POTTSVILLE, PA.

MATURDAY, OCTOBER 99, 1864.

ciends in the Army to procure tickets and end them on as soon as possible. ed with all kinds of dirty, filthy, State Note lickts also for the different Election trash, which are below par and are rapidly cts can be obtained at this office. going out of circulation? Or our First Page will be found the two tforms—the Baltimore and cChicgo. The is not prepared—the surrender of his commisemocrats keep their Platform out of their sion. . If you want the above accomplished then vans, for it is the weakest and most pusilvote for McClellan for President on the 8th of mous ever submitted to the voters of the ntry for their support. We also, invite ention to an excellent article on the rerces of the country by E. M. Mansfield, sioners Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, have It contains facts worthy of perusal. knocked so many planks out of the Chicago

McCLELLAN says he failed at Richmond for To effect this the New York News calls for want of men. He will fail at the ballot-WHEN SHALL WE THREE MEET AGAIN? The three districts in Ohio now represented

PENDELTON, LONG and Cox, elect Union

to succeed them! Thus do the people

DID THEY MEAN ANYTHING! -A McClellan

ib at Hartford has taken rooms over a cof-

political graves for Copperheads. THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR .- The cash repts of this Fair for the relief of sick and inded soldiers, held in Philadelphia in ne last, amount to \$1,071,343 30. Well ne, Pennsylvania! That is substantial

MORE AWFUL THREATS.—The New York orld threatens that if the people re-elect ncoln they will have England and Ireland en upon us and recognize the Southern nfederacy. This is terrible! But the peohere believe that they have had Ireland on already, and they ain't frightened much

A BEAUTIFUL TAX COLLECTOR.—We are call themselves Democrats. What shameful ormed that the tax-collector of Mahanov waship, appointed by the County Comoners, cannot read or write, and that on day of election, and before, he refused receive taxes tendered to him, and give ipts. That man ought to be indicted .-Union men there should attend to his

BRAVE OFFICER GONE. - Major General B. Birney, the veteran commander of the th Army Corps of the United States, died hiladelphia on Tuesday last, of malarious contracted while in the discharge of his in the Army of the Potomac. In his ath Pennsylvania loses a son of whom she proud, and whose memory she will re-

is a great pity that the copperheads of Coal Region could not all be sent down to Davis's Government, and there enjoy ir principles to their entire satisfaction. y are a great curse to the North, and bes their leaders are rapidly degrading them below the negro, and many of them have Clellan. It was supposed that Singleton of e cause for placing the negro in the scale

te Drygerence.-Gen. McClellan in his

BECOMING DESPERATE. - Peace Commis-

Platform, and the late election have weak-

ened its legs to such an extent, that the

Copperhead Democracy is turning its atten-

tion to the organization of responsible mobs.

the re-assembling of the National Democratic

Frank Hughes, predict that our streets will

Convention. The leaders here headed by

MORE BLOOD FLOWING!

not elect some petty constable selected by

these leaders, the people will be threatened

with having their streets made to "flow with blood," yet these scurvy would-be-traitors

McClellan's IDEA or ECONOMY. - Little

Mac is fearfully exercised in regard to want

of economy in the conduct of the war. Mac

though, personally, has no such conscientious

scruples. In two weeks, during his Penin-

sula campaign, he consumed with his aids,

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS Worth of wine

at the expense of the Government. And now

he draws his six thousand dollars a year-

Major-General's pay-for doing nothing, not-

withstanding he is a candidate for the Presi-

dency, on the principle, we presume, that "a

bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

The Major-General goose he holds firmly by

the neck-the Presidential "quack, quack"

is flying rapidly away from him. Shrewd

National Peace Democracy in

A Convention of about sixty Peace Dele-

gates, from all parts of the country assemb-

led in Convention at Cincinn ati, on Tuesday

last. The delegates were bitter against Mc-

New York would be nominated for Presi-

dent, and Long of Ohio for Vice President.

They sat with closed doors and refused ad-

mission to any delegates of the Vallandig-

Convention.

LITTLE fellow, is Mac.

Pennsylvania Good for 30,000 Was in the south up to 1861, and anows of what he speaks. T Majority for Lincoln!
On the 8th of November, including the soldiers' vote: Copperheads, make a note of

this for reference after the election. The

ticket, including the soldiers' vote, will reach

IF LINCOLN IS RE-ELECTED."

We should like to see the Copperhead

from 15,000 to 18,000.

McClellan's Strategy. We can condense McClellan's campaign in a words, and show his strategy in its true Union majority on the State Congressional "YOUR STREETS WILL RUN WITH BLOOD

We can condense McClellan's campaign in a few words, and ahow his strategy in its true light.

He had 150,000 men before Washington, well appointed, well drilled and prepared for action.—Yet he silowed the rebelsco. Hiockade him on the river and frighten him with quaker gans. Johnson only developed his weakness by retreating, when McClellan was forted to move by the President's order. He felt has in the Rapidan with only 40,000 men. The lime of 152 Rebel Regiments had expired shout, this time. He offered McClellan a fair field on the Rapidan. There were no fortifications. Test Macrelment a short, easy and safe line from Acquia creek, from whence he could move on Johnson's front, flank and rear with 150,000 men against 45,000 and removed with 100,000 to the Peningula. This dividing his own army, and enabling his enemy to combine against him three armies as the samy of the Potomac before Yorktown, than Johnson's Marrade's and Huger's armies were united behind his formidable works. Mark the simple hone, Marrade's and Huger's armies were united behind his formidable works. Mark the simple hone, McClellan refused to fight the simple hone, of a fair field song the Rapidan with 150,000 men. But he went a hundred miles forties. So fight three armies complianed against him behind the earth works at Yorktown.

