Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

☞ Copies of the 'Miners' Journal' can be obtained every Saturday, at the following places:

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FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

National Union Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thomas Cunningham, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1 Robert P. King,
2 George A. Coates,
3 Henry Bumm,
4 William H. Kern,
5 Bartin H. Jenks,
6 Charles M. Runk,
7 Robert Parke,
8 William Taylor,
9 John A. Heistand,
10 Richard H. Coryell,
11 Edward Halliday,
12 Charles F. Reed,
13 Elias W. Hall,
14 Charles H. Shriner,
15 John Wistor,
16 David M'Conaughy,
17 David W. Woods,
18 Isaac Benson,
19 John Patton,
20 Samuel B. Dick,
21 Everhard Bierer,
22 John P. Penny
23 Ebenezer M'Junkin,
24 John W. Blanchard.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Congress,

HOWELL FISHER, of Pottsville.

Senate,

Col. HENRY L. CAKE, of Tamaqua.

Assembly,

WILLIAM W. THOMAS, of Pinegrove,
SETH W. GEER, of Minersville,
Dr. JOHN C. McWILLIAMS, of New Castle.

Sheriff,

DANIEL B. ALTHOUSE, of Tremont.

Commissioner,

AQUILLA BOLTON, of Port Carbon.

Director of the Poor,

ANDREW KIEFFER, of Cressona.

Auditor,

WILLIAM M. STELLWAGON, of Palo Alto.

Union Standing Committee of Schuylkill County.

Pa Bartholomew, Chairman, Pottsville P. O.
L. F. Whitney, Treasurer, " "
F. B. Wallace, Secretary, " "
Major James Wren, " "
John P. Hoffman, " "
Jacob S. Lawrence, Minersville
Capt. James R. Cleaver, Ashland
Wm. Reagan, Esq., Mahanoy City
Hugh N. Coxe, Schuylkill Haven
Robert L. Leyburn, Tamaqua
Daniel B. Althouse, Tremont
Dr. E. R. Webber, Middleport
Daniel R. Miller, Pinegrove
Samuel Leffler, Orwigsburg
Jacob H. Pyle, New Ringgold
Daniel K. Reed, Friedensburg
Ephraim Phillips, Broad Mountain
Peter W. Kutz, Upper Mahantongo
Simon Shucker, Hegins
Griffith T. Jones, St. Clair

NOTICE.

A meeting of the members of the Union County Committee and of the candidates on the Union Ticket, will be held at my office, in the Borough of Pottsville, on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Business of importance to transact—prompt attendance requested.

LIN BARTHOLOMEW,
Chairman Committee.

THE Government bounties to volunteers will be continued until further notice.

GOVERNOR CURTIS is at Saratoga to benefit his health.

MAINE will hold her State election on Monday next. She will undoubtedly give a grand Union majority.

The Department of Agriculture, in answer to inquiries, have received circulars which state that the late rains have done the crops incalculable good.

OLD LANCASTER has renominated Thaddeus Stevens, for Congress. He is a noble representative, and Lancaster will send him back by an increased majority.

On the 11th of October Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa will hold State elections. The glorious result in Vermont this week shows how those States will go.

HANDSOME MASONIC CONTRIBUTION.—The Grand Lodge, A. Y. M., of Pennsylvania, has donated $2,000 in aid of the sufferers by the recent destruction of Chambersburg.

THE annual Fair of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will be held at Easton from the 27th to the 30th inst. The premiums offered are liberal. It is anticipated that the Fair will be a success.

DURING the past four months men have been mustered into the army at the rate of 8000 a day. On the 23 inst., 4136 were mustered in, and on the 3d, 6162. Death blows to the Rebellion.

THE Daily *Reporter*, a Copperhead organ of Reading, died last week. "Father Abraham" says that the disease was Anconia-morbus, caused by the nomination of J. Glancy Jones for Congress.

THE notorious rebel John Morgan, and a hundred of his fellows, were killed at Greenville, East Tennessee, on Sunday last, in an encounter with our troops under General Gillem. Morgan was at the time on a raid to break Sherman's lines of communications. The gallows is cheated.

"THE DIAL," published by S. E. Cohen, 108 South Third street, Philadelphia, is a daily afternoon newspaper, devoted to finance, etc. It is a reliable and valuable publication. The "Campaign Dial" also published by Mr. Cohen, supports Lincoln and Johnson with vigor and ability. Its spirited articles will tell for the good cause in this campaign.

