUDDELL. Parties ordering from them, may always depend upon getting a pure article.
OFFICE—109 Walnut St., Philad'a.
SILLIMAN & McKEE.
Hazleton, Nov. 8, '62. 45-6*

Freights From Elizabethport.

To Boston,	1 90	Derby,	1 40
Salem	1 90	New London,	1 15
Newburyport,	1 90	Bridgeport,	1 10
Portland,	1 90	Albany,	85
Providence,	1 20	Troy,	90
Fall River,	1 25	Hudson,	80
Newport,	1 25	Poughkeepsie,	70
Taunton,	1 45	Yonkers,	60
Pawtucket,	1 35	New Haven,	1 00
Norwich,	1 25	Hartford,	1 15
New York,	40	Middletown,	1 25

Coal Freights from Port Richmond.

To Portland	$2 40	Hartford,	2 62
Boston,	2 44	Roxbury,	2 60
Salem,	2 50	Norfolk,	2 00
Portsmouth,	2 50	Albany,	2 00
Newburyport,	2 50	Philadelphia,	2 00
N. Bedford	2 20	Newbern,	2 50
Taunton,	2 30	Chelsea,	2 40
New London,	1 95	Saugus,	2 60
Norwich,	2 05	Middletown,	2 30
Newport	2 05	New Rochelle,	1 90
N Haven	2 00	Hingham,	2 65
Washington,	1 80	Greenpoint,	1 75
Troy,	2 00	Cohasset Narrows,	2 20
Bridgeport,	2 00	Danversport,	2 60
Rhode Island	2 05	Wareham,	2 20
New York,	1 70	Portsmouth Grove,	2 10
Alexandria,	1 70	Milton,	2 80
Ft. Monroe,	1 90	Yonkers,	1 80
Newark,	1 70	Kingston,	1 75
Baltimore,	1 25		

156 vessels and 68 boats arrived for the week.

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

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

On Bill Lading Weight.

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

The expense of re-weighing is to be paid, in all cases, by the *consignee*.
April 5, '62. 14-1y*

Schuylkill Coal Trade for 1862.

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

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
From Port Carbon,	14,530 01	8,378 10
Pottsville,	1,702 13	1,763 00
Schuylkill Haven,	22,848 02	15,495 00
Auburn,	3,073 12	667 00
Port Clinton,	6,018 01	
Total for week,	49,172 09	26,253 10
Previously this year,	1,877,749 16	860,923 18
Total,	1,926,922 05	887,177 08
To same time last year,	1,370,086 02	1,053,653 14
Increase so far,	556,836 03	
Decrease,		166,475 06

Schuylkill County Railroads 1862:

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

		WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill & S. Haven R. R.,		29,625 18	1,469,853 00
Mt. Carbon	"	3,160 08	91,325 04
Schuylkill Valley	"	6,619 12	233,230 17
Mill Creek	"	10,485 11	502,816 06
Little Schuylkill	"		219,722 16
Mahanoy & Broad Mt.,	"	5,316 02	61,341 11

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1862.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal Railroad,	23,291 07	169,610 07
Swatara Railroad,	3,323 16	16,215 11

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1862.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	RAILROAD. Week.	RAILROAD. Total.	CANAL. Week.	CANAL. Total.
Lehigh Coal Co.,			13,365	159,908
A. Pardee & Co.,	3,000	141,982	2,208	36,152
Packer & Co.,	3,905	113,154		60
Sharpe, L. & Co.,	1,971	71,758		6,182
Mt. Pleasant,	473	8,457		495
Chas. Hampshire,	1,964	84,589	479	8,729
Ratcliff & Johnson,	845	32,392		5,403
Beaver Meadow,	259	1,757		
Taggart & Son,	538	33,840	79	3,314
J. B. McCreary & Co.,	1,309	101,061	538	12,258
Dolbin & Co.,		846		
Jeddo,	1,500	78,531	508	7,849
Fulton Coal,	606	27,921	313	4,402
Harleigh,	1,192	50,665		4,158
German Penna.,	470	34,782	843	13,844
D. Mummy, &c.,				1,330
Buck Mountain,				20,298
Franklin Coal Co.,				12,329
Audenried Coal Co.,				5,542
Harford Coal Co.,				1,256
Philad'a Coal Co.,				2,724
Milnesville,	796	23,956		2,456
Baltimore Coal Co.				3,863
Total,	18,828	810,629	18,333	312,662
			18,828	810,629
Total by R. R. & Canal			37,161	1,123,291
Same time last year,			49,029	1,583,523
Decrease,			11,868	460,232

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

OLD NEWSPAPERS by the 100, for sale at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.

POSTAGE CURRENCY HOLDERS in great variety, at GEO. BRIGHT & CO.'S Hardware and Iron Store, Pottsville, Pa.
Nov. 15, '62.