Here are facts that cannot be disputed, and cannot be explained away. No figuring, or jugging can find a corner of excuse or palliative for such a plain military blunder as this, and no one can fail to see the error, for no matter what the such a plain military blunder as this, and no one can fail to see the error, for no matter what the respective strength of the opposing armies might have been, it would be still more a blunder.

McClellan's Blunders. There is one important fact lost sight of by the friends of "little Mac" when they blame Mr. Lincoln for not sending every soldier from before Washington to dig ditches on the Chickahominy. When the army of the Potomac was besigging-Yorktown, and floundering in the mud of the Peninsula, the Rebel army before Richmond was reduced to the lowest possible numbers to reinforce Jackson in the Valley. The rebel leaders were waiting and watching for this opportunity to pounce upon Washington, and had the President allowed McClellan to uncover Washington, the capitol would have been sacked. The army of the Potomac would not only have been beaten and broken but the nation disgraced and perhaps ruined. Thus we have reason to thank God that McClellan's blunders were to this extent controlled by the President. This the writer states from positive knowledge of the facts. But the events prove the assertions. Every one knows that Jackson was hovering like a liawk in the Valley, watching for a chance to prey on Washington.

Valley, watching for a chance to prey on Wash McClellan's Engineering.

If McClellan has any ability it should be as an Engineer, and yet in all his Engineering in this war he has made sothing but blunders; without referring to his great blunders as a general, we will only notice him as a simple engineer.

He attempted to bridge the Chickahominy, a low, shallow stream, and though vast results depended on its rapid construction, he was two weeks in building it, and then his bridges were so low and badly built that a sudden freshet took them away, and a week more was spent in reconstructing them. Now we venture to assert that we could find a hundred common carpenters; or a hundred backwoodsmen that would have put up a better, and more durable bridge in less than three days with t e means then at disposal.

The Rebels bridged the streams during Stuart's raid around McClellan's rear in six hours, and during his retreat a bridge was thrown across the Chickahominy in one night, by Lee's Engineers. So much for him as a simple Engineer. But perhaps the worst piece of Engineering which he ever attempted will be as chief engineer of the Democratic party. McClellan's Engineering. A Soldier's Reward!

Can any of you remember the "Battle of Seven Pines", fellow soldiers? Ah! I know some of you do, Well, who planned that Battle? Poor "Lit-tle Mac" did not. But he inirted the rebel Johnson to destroy nearly a third of the Army of the You remembor, how a third of our army was thrown across the Chickanominy, with Couch's and Casey's Divisions for its advance. The precarious stream with two unsubstantial bridges were between them and the main army. John son was watching for a chance. A storm arose, and immediately the rebel General pounced with three corps on our single corps. But fortunately for us the Rebel Hager was as usual, late; four hours was wasted waiting for him, and then Longstreet and Hill and later Whitney commenced the battle without him, but those four hours saved a third of our army. The heroes of old Casey, and Couch's brave men, two small Divisions, bore the whole force of the battle for three long hours. But overwhelmed with numbers they gave way, when flesh and blood could stand the You remember, how a third of our army was three corps on our single corps. But fortunately for us the Rebel Hager was as usual, late; four hours was wasted waiting for him, and then Longstreet and Hill and later Whitney commenced the battle without him, but those four hours saved a third of our army. The heroes of old Casey, and Couch's brave men, two small Divisions, bore the whole force of the battle for three long hours. But overwhelmed with numbers they gave way, when flesh and blood could stand the rushing tide of battle no longer. But this brave resistance held the army in check, until reinforcements came. Casey, Couch, night and Hagar then every McGeller from a target and the state of the course of the later of the l ments came. Casey, Couch, night and Hagar then saved McClellan from a terrible disgrace in the eyes of the world. But was it less a disgrace, because accident and bravery screened him from the public eye? How did this "little Napoleon," this friend of the soldiers reward the bravery that saved his army? How? Why he disgraced the two gallant Divisions to save himself from odium. He sent those brave men to the rear without tents, or shelter during a pittless storm. The poor fellows glided among the pines with heavy hearts and trembling limbs. Have you forgotten this, ye veterans? Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, everywhere, this is the way McClellan gives his frewards for bravery. Thus he dared to disgrace brave American soldiers in the field. The only Surrender for which McClellan

Who made the War! The Copperheads and rebels charge the war on the Abolitionists. But during the ascendency of the rebel power, when McClellan's incapacity and blunders came near plunging the Nation into irretrievable ruin, many of the leading secessionists of the South Carolina School boasted of the war as the work of their hands!

Duff Green, J. C. Calhoun's right-hand man and the ready tool of the Secessionists, boasted to the writer in 1862 tha he and a number that he named, had worked for thirty years to bring about Frank Hughes, predict that our streets will run with blood, in the event of Lincoln's Constitutional re-election. All that the loyal people desire, if that game is to be commenced, is, that the puissant Copperhead commanders will head the mobs. In that event there will be more use for hemp than there has been and the public men were busy building rail-rails, but for trade alone. They were de-

and the public men were busy building railroads, but not for trade alone. They were designed as military avenues. He produced a map
made over twenty years ago, laying down the
strategetic points, and designing the roads since
made, rad we do say, from positive knowledge
of the facts, that the Southern Railroads were designed more as military roads than avenues of
trade. And they have proved the chief aid to The Copperhead member of Congress from the Roundout District in New York, a few nights ago, in a speech declared that if they the rebels, in enabling them to mass their ardid not re-elect him to Congress the streets of Roundout would run with blood. So it This fact Grant sems to know, and he will make appears we are threatened by Copperhead knowledge useful. State Rights. speakers with blood-running everywhere. We suppose, after a while, if the people do

It may be interesting to our readers as it may be also, to the public to know that Wm. L. Yancey, the great apostle of State Rights, repudiated the doctrine of his party, publicly before his death. During the Fall of 1862 Wm. L. Yancey, made a speach a short distance below Rome, Ga., in which he not only repudiated the doctrine of State Rights, but proved by the most unanswerable arguments that it was impolitic, and dangerous, to both State and "Confederacy." He proved that under this doctrine the more numerous the Confederation and the more powerful the States composing it, the more danger existed to the whole and to each other. That, in the doctrine of State Rights, there is neither unity, trine of State Rights, there is neither unity, concentration, of power, but the seeds of disentregation and dissolution.