AN INDICATION HOW THE SOLDIERS WILL VOTE.—A member of the Seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Cavalry having heard the result of the vote on the Amendment giving Pennsylvania soldiers in the service the right to vote, writes to us as follows: "Bully for the Amendment! Won't we roll up a heavy old vote for Abe and Andy?" We "believe you, my boy!"

SURELY there is not a Pennsylvanian so blind as not to see, that underneath the Chicago scheme of stopping the war and giving a long armistice for a Convention that would never meet, is the purpose of the Rebels to transfer the war from the South to the North. If the Democrats succeed in stopping the war, it will not be shoved back into Virginia until after Pennsylvania is ravaged and ruined.

THOSE districts the people of which think there will be no draft if they fail to fill up their quotas with volunteers, will find themselves in the lurch unless they hurry up.—Secretary Stanton says in a despatch, that the Provost-Marshal General's office is busily employed in arranging the credits of the several districts and is ordered to draft without delay for the deficiencies in the districts that have not filled their quota, being with those most in arrears. Credits for volunteers will be allowed as long as possible, but the advantage of filling the armies immediately requires the draft to be speedily made in the defaulting districts. All applications for its postponement have therefore been refused.

WHILE on a brief visit to Lebanon this week, we had the pleasure of meeting Col. Worth, the able and accomplished editor of the *Courier*. His excellent journal is unquestionably doing yeoman service for the Union cause in Lebanon, and we hope to see it, through its assistance, an unprecedented majority given by that County, for not only its best ticket, but for our estimable candidate for Congress, Mr. Fisher, and for "Abe and Andy." We have considerable confidence that the expectations will be realized. We of Schuylkill, have more formidable opposition than our friends of Lebanon, but we believe that the force of the enemy can be reduced by October to a minority. Let the Union men of Schuylkill so resolve, and it can be done.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.—The Chicago platform means aid and comfort to the rebels, disgrace and dishonor to every Union soldier, to every loyal man, and its success will bring about one of three things, viz: 1st. An armistice, which will give the now almost exhausted rebellion a new lease of life; or, 2d, a peace, which shall acknowledge the Southern Confederacy; or 3d, a cowardly truckling to the rebellion, which shall trail our old flag in the dust at the feet of traitors, and welcome, cap in hand, the chief rebels to the highest seats in our political synagogue. Either of these three results is too terrible to think upon; each of them, in the guise of peace, is only the prelude to a fiercer state of civil war.

SECRETARY STANTON states officially, that one hundred thousand new troops promptly furnished is all that Gen. Grant asks for the capture of Richmond, and to give a finishing blow to the Rebel armies yet in the field.—The balance of the troops called for and now being raised will be used to garrison forts and cities; and to guard all the lines of communication and supply, and free the country from guerrillas. Volunteering has been and still continues brisk. Grant is getting all the men he wants, and the fall of Richmond must speedily come. The military situation was never so promising as at present.

THE MODE IN WHICH SOLDIERS SHALL VOTE.

The following is an abstract of the bill prescribing the manner in which the soldiers shall vote:

Section 1 provides that whenever any of the qualified electors of this commonwealth shall be in actual military service under a requisition from the President or Governor, and, consequently absent on the day of holding general, special or Presidential elections, they shall be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage as fully as if they were present at their proper places of voting; and the right of such vote is not to be impaired by reason of his being credited for bounty in any other locality than his actual residence.

Section 2. A poll is to be opened in each company, composed in whole or part of Pennsylvania soldiers, at the quarters of the captain or other officer, and all electors of said company who shall be within one mile of such quarters on the day of election, and not be prevented from returning by the proximity of the enemy or orders of commanders, shall vote at such headquarters, and no other place. Officers others than those of a company, the other voters detached and absent from their companies, or in any military or naval hospital, or in any vessel or navy-yard, may vote at such other polls as are most convenient to them. When there are ten or more electors unable to attend at the company polls or proper place of election, they may open a poll at such place as they may select.

Section 3. The polls are not to be opened before seven o'clock, and must be kept open three hours; or, if deemed necessary in order to receive all the votes, until seven o'clock in the evening.

Section 4. Before opening the polls the electors present shall elect, *viva voce*, three persons for judges, and the judges shall appoint two clerks, and prepare boxes for the ballots.