INDIA RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS, TALMAS, &C.

WE HAVE still on hand a few India Rubber Camp Blankets, at the old prices.—They should be sent to the soldiers who may need them, to protect them from the wet weather.
Also, India Rubber Talmas and Havelocks, for the use of Troopers, or those who ride. For sale at B. BANNAN'S Book Store.
Nov. 15, '62.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa. Medical Advice given Gratis by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable REPORTS on SPERMATORRHOEA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.—Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 15, '62. 46-1y

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.

WE HAVE OPENED a handsome stock of

FURS,

Comprising
Hudson Bay Sable,
Mink Sable,
Siberian Squirrel, &c., &c.

Ladies are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, and examine our stock.
CHARLES OAKFORD & SON,
834 & 836 Chestnut Street,
Continental Hotel,
PHILADELPHIA.
Nov. 15, '62. 46-3m

VALUABLE FURNACE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE LAND, Buildings, Machinery, Engine, &c., formerly owned by the Harrison Furnace Company, in Sciota County, near Portsmouth, Ohio, comprising
8000 Acres of Land, mostly timbered;
A well-built FURNACE, with a capacity of about **2500 tons** per annum;
A STEAM ENGINE of thirty horse-power, with two blowing Cylinders, complete.
STORE-HOUSE, SHEDS, BRICK CHURCH, LOG HOUSES, &c.—the improvements costing near ($20,000)
Twenty Thousand Dollars.
Ore is abundant on the Lands; the county is the centre of a Mineral region, and PORTSMOUTH is strongly urged as the site of a NATIONAL ARMORY.
The Property will be sold on reasonable terms, far below its value. Apply to
H. A. TOWNE, Esq., Portsmouth, Ohio.
CHARLES BONSALL, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. D. REINBOTH, Esq., 436 Walnut St., Philad'a.
Nov. 15, '62. 46-2m

MANHOOD;
HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and radical cure of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CHAS. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
Nov. 15, '62. 46-1y

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the POTTSVILLE POST OFFICE, on Nov. 14, 1862.

Andrews Rose	Fox Mrs	Matteson E
Ba l David	Garret John N	Newell John
Batchell John A	Grew Caroline	Parsons Lieut G M
Buck John	Holroyd Jas 2	Patterson Saml
Boyce J	Homy Chas	Rawlerk Eleanhart
Brennan John	Hooler Wm 2	Rhoads Kiah
Bready Peter	Hald Winna	Rohbach E
Barrasford Jos ship	Humphries M A	Reifsnyder C B
Bolden Lizzie	Howard Kate	Surles Wilkey
Brininger Cath'ne	Henderson Kate	Squibbs Clement 2
Brennan Marg D 2	Jack J P	Smith Wm
Cartner Saml	Kline, Capt Wm	Schople Bridget
Cook Mary	Kuhn A De	Sullivan Mrs M
Cornelcan Ann	Kerren Miss Mary	Shien Miss S A
Ceakrey Mrs M	Kensley Miss M A	Shade Mrs J
Cammel Mrs Wm	Laubach C	Tobin John
Dovey Wm	Lewis Thomas	Yanlew Benj
Duffee Capt Jas	Lord Mrs F	Veritas S
Deorer Susannah	Major Thos H	Welsh Patrick
Drion Sallie	Melon Frank	Wonderly D
Elkins Charley	Murphy Alex	Wigton Chas
Entwistle Emma	McCrea Jas	Weaver Danl
Fox M	Moyer Miss Sarah	Williams T D ship
Fry Abraham		

☞ Persons inquiring for letters on the above list will please say advertised, *and give the date of the list*.—One cent additional will be charged for each letter advertised.
M. SILLYMAN, P. M.
Nov. 15, '62. 46-1t

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS of the right kind, if properly fitted and duly attended to. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This truss, being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly water-proof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any truss known.
Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 BARCLAY ST., New York.
Nov. 15, '62. 46-6m

THE GLOBE:
The Official Paper of Congress.

THE Daily Globe and the Congressional Globe and Appendix, will be published during the next session of Congress, to convene in Washington the first Monday in next December.

THE DAILY GLOBE will contain a full report of the debates in both branches of Congress; also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX will contain a report of all the debates of the session, revised by the speakers, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, quarto form, each sheet containing sixteen royal quarto pages.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX pass free through the mails of the United States, under a joint resolution of Congress, passed the 6th of August, 1852.

The next session of Congress will, probably, be the most important that ever met.

TERMS:

For one copy of the Daily Globe during the session,	$3 00
For one copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, during the session,	3 00

THE DAILY GLOBE may be taken for one or more months, at the rate of $1 per month. Subscriptions, for the Congressional Globe and Appendix must be for the entire session.