The writer of this paragraph was there at the

time, and stands ready to make good the assertion. Yancey was extracised by the ruling powers, and forced to silence. It was his last public speech. Rumor has it that he was removed as a dangerous man. This we doubt, but he was certainly a disconnected one. Yet Yancey was certainly a disconnected one. dangerous man. This we doubt, but he was cer-tainly a disappointed one. Yet Yancey was and is not the only one of the Rebel leaders, who has repudiated this doctrine. Davis himself, would be glad now to renounce it. Both North Caroli-na and Georgia wish to secede from Seces-sion, and of course, the doctrine is still very con-venient to them.

McClellan's Pride. Every soldier of the army of the Potomac who served under McClellan, knows how exclusive and serred under McClellan, knows how exclusive and inaccessible he was, and they may remember too, with less pride, however, now than formerly, the hundred and fifty brilliant, aids that surrounded him during his vain and idle parades on the fields of Hampton. Those two precious weeks of inactivity that lost the crown of victory, and ruined the army. But do they know that "Little Mac". the army. But do they know that "Little Mac" and his hundred and fifty aids, drank \$15,000!! worth of wine! while they were drudging in the mud and rain before Yorktown. While they were tortured with the chills and fevers he was carousing over his wine. This is, however, a fact, and the figures are in the War Department at Washington.

[WRITTEN FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL, BY ONE WHO HAS SPENT SEVERAL TEARS IN THE SOUTH.]

[WEITTEN FOR THE MINERS JOURNAL, BY ONE WHO FOUCE "poor, white trash "-have won for themonce "poor white trash"—have won for themselves the noblest fame, the proudest position among the great names of the carth; and now they are using the influence and power, which God has placed in their hands, to liberate their fellow-creatures from the bondage of the South. Stall we oppose them? We, who hate oppression and slavery? Will Treemen league with traitors, rebels and tyrants, to crush the noblest aspirations and to war against the hopes and rights of mankind? Are there men so immersed in satisfat and party feelings—so lost to patriotism, justice and right, that they would assertion their fellow-creatures, their country and their own liberties, to the Traites—on the alter of partisan hate and strife?

Free Labor vs. White Labor.

Among the laboring classes of the North, particularly among the Irish portion, there is a singular misconception of the relative position of free labor as against, or in connection with slave labor, and we have not seen the subject clucidated in any of our campaigning documents, though the most subtle and powerful arguments of the Copperhead leaders have been deducted from this hypothesis.

They appeal to the interests and prejudices of the ignorant laborer, and talk to them thus: "If you help to elect Lincoln he will liberate all the "niggers" in the South, and you will not only be forced to work aide by side with the "nagur," but they will take the "bread out of your moutla."

And this I find to be the general belief of these poor, misguided men. It is ingeniously pink with well chosen apmess, by the Copperhead orators and these arguments appear palable to the prejudices of the ignorant, since the war has caused many of the liberated slaves to seek employment in the North.

But how illusory and ridiculous such firmsy Free Labor vs. White Labor.

n the North.

But how illusory and ridiculous such films

many of the liberated slaves to seek employment in the North.

But how illnsory and ridiculous such filmsy arguments really are, only those familiar with the South can fully comprehend; but there are some facts which we can produce which ought to convince even the most prejudiced of the ridiculous character of this Democratic bug-a-boo.

The liberation of the slave would increase the area of free labor and add to the value of labor. The slave master controlled all labor in the South, both slave and free, and all compensation for such labor was on a slavery basis; consequently, wherever slavery existed, labor was miserably paid, and the laborer was not only put on a par with the slave, but despised by both master and slave as the "poor white trash." We need not multiply words to prove this, since it is clear that the master will not employ free labor unless he has more work than his slaves can do. In fact, he seldom does employ free labor, because he is opposed to it, and will not pay the poor white man more than his slaves labor costs him—besides he fears to bring his slaves in connection with white men—and particularly free white men. Indeed he never does so willingly. Therefore, wherever slavery predominates free labor was always controlled by the slave-ocracy, and its extension was vehemently opposed by all the power of the slave moster. This fact is too well known to need more than a simple statement. It is thus evident that slavery is really at variance and in opposition to the best interests of the white man, and the greatest burden and drag upon free labor.

But the Copperheads say, "the cure is worse than the cause," that is, the emancipation of the slaves would not change the condition. How strangely absurd! It would destroy the power and control of the master; it would throw the slave labor into the market; enterprising men would take the place of the indelent master; labor would receive its due reward, and increase in value according to the demand. It would be honorable, because the best in the land

suit his nature so well, to seek a precarious living suit his nature so well, to seek a precarious living in the cold and wintry North, can only be realized by those who are familiar with both sections. Instead of the negro emigrating to the North, the result of his emancipation will be to send thousands from inhospitable Canada and bleak New England, and the North generally, to the general fields of a free South. There the climate ameliorates half their privations, and a generous soil returns an abundance to their labor.