Section 5. Before receiving any votes the judges and clerks shall be sworn to observe the law and guard against fraud and deceit, and this oath must be entered on the poll-book and signed by the judges and clerks.

Section 6. All voting shall be by ballot, and the applicant to vote, if challenged, must be examined under oath by the judges as to his right to vote in the precinct in which he claims residence.

Section 7. Separate poll-books shall be kept, and separate returns made, for the voters of each city or county. The poll-books shall name the company and regiment, and post, place or hospital in which the election is held. The county and township, city, ward, precinct or election district of each voter shall be endorsed opposite his name on the poll-books, of which each clerk shall keep one.

Section 8. The tickets shall have upon them the names of all the officers for whom the elector *desires to vote*.

Section 9. On receiving the ticket the judges must pronounce audibly the name of the elector presenting it, and if satisfied of the right of the elector to vote, and he is not challenged, shall deposit the ballot in the proper box, while the clerks register the name and legal residence of the voter in their poll-books.

Section 10. At the close of the polls the number of voters must be counted, set down, and certified at the foot of the poll-books.

Section 11. After the poll-books are signed the ballots are to be counted, each judge reading the names thereon, and the third stringing the vote of each county on a separate string, and carefully preserving the same.

Section 12. Where two tickets are folded together, both are to be thrown out, and where two ballots are voted together for the same office, neither is to be counted for that office.

Section 13. Each clerk shall keep, in addition to the poll book, a list of the voters for each county, which shall constitute part of the poll book.

Section 14. The number of voters on these county poll lists must also be set down and certified.

Section 15 *and* 16. Prescribe the form of poll book, and the manner of entering the returns.

Section 17. After canvassing the votes, the judges will seal up and send the poll book, lists, and ballots to the prothonotary of the proper county, and secure the other poll book and lists, to be called for by the Commissioner appointed under the act. If not called for within ten days, the second book, &c., are to be sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Section 18. The Prothonotary must furnish the Return Judges with a certified copy of returns so received.

Sections 19 *and* 20. The Return Judges of the several counties shall adjourn to meet on the third Friday after any general or Presidential election, to count the soldiers vote, &c. If two or more counties are connected in said election the meeting of the Judges from each postponed until the Friday following.

Section 21. In Presidential elections, all returns received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth are to be compared with the county returns, for the *correction* of the latter.

Section 22. All elections are to be subject to contest as under present laws.

Section 23. The Secretary of the Commonwealth is required to provide a sufficient number of copies of this law, together with extracts from the general election laws, blank forms of poll books, tally lists, and returns, postage stamps, etc., and forward the same by Commissioners, or otherwise, to the commanding officers of companies, detached posts and hospitals, who shall deliver the same to the election judges on the day of election, but no election is to be invalidated by reason of such blanks not being received.

Sections 24, 25, 26, 27. The Governor is to appoint such commissioners, one to each Pennsylvania regiment in service, as shall be necessary to carry out the law. Said commissioners are to be sworn to fulfil their duties, under penalty of $1,000 or imprisonment for one year. They are to deliver four copies of the laws, and at least two sets of blanks, to the commanding officer of every company and part of company; provide for opening polls, and call for one copy of the poll book after the election. They are to be paid ten cents per mile for traveling to and from their respective regiments, and may vote at one of the company polls. No failure of commissioners to visit regiments shall invalidate any election under the act.

Sections 28, 29. The officers authorized to conduct elections are to be subject to the usual penalties for non-fulfillment of duties. They are to receive no compensation.

Section 30. When the Sheriff issues his proclamation for an election, he shall transmit immediately copies of the same to the troops in the field from the county.

Section 31. $15,000 is appropriated to carry the law into effect.

Sections 32, 33. Where less than ten persons are separated from their proper company, they are to vote as follows: Each voter is authorized, before the day of election, to place his ballot, properly folded, in a sealed envelope, together with a statement signed by the voter and his commanding officer, or some other witness, and duly sworn to and certified before said officer, or some other competent person. This statement must set forth the following facts:

The name and proper residence of the voter.

An authority to some qualified voter at the place of his residence to cast the ballot for him.

That he is a qualified voter in the precinct where he proposes to vote.

That he is in the active military service, and give the name of the organization of which he is a member.

That he has not sent his ballots to any other person than the one so authorized.

That he will not attempt to vote at any poll opened on said election day, at any place whatsoever.