☞ No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it.
J. C. RIVES.
Washington City, Nov. 15, '62. 46-

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR PUBLIC SALE.

Coal and Farm Land, with a Tavern Stand, in Tremont Township, Schuylkill County.

THE following described Real Estate will be sold, at Public Sale, at the COURT HOUSE, Pottsville, on

Saturday, December 6th, 1862,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., as the property of John. H. Manck, deceased:—

No. 1.—All that certain messuage, tavern and tract of Coal land, situate in Tremont, late Pinegrove, Township, Schuylkill County, in the State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a Chestnut, by vacant land afterwards granted to Henry Feather, north 59 degrees east, 64 perches, to a Chestnut; thence south 31 degrees east, 60 perches, to a Chestnut; thence north 59 degrees east, 12 perches, to a red oak; thence south 31 degrees east, 155 perches, to a White Oak and stones; thence south 59 degrees west, 163 perches, to a Chestnut; thence north 45 degrees west, 123 perches, to a Chestnut-oak; thence north 31½ degrees west, 25 perches, to a White Oak; thence by land surveyed to John Lesher, now or late of Strong and Krause, north 28 degrees west, 95 perches to a Chestnut-oak; thence by land granted to Michael and Peter Bright, now or late of A. J. Jones, north 83 degrees east, 118 perches, to a Hickory; thence north 31 degrees west, 66 perches, to the place of beginning—containing 235 acres and 52 perches, and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, be the same more or less.

No. 2.—Also, all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Tremont Township, Schuylkill County, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the west side of the Lorberry Creek Railroad; thence along the west side of said Railroad, north 30 degrees west, 68 perches, to a point in the south line of the Bright or Kapp tract, so called, (a tract which was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant to Peter Bright, dated March 2nd, 1796); thence by said tract, south 89 degrees west, 13½ perches, to stones; and thence north 29 degrees west, 27 perches, to stones; thence north 65 degrees west, 22 perches, to stones; thence south 86 degrees west, 20 perches, to a Chestnut-oak; thence south 12 degrees west, 130 perches, to a Chestnut-oak; and thence north 82 degrees east, 145 perches, to the place of beginning—containing 71 acres and 5 perches, strict measure, be the same more or less.

No. 3.—And also, all that certain piece or parcel of land formerly situate in Pinegrove, now in Tremont, Township, Schuylkill County, aforesaid, being part of the tract called the "Kapp tract," as hereinafter mentioned, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the south line of the said Kapp tract, which point was located in the year one thousand, eight hundred and seventeen, as the northwest corner of a tract of land surveyed in the name of John Lesher, Sen., (being the premises first hereinbefore described); thence extending by a certain piece of land released to the said the "Swatara Company," as their part or share of the said Kapp tract, north sixty-seven and a half degrees east, one hundred and six perches, to a point in the east line of the said Kapp tract, and the line of the said John Lesher tract; thence by the last-mentioned line, south twenty-nine and a half degrees east, forty-six perches, to the corner of the said John Lesher tract; and thence by the same, and along the south line of the said Kapp tract, a west course one hundred and nineteen perches to the place of beginning—containing fourteen acres and one hundred and forty perches, be the same more or less.

Being the same three tracts or pieces of land which Theophilus H. C. Hinkle, by Indenture dated the seventh day of April, A. D., 1859; recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c., in and for said Schuylkill County, in Deed Book No. 62, page 18, &c., granted and confirmed to the said John H. Manck, in fee.

Terms of Sale.

1. The highest and best bidder to be the purchaser.
2. Five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time the property is struck down; and the balance on the first day of January, 1863, when a deed will be delivered for the premises, at the purchaser's expense:—
Or (at the option of the purchaser), one-third of the balance (after the 5 per cent. down-money) on the first day of January, 1863, when a deed will be delivered for the premises, at the purchaser's expense; and the remaining two-thirds to be secured by judgment bonds and mortgage on the premises, payable the one-third on the first day of October, 1863, and the other on the first day of April, 1864, with interest on both from the first day of January, 1863.
GEORGE SERGEANT, Administrator.
By order of the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County.
Jos. BOWEN, Clerk.
November 15, '62. 46-4t

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEECHER'S NEW WORK.
EYES AND EARS, by Henry Ward Beecher. Just published, and for sale at
Nov. 8, '62. B. BANNAN'S Book Store.

CUT GLASS. COLORED GLASS.
ELEGANT SAMPLES to be seen at GEO. BRIGHT & CO.'S
Nov. 8, '62. Hardware and Iron Store.

DIARIES FOR 1863.
NOW READY, Diaries for 1863, and Pocket Memorandums, of all sizes and styles, for sale at B. BANNAN'S Book Store.
Nov. 1, '62.