The South with its unlimited field for labor, its

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT FREE MARYLAND. WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1864.

then regard the fact that the Chicago Convention adjourned not size die but to meet again if called to do so by a particular individual as the ultimatum of a purpose that if the nominee shall be elected he will at once seize control of the Government. I hope the good people will permit themselves to suffer no uneasmess on either point. I am struggling to maintain the Government, not themselves to suffer no uncasiness on either point. I am struggling to maintain the Government, not to overthrow it. I therefore say that if I shall live I shall remain President until the 4th of next March. And whoever shall be constitutionally elected, therefore, in November shall be duly installed as President on the 4th of March, and that in the interval, I shall do my utmost that whoever is to hold the helm for the next voyage shall start with the hest possible change to save

wheever is to hold the helm for the next voyage shall start with the best possible chance to save the ship. This is due to the people, both on principle and under the Constitution. Their will, constitutionally expressed, is the ultimate law for all. If they should deliberately resolve to have immediate peace, even at the loss of their country and their liberties, I know not the power or the right to resist them. It is their own business, and they must do as they please with their coy. I believe nust do as they please with their own. I believe, however, they are all resolved to preserve their country and their liberty; and in this in officer or out of it, I am resolved to stand by them. I may add that in this in the same and by them. add, that in this purpose—to saye the country and its liberties—no class of people seem so nearly unanimous as the soldiors in the field and the seamen aftoat. Do they not have the hardest of it? Who should quail when they do not? God bless the soldiers and seamen, and all their brave countrieds. How noble and patriotic this speech sounds,

and how truly DEMOCRATIC. But what a contrast with the bombast of the mock-hero-covard-traitors, who threaten that our "streets shall flow with blood in case Lincoln is re-elected To Consumptives .- Consumptive sufferers wil ions (free of charge) by sending their address in Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON

THE COAL TRADE. **野雪雪 四面相面台台加**面

Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

Pottsville, October 22, 1864. The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 37 126 02-by Canal 10,272-for the week 47,398 02 against 96,320 tons for the corresponding week A few orders for coal have come in, and some

of the collieries that had stopped, have started again, and we presume more will start next week. Prices of coal are from \$1 50 to \$2 50 per ton less than before the stoppage. The miners and laborers we learn have so far refused to make any re

The N. Y. Thunk of Thursday thus speaks of o Pailadelphia 31 403 the Coal Trade in that city.

COAL. The market is largely supplied with Domestic, and prices tend downward. The inmiry for the East has fallen off, and our stock is crossing. The supply of Cumberland is likely o prove much larger at Georgetown the residue Schuylkill County Huilroads for 1844. The following is the quantity of that transmission of the year, and much lower prices are anticipa The following is the quantity of Coal over the different Railroads in Schuylkill week ending on Thursday evening last: ted : we quote, hard from yard at \$8@\$10 500 Foreign is scarce and winted we hear only of a sale of 180 tune Nova Scotike Gas on terms we did Mine Hill & S. Haven R. R. 17,147 10 790 19 9,161 01 not learn. We have been informed that ample arrangements have been made for the commence ment and completion of the Road so soon as the coal operators, land-holders, and stitzens of Schuylkill County take hold of it ample capital BALLEGAD. CANAL can be obtained to build it. It is the intention to build the line from Remylkill Haven to Lizzard Crock, and if the Philadelphia and Reading 16,399 05 ottsville.... chuylkill Haven. Railroad Company refuse to carry coal over their 3.964 0 6,080 1 branches on the same terms as they carry their coal, the company will extend branches through 37 126 02 2,380,213 03 out the best portions of the region, which the Charter gives them the privilege to do. 2,417,344 05 2,437,643 09 in favor of a Railroad from the Schuylkett and Middle Coal Fields direct to New York.

The citizens of Schuylkill, Northumberland, Columbia and Dauphin counties and others interested in the proposed construction of a cheaper, shorter and more direct commerior by Rail Road with the harbor at and near New York, about to be constructed by "The New York and Middle Coal Field Rail Road and Coal Company," are requested to meet at the Pennsylvania Hall in Pottsville on Saturday, October 29, at 20 clock, P. M. of said day. It is promised that plans and estimate of cost of the proposed Road shall then be laid before the Meeting as well as opportunity MEETING OF CFFIZENS 79,700 16 Increase so far.... Lichigh Coal Trade for 1864. RAL ROAD CANAL OPERATORS. laid before the Meeting as well as opportunity afforded to unite in the subscriptions to the stock for the purpose of constructing the Road. Jeremiah Reed. Jeremiah Reed.
J. N. Boone,
Milton Boone,
L. Garretson,
Chas. Baber,
Chas. Haeseler,
Jno. J. Conner,
John S. Graham,
Allen Fisher Burd Patterson, Howell Eisher. George Bright, M. Weaver, L. P. Brooke, Geo. Patterson, Milnesville..... & M. Coal..... Allen Fisher. Other Shippers.... P. H. & W. H. B.... Baltimore Coal Co... 427 13,738 2,162 49,183 305 and others. Ventilation of Deep Mines. Total .....

Ventilation of Deep Misses.

No subject can be more important or interesting to our mining som unity than that of ventilation, since every year adds to the depths and extent of our mines, and consequently their liability to all the deleterious gasses and other impurities arising from imperfect ventilation, and its concomitant evils and dangers.

The systems generally employed are, First: "Natural Ventilation": caused by free currents of air passing through the mine by the ordinary air courses, without resort to any compelling forces. Second: "Furnace Ventilation," caused by the erection of furnaces at the base of the "uposet shaft" in order to rarify the air and thus increase its velocity. Third: "Steam Ventilation," caused by the introduction of "steam jets" in the upcast shaft, for the purpose of increasing the draft on the principle of "exhausting" the steam from a locomotive or stationary engine into the stack. Fourth: "Fan Ventilation," on the principle of suction or vaccuum. That is, exhausting the impurities of the mine and replacing them by pure atmospheric air in any volume or current that may be desired.

We have given much time and attention to this subject, and have collected a vast amount of practical evidence from the actual workings of the various systems where they are found in use. We have studied the operations of the modes in use throughout the the anthracite regions, and have obtained the opinions of practical men whenever available, for the purpose of giving to the interested or blic demonstrative evidence of the relative value and economy of ventilation.