That he has not been dishonorably dismissed from service.

And that he is now stationed at —, State of —.

Said sealed envelope, ballots and statement are to be sent by mail, or otherwise, to the proper person, with the endorsement on the sealed part thereof, "Soldier's ballot for —— township (ward or borough), in the county of ——," &c.

Sections 34, 35, 36, 37. The elector to whom this ballot is sent shall deliver it *unopened*, on the day of election at the proper polls. The election officer shall open it in the presence of the Board, and deposit the ballots and the accompanying papers as other ballots are deposited. The person delivering the ballot shall, on demand of any elector, be compelled to testify on oath that he has delivered it in the same state as when received, and that he has not opened it or changed or altered the contents. The right to vote of the person sending the ballot may be challenged, the same as if he were personally present. Any election officer refusing to receive and count such vote, excepting when fraudulent, and any elector to whom such ballot is sent refusing to present it at the proper poll, are punishable by $500 fine and one year's imprisonment. Any person making false oath touching these matters is subject to a penalty of $1,000 fine and five years' imprisonment.

Section 38. The Secretary of State shall prepare and furnish the necessary blanks to carry out this act.

Section 39. In case of an elector in military service on a vessel, the master of said vessel shall be competent to take affidavit and written statement of said elector.

Section 40. Assessors are required to assess a county tax of ten cents on every non-commissioned officer and private, and the usual tax on every commissioned officer, known by them to be in the military service of the United States or of the State, in the army or navy, and when names shall have been omitted they must be added on application of any resident of the district. Non-commissioned officers and privates are to be exempt from all other personal taxes when in service. On demand of any citizen of the district the assessor must furnish a certificate of such regular or additional assessment, and on presentation to the tax collector of the district or County Treasurer he shall receive the tax from the party offering it and endorse a receipt therefor on said certificate. Where the name has been entered on the assessment books no certificate of assessment shall be required. This certificate shall only be evidence of payment of taxes, and shall not preclude a demand for other evidence of a right to vote. The penalty for non-compliance on the part of assessors, collectors or treasurers, shall not be less than $200, nor more than $200.

From the 7th Penna. Vet. Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR ATLANTA,
August 23d, 1864.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—Since writing to you on the 8th, our movements have been most important. On the 17th of this month we left camp on the left of our army and moved to our extreme right, where we encamped for the night. Next morning orders came to be ready to move at the shortest notice. Before starting for camp, we learned that we were going on another expedition. Brigades of cavalry being the most effective, were selected to form the command. The different troops that concentrated before starting consisted of two divisions of cavalry, a regiment of mounted infantry, and many pieces of artillery. Our 2d Division, with the exception of Col. Wilder's brigade, formed part of the expedition. The 3d Division the other. Gen. Kilpatrick being in command issued an order. [The order referred to is published above.—EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL.]