GERMAN SMOKING TOBACCO.
AGENCY for G. W. GAIL & AX'S celebrated Smoking Tobacco. A large lot always on hand. W. E. BOYER.
May 31, '62.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!
CLOTHES WRINGERS, simple, cheap and effective. Great saving of labor. Call and see them at work, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.
☞ Every Machine warranted.
Nov. 1, '62.

EVERY family who use Coal Oil, should get the Insulator, to keep Oil cool, and save 10 per cent. in burning. Worth looking at. Price 10 cents. To be had only of
Nov. 1, '62. STICHTER & THOMPSON.

IRON INKSTANDS.
A CAPITAL article for putting permanently on the desks of Public and Private Schools. For sale by the dozen or hundred, at
B. BANNAN'S Book Store, Pottsville.
Nov. 1, '62.

BINN'S JUSTICE. NEW REVISED EDITION.
BINN'S JUSTICE, or Magistrate's Daily Companion, edited by Fred. C. Brightley, Esq.—7th edition—revised, corrected, and greatly enlarged.
Purdon's Digest—new revised edition. For sale at
Oct. 4, '62. B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.

GOVERNMENT STAMPS.
HAVING made arrangements to keep on hand a full assortment of the Government Stamps, as soon as issued, persons can be supplied by sending in their orders to the subscriber.
They can be mailed to any place, on sending stamps to pay the postage. B. BANNAN,
Oct. 4, '62. Bookseller and Stationer.

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, Crocus, Snow Drops, &c., &c. These bulbs have been selected with great care, and consist only of the best varieties, suitable for forcing in Glasses, or for Pot Culture. For sale at B. BANNAN'S
Nov. 8, '62. Book and Seed Store.

SAVE THE PAPER SCRAPS.
THE HIGHEST PRICE paid per pound for old letters, paper of old Account Books, without the covers, old envelopes, &c., at the Book Store of the subscriber. Let the boys gather up all the paper, and leave none be lost—they can raise some holiday money. B. BANNAN.
Nov. 8, '62.

WINTERING MULES.
THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to take about 150 MULES TO WINTER, at the Farm known as Fisher's Farm, about one-quarter of a mile above Auburn, Schuylkill County. He will guarantee that they will be wintered to the entire satisfaction of the owners, at the very lowest rates. Apply to, or address him at Auburn Post Office, Schuylkill County, Pa. CHARLES FISHER.
Nov. 1, '62. 44-3t

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SCHOOL HOUSE.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Directors of the School District of the Borough of Pottsville, until TUESDAY, the 9th day of December next, for the erection and construction of a PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE, on the School lot on Centre street, Pottsville. Plans and specifications of the building may be seen at the office of C. LITTLE, Esq., Secretary of the Board.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. W. ROSEBERRY, President.
Pottsville, Nov. 1, '62. 44-St

Office of JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the United States, designated as "Five Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia.—Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.
JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.
Nov. 8, '62. 45-3m

PUBLIC SALE.

PEREMPTORY SALE

At Tioga Colliery, Tuscarora, Schuylkill County.
STEAM ENGINES, PUMPS, CHAINS, DRIFT CARS, GEARING, RAILROAD IRON, &c.

WILL BE SOLD positively, without reserve, at TUSCARORA, Schuylkill County, on

Thursday, Nov. 20, 1862,

at 12 o'clock, noon,
2 40 horse-power ENGINES,
1 20 " "
2 HOISTING CHAINS,
12 DRIFT CARS,
2 DIRT TRUCKS,
1 14-inch PUMP, with column pipe.

ALSO, 1 Screen, 3 Axles, Taps, Dies, and Shoeing Tools; Blacksmith's Tools, Bellows and Anvil; Vise, Grindstone, 1 Lifting Pump, lot of Bar and Cutting Box; 1 Safety Lamp and Chest; lot of Tools; Wrench, Brace and Bitts, and Box, Cross-cut Saw and Pump, Connection, and Iron, Stove, Desk, Fire-proof Safe, Wheelbarrows, Shovels, Car Wheels, lot of Air and Water Pipes, 70 Gallons of Oil, R. R. Frogs, Grate Bars, 160 feet of Gas Pipe. H. F. HAAS, Agent, Tuscarora.
Nov. 8, '62. 45-2t

PUBLIC SALE OF TWO FARMS,

Late the Property of SAMUEL R. BUCKWALTER, dec'd, situate in Schuylkill Township, Chester County, Pa.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Chester County, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 18th of November, 1862,

A very valuable and productive Farm, bounded by lands of David R. Buckwalter, Isaac Chrisman, Dr. F. W. Heckel and the river Schuylkill, containing by a late survey 144 acres, 118 perches; about 8 acres of which is woodland, the remainder, except a few acres of the Black Rock Hill, which contains extensive quarries, is farm land of superior quality, in a high state of cultivation, divided into convenient fields by post and rail fences, and admirably adapted to pasturage and the culture of all kinds of grain. Young apple orchard coming into bearing of selected fruit; also, a variety of cherry, pear, plum and quince.