We find, of ceurse, the "Natural System" to be the best wherever it may be available, but this mode is limited to shallow mines, or to those generally above water level, where the currents of air operate in a natural manner, or by atmospheric pressure, from lower to higher levels, and by the common temperatures of the atmospheric strata. But this mede is not available in deepand extensive mines, and furnace ventilation is now most general the chief objection arises from the fact that accidents beyond the control of supervision or man gas in explosive volumes back upon the ventilating furnaces, in spite of "dummy drifts" or other preventative expedients. We could refer to many terrible explosions and loss of life resulting from such accidents, but the scope of this paper will not admit of such a diversion. We may mention, however, that an accident of this nature occurred

Washington, Oct. 19, 1864.

To-night the President was serenaded, and appearing at an upper window, spoke as follows, being frequently interrupted by applauses:

"I am notified that this is a complimen: paid me by the loyal Marylanders resident in this District. I infer that the adoption of the new Constitution for the State furnishes the occasion, and that in your view the extirpation of slavery constitutes the chief merit of the new Constitution. Most heartily do I congratulate you and Maryland, and the nation, and the world, upon the event. I regret that it did not occur two years sooner, which I am sure would have met all the private loss incident to the measure; but it has come at last, and I sincerely hope its friends may fully realize all their anticipations of good from it, and that its opponents may, by its effects, be agreeably and profitably disappointed. A word upon another subject: Something said by the Secretary of State, in his recent speech at Auburn, has been construed by some into a threat that, if I shall be beaten at the election, I will between then and the end of my constitutional term do what I may be able to ruin the Government. Others regard the fact that the Chicago Convention adjourned not size die but to meet again if called to do so by a particular individual as the introduced in several colliers in the Scrauton introduced in several collieries in the Scraut introduced at this colliery as an experiment, or, we may say; as an original invention by John L. Beadle, one of our most original and practical engineers, as long ago as 185-8. It has since been introduced in several collieries in the Scranton Region, and also in this Region. In all cases it surpasses expectation. In fact, it cannot fail in itseffects when properly applied. It is the only safe and reliable mode known to practical experience, that is, in every respect, available for the perfect ventilation of our deep, extensive and gaseous mines.

In regard to the economy of orections and one-In regard to the economy of erections and operations, we can confidently say, it is cheaper than the furnace system, and certainly to be preferred in all deep mines to every other mode.

We have purposely omitted mentioning the "steam jet," as there are so many objections to this mode, in its general application, that we do not consider it worthy of comparison in this con-

not consider it worthy of comparison in this connection.

In our new work on mines and mining, which we are preparing to publish, the various systems of ventilation will be practically considered in all their bearings, and the application and modus operandi of each, fully and plainly set forth. We propose giving plans and diagrams, particularly of the Fan and its operations, for the benefit of the mining community.

This is an interesting and important question, as we said in the start, not only to our operators but to our miners especially, who now live and breate in an "atmosphere of fire;" inhaling the deleterious gasess which sap the foundations of life, and shatter the strongest constitutions and insures premature decay. A single accident from carelessness, among a hundred careless men, or from the many unavoidable causes that all fiery mines are sudden visitants to all. This subject, therefore, deserves our carnest consideration.

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRIOES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WERELY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

[CORRECTED WIRTH MINERS' JOURNAL.]

[COCRECTED WIRTH MINERS' JOURNAL.]

[COCRECTED WIRTH MINERS' JOURNAL.]

[COCRECTED WIRTH MINERS' BEAUTY IN THE COUNTY OF SCHOOL AND THE MINERS' 73.

The Poor Willes.

The Poor Wil

At Kingston, Luzerne Co., Pa. A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL OF TRADE. Schwylkill Caul Trade for 1864. nantity of Coal sent by Railroad and Canal for the k ending on Thursday evening last: 4,331 0 663 0 10,272 00 770,231 00 780,503 06 683,924 00

96,579 06 15,740 11,746 20,800 29,030 13,103 23,686 1.167,146 1 21,062 617,424

otal by R. R.&Canal 44,748 1,784,570 ame time last year.. 44,031 1,595,487 Pinegrove Coni Trade for 1864. NEW ADVERT'MENTS

BARRELS FRESH Rosendale Cement just Oct. 22, 64, STICHTER & THOMPSON'S. PAR! TAR!:—Pure Pine Tar in Kegs and Barrels at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S. Oct. 22, '64. STICHTER & THOMPSON'S. SINGLE and Double Tape Blasting Fuse, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S Oct. 22, 84. ZEEP YOUR FEET DRY .-- Profes Color of the Color CHEESE CUTTERS, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S. Oct. 22. '64

50 REAMS BLASTING PAPER, Lamp Oct. 22, '64: STICHTER & THOMPSON'S. PLOUR, Grain and Baled Hay, for sale b A. & D. KREIDER, Anyville, Lebanon Co. Address Annville P. O. Oct. 22, '64. 43-41' DIARIES FOR 1865.—A Fine lot of Various kinds instructived Book & Stationery Store. EVENUE BANNAN'S Bookstore.

I GREENWOOD NURSERY, Pottsville, by the quantity. Apply at the Nursery. N SEASON .- Light, Cheap, Portable Step Lad lers, for house cleaning purposes. Useful in every ally, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S. mily, at Oct. 22, '64. BARRELS best Wintered Bleached Whale Oil at New York prices, DIRECT FROM NEW BEDFORD, at Oct. 22, 64. STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

20,000 FEET of Stone Pipe for draining purposes—assorted sizes, from 2 to 1 Oct. 22, '64. STICHTER & THOMPSON'S. M R. JULIUS:—Mrs. H. Coleman, for menly of No. 724 Race Street, desires to see yo at No. 933 Morgan Street, below Vine, Philadelphia. Oct. 22, '64. TO SPORTSMEN .-TO SPORTSMEN...