The order was welcomed. The troops knew well what had to be done, and with willing hearts moved forward. Marching day and night without resting, we at last hit the enemy in our front.—Skirmishing now began, our men advancing and driving them back. As we moved forward and gained ground, we found the enemy's position had been selected. It was Armstrong's rebel brigade with four pieces of artillery. As we moved on and were crossing the West Point Rail Road, they opened on our column with grape and canister, while the musketry was heard in all directions. The iron missiles flying thick among us, separated the column, leaving those who had not crossed to remain on this side of the road while the advance which had crossed the Rail Road while the enemy was pouring into us shot and shell, was left without support to fight the opposing forces. However it was not long before our men got into position and began the rolling roars from the Spencer carbine. In the meantime we swung our right and left wings around them, thus giving the separate column on the opposite side an opportunity to join the advance. The 7th Pa. being in the advance of the column, was the first to receive the enemy's fire. Still they sustained but little loss. Some of the regiment were killed and wounded, but few of the wounded died. Some of the other regiments after joining our column, sustained some loss, but to what extent is not known. It was not long before the enemy found himself getting entirely surrounded. Their firing fell short and seeing the result if they held their position, retreated in great confusion, which left the country open for us. As we advanced we looked every minute for them to open on us again, but they did not until we reached the town of Jonesboro, the place we were to strike the Macon Rail Road. Here we had a heavy fight. The rebels held their position well, and were confident of holding us in check, until morning when reinforcements would arrive for them. But to their surprise we drove them from the town, destroying many fine buildings by fire. It being dark the sky was beautifully illuminated from the flames rising in the air. A grander scene I never witnessed. The fire gave light for many miles around us. Our reinforcements were brought in line to destroy the Rail Road. The object in view was now being accomplished. The men with willing hearts and hands were set to work tearing up rails and burning the ties of the road for twenty miles. After the work was done and everything on fire, we looked for feed for our horses, having had none since we first started. After getting corn for all our horses, we rested for the night and fed them, the rebels in the meantime firing occasionally into our ranks but doing no damage. On the morning of the 20th we pressed on still in the rear of the rebel army. After doing all the damage at this place, we started on for another point which we reached about noon next day. After the enemy had been beaten off and found we were still determined to do more damage, they hastened to the next important place where they expected an attack. In addition to the forces they had, they received divisions of infantry. As we moved forward we found them in strong force. Gen. Kilpatrick was always in front conducting the movements. The rebels on our right made an attempt when they found we were moving forward. The enemy greatly outnumbered us, but the motto of Kilpatrick's command, "Fight or Die." Having moved as far front as we could, the rebels began to charge us. Our Regiment dismounted and went in on foot, while the 4th Regulars charged them mounted. They still advanced but finally they got out in the open field where our men had a plain sight of them. Now began the battle. Our artillery opened on them volley after volley, while the cavalry dismounted went in briskly on foot. The rebels were checked. Finding that they had failed they then began the flanking process. Their forces were moved all to their right, to flank our left.—They had their artillery placed so as to sweep our column. Our General was amply prepared for them and guarded well his flanks. While their cavalry was in position to charge as their infantry was posted all in our front, We were now in a tight place and the only chance was to charge. The General, seeing their division of infantry moving forward while their cavalry was to charge, drew our column in line four deep and gave the order, "advance carbines, return carbines, draw sabres, forward trot, charge!" The advancing of the carbines made the rebels think we would fight them in that manner, but it was intended for a feint. The sabre was drawn, and the column with our Brigade in the advance, led the charge, over hills and hollows, fences and all kinds of obstructions. Forward was the command. On went the column driving through their cavalry and infantry, while their artillery was pouring shot and shell, grape and canister into our column. There was no delay. Our men charged on them driving them into a general skedaddle. There were many prisoners taken, but they could not be brought from the field. So great was the charge it was impossible for the column to stop for the prisoners. Their loss was heavy in killed, wounded and missing. Many of them gave themselves up willingly. By the prisoners taken, I learned that they were amply prepared for us. Their infantry was commanded by Gen. Ross; their cavalry by Gen. Jackson. It was seen by their movements that they were prepared for our attack. The fight lasted until late in the afternoon when our men began to retire. It now began to rain very hard. The roads and fields were filled with water. After all was quiet Gen. Kilpatrick, and Col. Minty, with their respective staffs gave three hearty cheers for the defeat of the enemy; after which the command fell back. The enemy followed our rear but as we had done all that was required, we did not wish to bring on another fight being short of ammunition. We retired in good order until we got within a short march of our lines where we encamped for the night until morning, when we started for Decatur to our lines. We got safe to our camp last night. Our expedition was successful and another victory over the rebels. Of the honors which the 7th Pa. Cavalry earned in former campaigns the present one greatly exceeds them. In this move we went through the enemy's rear from our right around their line to their left, cutting through them. We captured about 200 prisoners, one piece of artillery, a train of ambulances, and a ammunition train, six stand of colors and a lot of horses, arms, &c. Gen. Jackson, commanding their cavalry was killed by the advance of the charge. His uniform, sabre and head-quarters' flag fell into our hands. Gen. Ross commanding their infantry was wounded. The majority of the prisoners taken were under the influence of liquor. Our loss when accounted for, will not exceed more than four hundred killed, wounded, and missing in the division. Our loss of officers in this regiment was great. Among them are the following:

Capt. Heber Thompson, Co. I, missing in action.
Capt. White, Co. A.
Capt. Taylor, Co. H, " "
Lieut. Hermans, Co. C, " "

None of the men from Pottsville were hurt. All are in good health and spirits. Since our return yesterday, we have been in camp.