The improvements are a large, well finished, convenient, substantial Stone Dwelling House, shaded in front; parlor, two rooms, entry and large kitchen on the first floor, piazza in front; second story contains six rooms, garret over the whole, and cellar underneath, well ventilated; garden, pump of water, two caves, wash-house near the dwelling; very large, well finished stone barn, two threshing floors alongside each other, straw-house in front, extensive stabling, wagon-house, carriage-house, corn-cribs, work-shop, frame buildings, barracks, &c.—Well, with pump, in barn-yard. This property is one and a half miles north of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Depot at Phoenixville, ten miles from Norristown, and two miles from Pottstown, and lying on the Schuylkill, which is navigable by one of the Nav. Co.'s dams the whole extent of the farm, gives facilities for business, also, for the receipt of lumber, lime and manure. The surface of the land is smooth, slopes gently, and is well adapted to the use of machinery. $4623 8-100 will remain secured in the premises.

Will also be sold on the premises, on

Wednesday, 19th day of November, '62,

A productive Farm, situate in Schuylkill Township, Chester County, on the Diamond Rock road, 4½ miles from the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at Paoli Station, and 2½ miles from the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Phoenixville or Valley Forge, bounded by lands of John Rapp, John Williams, heirs of Edward Anderson and others, containing 92 acres, 133 perches, more or less, 10 acres of which is timber land of large growth; the most of the land is the Pickering Creek quality of soil; it is good, and in a corresponding state of cultivation, having been well limed. It is emphatically a dairy farm, and during a number of years past has been used as such. Admirably watered by springs and a large rivulet, which passes through the premises, which affords the opportunity to make 12 to 15 acres of watered meadow. The property is divided into convenient fields by chestnut rail fence. Young apple orchard—well selected fruit; also, pears, cherry and quince.

The improvements are substantial stone buildings, well located, nearly new. The house is two stories, with three rooms, entry and kitchen on the first floor; cellar underneath, divided into four apartments; six rooms on the second floor, and garret divided into two apartments. Garden and stream of spring water near the house; excellent spring with stone building over it, 150 yards from the dwelling. The barn is large, convenient, and well arranged, with threshing floor, mows, stabling, &c.; work-shop, corn-crib, and other necessary outbuildings.

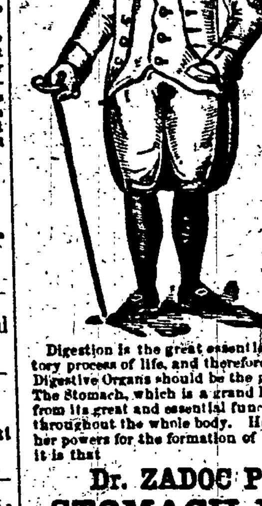
These properties are both in pleasant and healthy neighborhoods, convenient to schools, churches, &c.—Persons wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same by the persons residing thereon, or by the undersigned.

The sales will commence at 1 o'clock on said days, when conditions will be made known by
E. F. PENNYPACKER, Administrator.
Nov. 1, '62. 44-3t

MEDICINAL.

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

Dr. ZADOC PORTER'S Medicated STOMACH BITTERS A Vegetable MEDICINE, AND Sure Remedy for al STOMACH AND BOWEL Complaints, Bilious AFFECTIONS, FERMENTATION OF FOOD, &c.



Digestion is the great essential, primary and preparatory process of life, and therefore to keep in repair the Digestive Organs should be the great business of life.—The Stomach, which is a grand Digestive laboratory, and from its great and essential functions has also sympathy throughout the whole body. Here nature concentrates her powers for the formation of nourishment, and here it is that

Dr. ZADOC PORTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Steps in at the time of need to assist the process of Digestion.

Dr. Zadoc Porter's Stomach Bitters Strengthen the System in an extraordinary manner. They are of the highest value in causes of the Stomach.

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

Summer Complaints.

They correct the ill effects of unwholesome Food.—Children when using much Fruit may be saved from Colic and alarming affections of the Bowels, by the free use of Dr. Zadoc Porter's Medicated Stomach Bitters.

Those who use ardent spirits will find the stomach corrected in a most remarkable manner by this preparation.

Whenever there is an unpleasant feeling in the Stomach from anything eaten or drank, use Dr. Porter's Bitters, and relief will soon be had.

PRICE 15c. and 25c., government stamp included.
☞ For Sale by all Druggists.
HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
218 GREENWICH STREET, N. Y.
Aug. 16, '62. [Jan. 25, '67—4-eow1]

RECEIPTS

For Subscriptions to the Miners' Journal since last publication.