Dupont's F, FF, FFFg Powder.

Fine Eagle Sporting

Duck

Damond Grain

Oct. 22, 64. at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S-

B LOWING CYLINDERS, 40 inches in D dismeter, 30 inch stroke, and 100 feet 20 inch Blass Pipe for sale low by. A. PURVES & SON, South and Penn, Philada. October 22, '64. Apple, Pear & Cherry Trees.

ONE OR TWO HUNDRED

Extra Sized APPLE, CHERRY, PEAR & PEACH Trees,
a portion of which are in bearing, will be sold cheap
at GREENWOOD NUMSERY, Pottsville, as they must e removed. Apply at the Nursery. ORPHANS' COURT SALE .---Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Schuylkill, the subscriber. Executix of the last Will, etc., of George Angus, late of the Townsto of Frailey, deceased, will expose to sale by Public Ven-

SATURDAY, the 12th day of November next, At 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Public House of David Lomison, in the Town of Donaldson, in the County of Schuylkill aforesaid,—All the right, Extitle and interest of said George Angus in his life term, of and in a certain lot of ground, situate in the Town of Donaldson, in the said Township of Frailey, bounded on the North by Railroad Street, on the Kast by lot No. 62: late the property of said Geo. Angus, now Sarah Angus, on the South by Maryland Street, and on the West by Swatara Alley, containing in front 50 feet and in depth 150 feet, with a 1% story Frame House and Frame Stable; as late the estate of said deceased. Trame House and Frame Stable; as late the cetate of said deceased.

Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of saic by

SARAH ANJUS,

By order of the Orphans Court,

Executrix,

October 22, '64.

43.3t

OBPHANS' COURT SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court, A. Dohnman, Clk. October 22, '64. 43-3t

EDUCATIONAL. yoming Commercial College

500 Soud for Circular Character of Principal Control of Circular Character of Control of Taly 30, 66. MEDICINAL. Skin Diseases, Tetter, Itch, Blotches. SCALD HEAD. ERYSIPELAS. SALT RHEUM. RINGWORMS, BARBERS ITCH.

Emptions covering the whole body, of long standing and most obstinate in character, are quickly cured to "Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment." "Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment."
"Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment."
"Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment."
"Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment." If the blood is impure, cleanse the system of all in ourities by using the old-established and well-tried r

"Dr. Swayne's Blood-Purifying Panacea.
"Dr. Swayne's Blood-Purifying Panacea.
"Dr. Swayne's Blood-Purifying Panacea.
"Dr. Swayne's Blood-Purifying Panacea. "Dr. Swayne's Blood-Purifying Panacea."Dr. Swayne's Blood-Purifying Panacea. "Dr. Swayne's Blood-Purifying Panacea."
Its reputation for curing scronia, old ulcers, hip joint complaint, ulceraced sore throot, white swelling, dark blotches, or defects in the akin, boils, yellow akin, marasmus or wasting fiesh, rheumatic affections, pains in the bones, &c., is without parallel. The weak and debilitated, or any disease of a scroniloas nature, it is sure to do good, as the many thousand testimonials from all parts of the world will prove; nothing ever discovered can compare with it in curing that class of disorders. To be sure of getting the pure and genuina Panacea, purchase direct at the principal office of Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, or at the Drug Store of HENRY SAYLOR, Pottaville.

Sept. 17, '64.

"WHAT NEWSP" WILKINSON & TAYLOR, ALL'S GOOD!

FASHIONABLE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 108 South Eleventh Street, below Chestint, PHILADELPHIA. GOOD MATERIAL, GOOD TRIMMINGS, GOOD WORKMANSHIP AND GOOD FITS. We have the best PANTALOON CUTTER IN THE CITY. Come and see us.

8, C. TAYLOR.

Late at CHAS. STOKES & CO.

[Oct 16, '64 49-] May 14, '64. 20-5m WM. T. HOPKINS MANURACTURER OF FIRST CLASS Woven Tape, HOOP SKIRTS, (none genuine unless bey bear our name and No.) for LADIES, MISSES & sale and Retail, At No. 628 Arch Street, Philadelphia. We respectfully call the attention of LADIES and DEALERS, to the superiority of styles and
finish, as well as durability of "OUR OWN MAKE" of
SKIRT'S: they being altogether a better, cheaper and
more satisfactory article, than can be obtained elsewhere
in this market. We use nothing but the best woven
tapes, English steel springs, with linen finished covering, and secure all the metallic fastenings by improved
machinery—thereby preventing all slipping and becoming unclasped in front.

Also, constantly in receipt of full lines of Low Priced red and repaired.
Terms Cash—one price only. WM T. HOPKINS,
628 Arch St., Philadelphis

For Sale by Storekeepers generally, October 15, '64 49-2m CLAIM AGENCY.—CAPT. I. P. KUMSIUS, of Mineraville, has taken out a license for the collection of Bounty, Back Pay, &c. He is now prepared to tittend to all claims against the Government. NEW HOSPITAL OPEN.—The Homopathic Infirmary of Philadelphia, Corner 11th and Coates Sts., will now receive surgical cases. Clinic or Eye and Ear! Diseases on Wednesdays and Saturlays. A few distant patients will be admitted on application to the Surgeon in charge.

October 15, '64 42-31, B. W. JAMES, M. D. NEW AND CHEAP STEAM PACK. The subscriber has been appointed Sole Agent for the sale of the SELF-LUBRICATING Steam Engine Packing, which is used without Oil, and is soft, smooth, tight and clean. It runs from \( \times\) inches, and larger sizes can be obtained to order. It is much cheaper than Gum packing, and will last twice salence. It is going that or going a wherever it has

in going into general use wherever it as For sale wholesale and retail by B. BANNAN, Sole Agent for Schuylkill County. DEPARTMENT COMMON SCHOOLS
Harrisburg, Sept. 30, 1864.
To the School Directors of Schuylkill Co.— GENTLEMEN:—Application having been made by the Board of Directors, of a majority of the school districts in said County, stating their desire to increase the salary of the County Superintendent thereof, you are respectfully requested to meet in Convention at the Court House, in Pottsville, on Monday, October 24th, 1884, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose above stated, according to the terms of the Eighth Section of the Supplement to the School Law, approved the 8th day of May, 1888.