I remain, Yours Truly,
L. C. C.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 8th, 1864.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—Good news is abundant! The bright, grey streaks of an early dawn are peering over the edge of the horizon, and the dark hours of war and oppression are fast being dissipated by the glorious daybreak of an honorable peace. "Atlanta is ours and fairly won!" peals out in clarion notes the indefatigable Sherman, and the glad tidings are flashed over the land, and sounded from hill and dell; reverberating along the glorious intelligence thrills every loyal heart from Maine to California. The mercury has taken a bold upward leap in the barometer of the loyal heart, while a painful correspondence depressing is apparent in the feelings of the traitors. The conservatives together are ready to believe that the "experiment of four years of war has failed to restore the Union" and that "an immediate cessation of hostilities" should take place. The triumphal march of Sherman's invincible army has at last culminated in the geographical centre of the *pseudo* Confederacy. The heroic fortitude of the army of the Cumberland has been rewarded by a whole grove of laurels, and a cloud of glory. Flushed with victory, firm in their determination to "fight it out on that line!" with a religious enthusiasm for their cause, I can conceive no greater insult to be offered them than that the northern Copperheads of Chicago who would have the avalanche of their advance stopped by the order of "right about! you have now been fighting for four years, and it is plain you cannot conquer the noble army opposed to you; return then to your homes, turn your swords into pruning hooks, and let us make a peace." As well might the dough-faces have asked Winslow to cease firing and effect a compromise with Semmes while his cursed craft was sinking under them. Turning to the East from whence comes the harbinger of day, we have the first gleam of political light in the decision of the Green Mountain boys, who have returned the Union Governor by an overwhelming majority.—Evidently they "don't see things in the same light" with the Chicagoites. The increase in the vote polled over that of previous elections is a gratifying assurance that the people have looked into the matter, and seen the necessity of the Unionists putting their shoulders together, and with a steady and united pull, work vigorously for the accomplishment of the desired end.—Mark the contrast of the thunder tones of loyalty from the people with the recent action or rather want of action, of our municipal authorities, when the news of the nomination of McClellan was received, improvised a large ratification meeting in City Hall Park, decorated the Hall with flags and streamers, from curb to cupola, and deafened everybody for a mile around, with the continuous discharge of artillery, but why, when the glorious news of the capture of Atlanta was officially promulgated, hadn't a flag to display, a gun to fire, or a word of cheer, while elegant structures on Broadway, the shipping in the harbor, and the whole city in fact, were in almost holiday attire. *It is needless to comment on this little inconsistency in the observance of great events.*

There seems to be some doubt among some of "the faithful" about McClellan accepting the platform made at Chicago. Some seem to think that he won't swallow it like a sugar coated pill, but that his true platform will be set forth in his letter of acceptance, which has not as yet appeared. There can be but little harmony in counsels of the Copperheads if they did not have an understanding with the probable nominee concerning the platform upon which he was to stand, and whether or not it would express his sentiments. The fair inference is that McClellan is entirely identified with the party that nominated him, and hence that the principles laid down by them will be the finger boards of his actions. The issue involved in the coming election is so plain, the preservation of the old Republic in its primitive strength and glory, or the truckling to a set of traitors and thieves, that the duty of each good citizen is too palpable to be misunderstood. But let us not fall into the fatal error of underestimating the magnitude of the work before us.—The Democratic party are mustering their strength and will enter into the spirit of the campaign with more vigor and concentration than they ever did before. The sophistry of Copperhead journals like the N. Y. *World* and the infamy of the *Daily News* must be contradicted by the healthful tools of truth. Every man capable of wielding the slightest influence should take the stump and work faithfully to the end that "Truth crushed to earth may rise again." F. A. B.

ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC—A spasmodic affection of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will in some cases give immediate relief.

GOLD has fallen to 235, and a further fall is anticipated.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, September 10, 1864.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 66,400 09—by Canal 30,576 05—for the week 96,976 14 against 91,680 tons for the corresponding week last year.