EDWARD EVERETT'S REPLY TO AN ENGLISH LORD.

BY POETICAL PUMP.

What have we in America?
We've wonders great and grand!
We have the essence of the Earth,
The Cream of every land.

Our mountains are magnificent,
Our rivers are immense!
And each man has a kingly style,
If not a king's expense.

Our ships are known to all the world,
The farms cannot be beat!
Our cities full of luxury,
Are famous for the neat.

We've orators and authors, too,
With intellects of force!
We've railroads scattered everywhere,
And one *Professor Morse*.

Our Girls have beauty, wit and grace;
They're charming, sweet and tall!
But then the *greatest* thing we have,
Is known as famed OAK HALL.

Where the Fall and Winter Stock of First-class CLOTHING is now ready in extra abundance and greatest variety. All the new style OVERCOATS, Sacks, Business Coats, Peg-top Pants, &c., are selling at prices so low that everybody will buy and be satisfied.

WANNAMAKER & BROWN,
(OAK HALL,)
S. E. Corner Sixth and Market sts., Philadelphia.
N. B.—MILITARY CLOTHING, ready-made, always on hand, to suit any part of the United States service, at far lower prices than when made to order.
Nov. 8, '62. 25-tJan 1 '63 [illegible]

THE OLD STAND!
☞ NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY! ☜

THE Wholesale Men say we are acting *very foolish*. They tell us we are selling goods much *less* than we can buy them. But we *bought* our stock at the right time, and therefore, sell them at *low prices*!

Merimack and other CALICOES,
Pacific and Manchester DeLAINES,
Hamilton and other CANTON FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES, SATTINETTS and CLOTHS,
SILKS, MERINOES and POPLINS.

We have now on hand the *best stock* of SHAWLS in PHILADELPHIA.
CLOAKS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, LINEN HDKFS., &c.
THORNLEY & CHISM,
Corner of EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN sts.,
PHILAD'A.
Oct. 25, '62. 43-3m

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, TENTH DISTRICT, PENN'A.
Centre Street, opposite American House, Pottsville.

LICENSES under the Excise Laws are now ready to be issued at this office to such as have made written applications for the same.

All persons who have applied, are requested to take out their licenses immediately, and such as have not applied, are required to call on the Assistant Assessors at once, in accordance with the law.
JAMES A. INNESS,
Collector 10th Dist., Penna.
Pottsville, Nov. 1, '62. 44-3t

CLOVER SEED.
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for PRIME CLOVER SEED, weighing 64 lbs. to the bushel, at B. BANNAN'S Seed Store, Pottsville.
☞ None but prime quality dealt in.
Oct. 18, '62.

NEW GOODS.
A SPLENDID assortment of Fall Goods, consisting of Blankets, Shawls, Hoods, Nubias, French Merinos, Wool Plaids, DeLaines, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c., just received at N. C. MORRISON'S, first door above Capt. Frank Pott's Hardware Store, Centre street, and offered at the very lowest market prices.
☞ Call and examine our stock.
N. C. MORRISON.
Pottsville, Oct. 11th, '62. 41-

HOT AIR REGISTERS and VENTILATORS, all sizes and styles, at factor's lowest prices. Large stock just received, at
GEO. BRIGHT & CO'S
Nov 1, '62. Hardware and Iron Store.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
JUST RECEIVED, from late Trade Sale, a large and elegant assortment of Photograph Albums, containing from 20 to 136 Portraits. Various styles of binding and prices. For sale at
Nov. 1, '62. B. BANNAN'S Book Store.

Postscript.

Saturday, November 15, 1862.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

The Army of the Potomac—N. York Harbor Defences to be Strengthened—From Port Royal—Judge Lane of Alabama asks for a Vigorous Prosecution of the War, &c.

All is quiet along the lines of the Army of the Potomac. Little of interest has occurred for several days. The men are resting, and during the temporary delay large quantities of supplies are sent to the army by the railroad, which is now in good working order. General Burnside has been busily engaged with his subordinate officers, planning future movements. Gen. Halleck paid a visit to the army lately, and had a long interview with Gen. Burnside, at which the campaign was under discussion. Gen. Fitz John Porter has taken leave of his command, and gone to Washington. Gen. Halleck has returned to Washington.

A Washington letter says: The change in the command of the Army of the Potomac is the President's first response to the vox populi of the recent elections. He recognizes them as demanding a more vigorous prosecution of the war. And he is determined they shall be gratified. So, let incompetency and semi Secession, in and out of the army, stand out of the way. Especially, let all croakers harp upon some other string than "a modification of the Proclamation." Not a line of that immortal document will be altered—not a word of it erased. It will stand!