SAMUEL P. BATES,

Dep. Supt. Com. Schools.

October 8, '84

May, 1838.

October 8, 264

Great Reduction in the Price of DRY GOODS!

BY GOODS!

EDWIN HALL & Co., EDWIN HALL & Co.,

No. 26 South Second Street, PHILADELPHI Are now Offering their Magnificent Stock of LKS.

DRESS GOODS. SILKS. DRESS GOODS. SHAWLS, CLOTHS, VELVETS far below the present GOLD PRICES: We have also on hand, a large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS.

Which we are now selling at a great reduction from the prices we have been selling them at. As we have had the advantage of a rise in the prices of our Stock in the progress, of the War for the last two or three years, we now propose to give our Customers the Advantage of the fall in Prices.

CALICOES & MUSLINS, reduced,
FLANNELS & TABLE LINENS, reduced,
BLANKETS and all STAPLE GOODS, reduced.

We respectfully solicit from the Ladies and Others, visiting Philadelphia, an examination of our Stock, which is unsurpassed in Variety and Style, in this City.

N. B.—WHOLESALE BUYERS are invited to examine our Stock.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

October S, 64

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!! SELLING OFF! ly large and well-selected stock of Brussels, 3 ply, Ingrain, Venetian, Rag and Cottage CARPETS, will be closed out without regard to ost. J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND St., above Chestnut,
Oct. 1, '61,—40-4m] PHILADELPHIA.

1864. NEW FALL GOODS. 1864 FRESH ATTRACTIONS AT THE OLD STAND I Corner EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts. PHILADELPHIA. A splendid lot of PLAID SHAWIS,
A good lot of Black STELLA SHAWIS,
Long and Square BROCHA SHAWIS,
MOURNING SHAWIS, in every
Bich Turtan Plaids, beautiful styles!!

Superior Black Silks,
Superior Black Silks,
Plain and Rep Poplins,
Excellent Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts,
Best quality of Irish Linens, Crashes, &c.,
A fine stock of Blankets and Flannels,
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Hddfs., etc., etc., at
THORNLEY & CHISM'S,
N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden Streets
Oct. 1, '64.—40-3m]
PHILADELPHIA GEO. W. POMEROY,

AGENT FOR LEONARD & SQUIER, NEW YORK DEALER IN Sperm, Whale, Lard & Kerosene

OILS AXILE GREASE. OFFICE—Corner of Union and Centre Streets, Pottsville, Sept. 24, 64. 89-3m

HENRY HARPER, HENRY HARPER, PHILADELPHIA, Has a large stock of
Watches, Fine Jewelry, Selid Silver
Ware,
Sperior paid Tea Sets, Speens, Forks, &c.
Oct. 1, '64. Oct. 1, '04.

DIANOS AND MELODRONS, from the best manufacturers, and a general assortment of excellent Musical Instruments, are sold by the undersimed.—

Strings, Bridges and Screws for Violins, can also be furnished. Instruments repaired at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

M. LEIMMERS, Agent,
Sept. 17, '04.—tf]

Centre street, Pottsville.

A SAFE STEAM BOILER

The subscriber is prepared to receive orders for the "HARRISON STEAM BOILER," in sizes to suit purchasers. The attention of manufacturers and others is called to this new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from destructive explosion, first-coet and durability, economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, &c., &c., not possessed by any boiler now in use.

These boilers may be seen in daily operation, driving the extensive works of Massrs. Win: Sellers & Co., Sixteenth street and Hamilton street; at S. W. Cattelly's Factory. Spring street, Schuylkill, and at Gatsed's Tremont Mill, Frankford. JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr.

Oct. 1, '64.

FLAGS MILITARY GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. HOBSTMANN, BROS. & CO., Pinh & Cherry Ris., PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, Colober 22, 1804. THE WAR FOR THE UNION VICTORY

GENERAL SHERIDAN AGAIN TRIUMPHANT. A Great Battle at Cedar Creek.

THE ENEMY UNDER LONGSTREET CON PLETELY ROUTED. The Rebel General Ramseur Killed.

FIFTY GUNS AND A LARGE NUMBER

OF PRISONERS CAPTURED. Union General Bidwell Killed, and Wright, Grover, and Rick-etts Wounded.

On Wednesday last Gen. Sheridan won another glorious and decisive battle at Cedar Creek, soundly whipping the able Rebel General Longstreet, who had been sent with large reinforcements to crush Sheridan. His official report of the victory is as follows: CEDAR CREEK, Oct. 19-10 P. M.

IEUT. GEN. GRANT, CITY POINT: I have the honor to report that my army at ledar Creek was attacked this A. M. before laylight, and my left was turned and driven in confusion, with the loss of 20 pieces of ar-tillery. I hastened from Winchester, where I was on my return from Washington, and found the two armies between Middletown and Newtown, having been driven back about four miles. I here took the matter in hand, and quickly united the corps, formed a compact line of battle just in time to repulse an attack of the enemy, which was handsomely done at about 1 P. M.

At 3 P. M., after some change of the cavalry from the right to the left flank, I attacked, with great vigor, driving and routing the enemy, capturing, according to the last re-port, 50 pieces of artillery and sixteen hun-dred prisoners. I do not yet know the number of my casualites, or loss of the enemy. Wagons, horses, ambulances, and caissons in large numbers are in our possession. They

also burned some of the trains. Gen. Ramseur was killed. Gen. Ramseur was knied.