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

	1863.		1864.		INC. & DEC.
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
P. & R. R.	68,030	2,050,030	66,400	2,122,285	72,255
Schuyl. Canal	22,650	511,738	30,576	537,104	125,346
L. Val. R. R.	28,805	866,066	36,912	1,014,428	128,392
Lehih Canal	26,401	441,368	24,910	464,721	23,359
Scranton Sth	19,296	595,651	21,629	659,580	63,929
" Nth	8,254	217,321	8,986	230,039	12,718
Penna. R.					
By R Road	28,372	361,521	24,936	304,460	57,131
By Canal		420,574		448,674	53,804
Del & Hud Co		319,771		370,704	50,933
Wyoming So.		42,420		48,409	5,989
Do N.	3,044	215,179	6,724	262,944	47,765
Shamokin	11,808	176,443	9,540	207,991	31,548
Trevorton	1,205	41,544	615	53,161	12,517
Sh. Mt.	2,344	44,200	2,717	57,022	12,822
Lykens Val.	1,303	32,405	2,981	48,336	15,930
	224,512	6,410,587	226,995	7,027,914	617,327
		.....	224,512	6,410,587	
			2,483	617,327	

There was no advance of tolls on either the Railroad or Canal, on the 1st inst. On the Canal there was an advance of 16 cents a ton on freight, to meet a corresponding advance on the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

The trade is dull, with declining prices.

☞ REMOVAL OF OFFICE.—C. F. NORTON & CO. have removed their office from 203½ to 328 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, under Tyler & Co. (July 16, '64.—29-1m

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.

Schuylkill Red Ash Prepared	$11 50@
" Chestnut	9 00@
" White Ash, Lump, Steam Boat and Broken	10 25@10 50
" Egg and Stove	10 50@
" Chestnut	9 00@
Locust Mt. Lump, St. Boat and Broken	10 50@11 00
" Prepared	10 50@10 75
" Chestnut	9 25@ 9 50
Lorberry Coal	10 00@
Franklin (Lykens Valley)	12 00@
Lehigh Lump, St. Boat & Broken	11 50@
" Prepared	11 50@
" Chestnut	10 00@
Broad Top	10 40@

AT NEW YORK.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1864.

Schuylkill Coal by the Cargo, by Canal.	
Schuylkill Red Ash by Boat Load	$11 25@12 25
" Chestnut, " "	10 50@11 00
" WHITE Ash Lump and S. Boat	11 50@12 00
" Broken and Egg	11 50@12 00
" Stove	11 50@12 00
" Chestnut	10 00@11 00
LEHIGH White Ash, Lump & S. Boat	12 50@
" Prepared	12 00@
" Chestnut	11 00@
Scranton Coal at Elizabethport.	
No quotations—none to sell.	
Lehigh Coal at Elizabethport.	
Lump and Stove by Cargo	12 25@
Broken and Egg " "	12 00@
Prepared " "	12 00@
Chestnut " "	11 00@
Delm. & Hudson Co.'s Coal at Rondout.	
Lump	$12 00@
Steamer Lump	12 00@
Grate or Broken	12 00@
Stove and Egg	12 50@
Chestnut	11 00@
Deliverable at Rondout—ton of 2240 lbs.	
Pennsylvania Co.'s Coal at Pt. Ewen.	
No quotations—none to sell.	

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Pt Richmond (Philad'a.			
Portland	$3 25	Portland	2 00
Portsmouth	3 10	New London	2 50
New Bedford	2 50	New Haven	2 50
Newport	2 50	New York	2 00
Norwich	2 50	Washington	3 00
Providence	2 25	Alexandria	3 00
Boston	2 00	Dighton	2 00
Norwich	1 60	Taunton	2 00
Fall River	1 90	New Haven	1 60
Newport	2 00	Portsmouth	2 25
Norwich	1 60	New Bedford	1 90
Middletown	2 00	Bridgeport	1 50
Hudson	1 25	Hartford	2 25
Lynn		Albany	1 25

Vessels are plenty. Freights scarce.

Schuylkill County Railroads for 1864.

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.		
Mt. Carbon	3,351 17	88,349 08
Mill Creek	10,418 12	356,405 10
Little Schuylkill		
Mahanoy & Broad Mt.	19,768 18	598,454 17
Schuylkill Valley		

Schuylkill Coal Trade for 1864.

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

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
Port Carbon	24,602 03	8,715 05
Pottsville	1,370 17	1,068 00
Schuylkill Haven	26,139 05	18,399 00
Auburn	4,615 08	"
Port Clinton	10,203 16	1,234 00
Total	66,400 07	30,576 05
Previously this year	2,055,884 05	606,527 03
Total	2,122,284 14	637,103 18
To same time last year	2,050,030 00	571,757 00
Increase so far	72,254 14	125,346 03
Decrease		

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1864.