An officer in one of the Rhode Island Batteries, while at Fitz John Porter's headquarters on Wednesday, remarked, "after this we may as well give up, and acknowledge the independence of the Rebels." Half an hour later he was surprised by a summons to Burnside's headquarters. He admitted he made the remark, but stated that he did so under excitement, and said more than he meant. "You have now an opportunity to retract it," said Burnside; "but if I were not personally acquainted with your antecedents and your loyalty, you would have been instantly dismissed. Neither you nor any other officer, high or low, can utter such sentiments and remain in the army." The offender made a full retraction and apology.

Orders to strengthen the defenses of New York Harbor have been issued.

The report that an iron-clad ran the blockade at Charleston harbor recently is contradicted.

There is a report that rebel Jackson is at Winchester, and preparing to move westward. Other advices say that he is still in the valley.

Advices from Port Royal report that an expedition, consisting of three hundred men, had gone to the Charleston and Savannah railroad and torn up its track for some distance.

Rebel deserters say that Beauregard will attack Fort Pulaski on the 17th.

The rebels are removing the Nashville's engines, placing them in one of the rams lately built.

A company of loyal negroes has been doing good service as pickets and scouting parties.

Judge Lane, at present the only civil officer of the United States Government in Alabama, has addressed a letter to Secretary Stanton, dated Danville, Kentucky, November 5, presenting his views as to the policy which should control the army of the Ohio, now that it is about to advance into his State. He strongly urges the taking of Chattanooga, which would cause the evacuation of East Tennessee, and capture of Knoxville.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

The majority in New York so far, official, is 9,638 for Seymour.

In Delaware the majority for Cannon, Union, for Governor, is 111. The majority for Temple, D., for Congress, is 40.

In Minnesota, Hon. Wm. Windom (Rep.) is returned to Congress by a handsome majority. In the 2d district, Donnelly, Rep., is elected.

Returns, official and reported, from 84 Counties of Illinois, show 12,720 Democratic majority. The same counties gave Lincoln a majority of 19,449. There are eighteen counties yet to hear from.

Total Republican majority in Kansas, 2333, with no news from the Lyon and Neosho Valley.

The Republicans have elected five of the six members of Congress in Michigan. Baldwin in the Vth District, is the only Democrat elected.

The returns so far indicate that the Legislature will stand:

Senate—Republicans,	18
Senate—Democrats,	14
House—Republicans,	58
House—Democrats,	42

This would give the Republicans a majority of twenty on joint ballot, insuring the election of a Republican Union man to succeed Zachariah Chandler in the U. S. Senate.

From the returns received, it is rendered probable that the Missouri delegation in the next Congress will stand as follows:

First District—Francis P. Blair, Jr., Emancipationist.
Second District—Henry T. Blow, Emancipationist.
Third District—John G. Scott, Democrat.
Fourth District—L. H. Boyd, Emancipationist.
Fifth District—J. W. McClurg, Emancipationist.
Sixth District—Austin A. King, Democrat.
Seventh District—Benj. Loan, Emancipationist.
Eighth District—Wm. A. Hall, Democrat.
Ninth District—James S. Rollins, Republican.

This is doing well. There is but one Emancipationist from Missouri, in the present Congress.

The latest returns of the Wisconsin election give the Republicans eighteen and the Democrats fifteen members of the State Senate. In the House, the Republican majority is about twenty. The *Oshkosh Courier*, Democratic, is inclined to concede the election of Browne, Republican, in the Vth Congressional District.

WAR ITEMS.

FIVE regiments from Connecticut, the 23d to the 28th inclusive, will form part of General Banks' expedition.

THE Governor of Georgia, in his message to the Legislature, pitches into the rebel conscription act.

GEN. SCHOFIELD lies ill with typhoid fever at Springfield.

UNION clubs have been organized in northern Texas to co-operate with the Union troops that may come. So says the Vicksburg *Whig*.

RICHMOND papers say that Van Dorn takes all the blame upon himself for the disaster at Corinth. He calls it his misfortune.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* hints at consummate strategy on the part of Lee, and says that startling events will soon happen.

A DETACHMENT of rebel cavalry made a dash recently into Mount Gilead, near Leesburg, and captured a few prisoners and some arms.

GEN. ROSECRANS has ordered the impressment of negroes of Rebels for fatigue duty, and has also organized a negro pioneer corps.

A BODY of Union troops, 12,000 strong, is reported within fifteen miles of Tarboro', N. C., and the inhabitants are moving off.

A letter in the Mobile *Tribune* declares that there are not enough blankets for one regiment in Bragg's whole army.

ENTIRELY satisfactory arrangements have been made by which all United States prisoners now in rebel hands, and all rebel prisoners in the hands of the United States authorities, will be exchanged.

ON the night of the 19th ult., a powerful iron steamer ran the blockade and got safely to Charleston. She was chased and fired upon by the Flambeau, but the shot made no impression.