I have to regret the loss of Gen. Bidwell.
kliled, and Generals Wright, Grover, and
Russell wounded—Wright slightly wounded.
Affairs at times looked badly, but by the callantry of our brave officers and men dister has been turned into a splendid victory. Darkness again interfered to shut off great

I now occupy Strasburg. As soon as obtained I will send you further particulars.
P. H. Sheridan, Major General. At last accounts the Rebels were in full retreat rapidly up the Valley, being, with their loss of trains and artillery, in no condition to make a successful stand against Sheridan's victorious troops.

Fhe Penusylvania Election. The official vote from all the counties but five, have been received, giving a Union majority of 395 on the home vote. It is our impression that this will be about the majority, but adding the soldiers' vote, our majority in Pennsylvania will be about fifteen

SIGNIFICANT.—The rebel Vice President A. H. Stephens has written a letter in which he states that the right of secession must be acknowledged before the South will consent to peace; that things look dark, and that the "only ray of light" to brighten this deadly gloom comes from the Chicago Convention. The "ray" will grow to the brightness of the sun at mid-day when Stephens, Jeff Davis, and the rest of the traitors, learn that the Mc-Clellan Democracy threaten revolution if their candidate should be defeated. But he will e defeated so hadly that if the Copperheads revolt it will be against a majority and a large one too. of almost every State in the Union not in Rebellion. What a happy time they it have, playing that little game!

HEAR GEN. LOGAR: The late Democratic member of Congress from South Illinois, in a speech at Carbondale, Illinois a few days since made use of the following strong

They cannot and will not do it."

From the 48th Regiment P. V. V PEGRAM FARM, DINWIDDI COUNTY, VA. Oct. 1st, 1864. Cot. 1st, 1864. 
Eps. Miners' Journal:—The much talked of election has "done come" and "done gone" and the "Sogers" have voted, no thanks to the people of Berks County. The total vote polled for the 'Gov'ment' in our Begt. was 34, just that number too many. I was astonished that he received so many votes. It was my opinion that he would not receive more than ten (10) at the most, for I was under the improprient that our Begt. not receive more than ten (10) at the most, for I was under the impression that our Regt. was going to vote "to a man" just the way they are fighting. Some Co's gave 2 votes for the "Gov'ment," some 6. Co. "G." did not give a single vote for that party, all hall to Co. "G." I suppose the boys that voted for "Myer" didn't do it on of any ill-feeling towards the Republican party, at least we hope not, but like the Dutchmen in Berks County, they "voted for Jackson." There will not be a many as 34 votes rolled in the Rest. for

County, they "voted for Jackson." There will not be so many as 34 votes polled in the Regt. for "Mac" next month.

We heard good news from Sheridan last night. Another decline in Chicago atock. Poor "old man" Early has been "knocked about" lately "like a borrowed nigger."

Since out "foot-race" with Hampton's Cavalry, on the 20th ult., nothing strange or exciting has occurred, and everything has gone as merry as a day after pay in Kentucky. The health of the Regt. is good.

Yery respectfully, N. B.—You will please excuse my formality in addressing you, but I thought you'd have no objections to hearing from the Begt. and so I terit. Am all right on the Eagle, and have been from Maine to Teras. G. A. F.

From the 55th Regiment, P. V. CAMP OF THE 55TH REG., P. V.,

CHAPLAN'S BLUFF, VA., Oct. 17, 1864.

EDITORS MINER'S JOURNAL: Our Company, E., has sixteen legal voters, and fourteen out of that are Republican. The whole Regiment went Union, and it will do the same in November. The soldiers wondered why the Cops did not vote to give us the right to vote; now they may wonder why we won't vote for their candidate—George B. Before we will vote for such a man-we listen to a voice from the mouldering bones of our companions in arms who lay on the soil of Virginia; from those who have bled and died for our native country. They tell us to despise the traitor. We do not want any more traitors to command us; no more Yorktown nor Malvern Hills; we want no more wooden guns. Grant and Sherman, Sherdan and Farragut, are our peace commissioners, and Abraham Lincoln our friend, and our President for four years more.

Our Company having been in several engagements you may be anxious to know the names of those remaining. They are as follows:

ments you may be anxious to know the nam those remaining. They are as follows:

Captain—GEORGE H. HIII.

Licutemant—WE. W. MOORE.

Sergeant—WILLIAM CHALLENGER. Corporal JACOB J. FLUG.
DAVID SNEDEN.
Musicians NEAL S. McLoy, GROBGE ALLEN, WINFIELD STERNER, PHILLIP MIRKLE. PRIVATES:

John Condren, Henry H. Hepler, Daniel McAllister, James Manning, John Miller, John Miles, Thomas Nolan, James Killrain. Eli Eces,
Geo. Roudenbush,
Joseph Welsh,
John Wagner,
Frank. Zimmerman
Yours truly, E. W. POTTSVILLE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly for the Miners' Journal Wheat Flour, extra family, per barrel ... \$11 00 \$11 E'0 do do per cwt.... 10 00 extra per cwt... Buckwheat Floor, Wheat, prime white, do do red, Dried Peaches, pared, MU,TE BELLT

October 21, 1864.

Provs.—Demand light, but holders are firm in their views. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way at \$9.75600 for superflue, \$10.25@10.50 for extra \$11@11.50 for extra family, and \$12@12.25 per job for famous brands, as a few or after the condition.

ily, and \$12@12 20 per tible or faincy brands, as a to quality.

Grath: The domand for Wheat is 'mited, and buyers are linearing off for lower prices; about 1,000 basicles so to 22@230 to regood and prince. Wester and Pennsylvatia reds, white at from 250@200@bushel. Corn is du land lower; about 3,000 bushel sold at 160°, about. Cats are unchanged; 2,000 bushel sold at 64c; in the ears.