For week ending on Saturday last:

OPERATORS.	RAILROAD. WEEK	RAILROAD. TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	CANAL. TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal Co.	.....	25,124	14,816	270,082
A. Pardee & Co.	3,142	136,437	2,522	36,580
Packer & Co.	3,306	105,935	"	"
Sharpe, Weiss & Co.	1,289	75,517	983	6,910
Graham & Co.	738	28,764	165	4,669
Wm. Milnes	1,988	78,087	95	2,100
W. T. Carter & Co.	514	20,160	661	15,994
Beaver Meadow	73	1,080	"	"
Hazleton Coal Co.	873	30,377	366	9,832
Honey Brook Coal Co.	1,613	100,519	422	18,267
Jeddo	1,306	85,667	884	22,360
Cranmer	588	29,081	504	10,863
Harleigh	813	37,490	511	9209
German Pa. Coal Co.	1,118	39,835	1,064	21,644
Buck Mountain	785	41,737	1,340	17,707
Milnesville	836	36,067	309	8,075
L. & M. Coal	4,181	93,797	"	"
D. Mummy, &c.	"	"	"	"
Other Shippers	302	11,545	192	4,601
P. H. & W. H. R.	3,916	32,872	"	"
Baltimore Coal Co.				989
Consolidated Coal Co.			64	2,971
Plymouth Co.				241
Total	26,912	1,014,428	24,910	464,728
	24,901	494,727		
Total by R. R. & Canal	51,813	1,479,155		
Same time last year	52,206	1,307,406		
Increase		171,750		
Decrease	493			

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1864.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Lieberry Creek	16,054 17	114,727 13
Union Canal Railroad	22,970 10	147,589 13
Swatara Railroad	6,915 13	32,832 00

NEW ADVERT'MENTS.

W. R. SYMONS, U. S. Hotel, Civil and Mining Engineer, and Surveyor, Sept. 10, '64.—37-1 TAMAQUA, PA.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!. English and German Almanacs for 1865, various kinds, just published, and for sale at B. BANNAN'S Book and Stationery Store. Sept. 10, '64.

TRIMMINGS, Wholesale and Retail. WM. MENCKE & BROTHER, No. 804 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. A full assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Bugle Gimps, Shawl Borders, etc.; Importers of real BERLIN ZEPHYRS, Embroideries, Saxony Yarns, Knit Goods, Fancy Goods, etc., at the LOWEST PRICES. (Sept. 10, '64.—37-3m

ARCADIAN INSTITUTE. D. W. FRIESE, A. M., Principal, Orwigsburg, Schuylkill Co., Pa. The attention of parents who have sons or daughters to educate, is called to the advantages afforded by this Institution. It prepares students for business, college, or the profession of teaching. Catalogues furnished on application. (Sept 10, '64.—37-3t

PASSAGE TO AND FROM EUROPE. RICH'D EDWARDS, Market Street, Pottsville, AGENT FOR Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Co. Cunard Line of Steamers. Steam Navigation Company. British and American Steam Navigation Company. Anchor Line. New York and Glasgow Steamship Line. New York and London Steamship Line. Old Black Star Line of Packets to and from Liverpool. (Sept 10, '64.—37-3m

ICE CREAM.—A few more left of Torry's Ice Cream Freezers, at Aug. 27, '64. STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

CANCERS, TUMORS AND TETTER CURED BY MISSES M. & H. HINKLE, No. 254 N. Thirteenth St., below Vine, PHILADELPHIA. Where can be obtained, at any time, the Tetter Ointment, which has effectually cured Tetter of 15 or 30 years' standing. Salves for Rheumatism, Piles, Corns, Erysipelas, Tetter, and Burns; Pills for Purifying the Blood; also, Celebrated Cough Mixture, for the cure of Coughs and Colds, and all kinds of Healing Salves on hand. A number of certificates of the cure can be seen as above. Sept. 10, '64. 37-1f

WILLIAM FRICK & CO., SHIP AND BOAT BUILDERS, CHESTER, PA. Have constantly on hand FIRST-CLASS BOATS for sale, and are ready to build first-class Boats and Barges at the shortest notice. A number of Canlkers and Boat Builders are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. They are also prepared to build at the shortest notice, COAL CARS and DRIFT CARS, for all kinds of mining operations. (Sept. 10, '64.—37-1y

LETTERS Remaining Unclaimed in the Post Office, at Pottsville, State of Pennsylvania, on the 9th day of September, 1864. To obtain any of these letters, the applicant