THE army of Gen. Rosecrans is advancing and is now beyond Lagrange Town. Continual skirmishes occur between our advance and the rear guard of the rebels.—Their main army is reported falling back rapidly.

THE Secretary of War has promoted private Alfred Townsend to a lieutenancy in the regular army for gallant conduct in the battles on the Peninsula and in the recent battle of Bull Run, where he was severely wounded, and lay on the field nine days without food or water or attendance of any kind.

GEN. GRANT telegraphs that an expedition commanded by Brig.-Gen. Ransom, came up with Col. Woodward's Rebel force—800 strong—near Garrettsburg, and, after a short engagement, killed 16 of his men, among them one captain and a lieutenant; wounding 40, including one captain and two lieutenants, and taking 25 prisoners, all their horses and 50 mules, a large number of arms and equipments, half the camps of Woodward's men, including his own, routing the whole concern, and driving them out of the State of Kentucky. Our loss was three killed and seven wounded.

TREMONT LITERARY SOCIETY.—The Society commenced as usual on Friday evening, the 7th inst. After reading by E. Benjamin Bierman, the discussion of the following question was continued: "Are military eras true indications of a nation's greatness?" Disputants—E. B. Bierman, Jacob Gruber, Jr., and S. C. Kirk, in the affirmative. John J. Hopkins, Alonzo Livermore and C. L. Pinkerton in the neg. The discussion of the question was postponed until Friday evening, Nov. 21st. Order of business for next meeting: Reader—Alonzo Livermore. Question for discussion—"Do the morals of our country advance with the progress of our system of education?" To be discussed in the affirmative by Gabriel Drake, A. Livermore and J. J. Hopkins: in the negative by E. B. Bierman, Jacob Gruber, Jr., and Elias Thomas.

☞ At Providence, on Sunday, a salute of one hundred guns was fired in honor of the elevation of General Burnside to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

☞ Counterfeit $50 and $100 Treasury notes, altered from ones and twos, are reported to be in circulation. If people will exercise ordinary care they will not be victimized.

☞ A heavy haul of counterfeit notes, bogus plates, and the machinery for printing them, was made in New York on Monday, by Chief Detective Franklin of Philadelphia.

☞ Hon. Simon Cameron arrived at New York from Europe, on Saturday last. He reports that the friendly sentiments of the Russian nation continue. The information comes that a fleet of rebel iron clads is building in England for the attack of New York.

☞ The difficulties among the drafted men at Harrisburg, in reference to the order lately issued, depriving them of the privilege of organizing and electing their own company officers, have been amicably adjusted, and they are now rapidly organizing into companies. The order has been rescinded.

☞ John O. Stearns, Esq., Superintendent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, died suddenly on the 1st inst., at his residence in Elizabeth city, N. J., aged 58 years. He had been connected with this Railroad for over 26 years, and was an efficient officer, and a very estimable gentleman.

The Markets.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS (Wholesale Prices.)

Wheat Flour, extra family, ☞ barrel,		$7 25
do do extra,	do	6 25
do do superfine,	do	6 00
Rye Flour,	do	4 10
Wheat, prime white,	☞ bushel,	1 40
do prime red,	do	1 25
Soup Beans,	do	2 00
Dried Peaches, pared,	☞ pound,	20
do do unpared,	do	10
Dried Apples	do	

Rye, ☞ bushel,	70	Butter, per pound	14@15
Corn, do	70	Shoulders	6@7
Oats, do	40	Hams,	9
Potatoes, do	35	Lard,	9
Timothy Seed,	2 00	Beef, hind quarter ☞ lb.	7
Clover Seed,	4 50	do fore quarter ☞ lb.	5
Hay, per ton,	14 00@16 00	Plaster, ☞ ton,	6 50
Eggs, dozen,	13	Salt, ☞ sack,	1 50

POTTSVILLE PRODUCE MARKETS. (Retail Prices.)

FLOUR, &c.—Extra Family Flour, $7 75; extra do., $7 00; superfine do., $6 00 ☞ bbl; Rye Flour at $4 75; Buckwheat Flour, $3 00 ☞ Hund.; Rye Chop, 90 cts.; Corn Meal, $1 00 and Middlings 60 cts. ☞ bush.

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

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

PROVISIONS.—Butter, 24 cts. ☞ lb.; Cheese, 12 to ; Eggs 20 cts. ☞ doz.

SUGARS.—Sugar House, 9 cts. ☞ lb.; Cuba, 10 do.; Porto Rico, 11@12; "A," White, 14 do.; Crushed and Pulverized, 15 do.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—Apples, $1@1 50 ☞ bushel; Potatoes, $1 do.; Onions, 25 cts. ☞ peck; Cabbage, 2 cts. ☞ head.