tion that it would bring out such a wonderful thing.

"Praised be God and that good genius, which a thing has now come indeed!

"The recent Message of President Lincoln, and his proposition of compensation by the government to those slave States which would give up the institution of slavery, and re-enter the Union as free States—this proposition, made in form as wise as its tone is manly and resolute, seems one of those measures of high politics which allow one ruler over lower ones, conciliate the interests at war, and make the United States government rise to the dignity of a high moral principle. It is also simple as the egg of Columbus. It seems *the thing* to be done.

"Such inspirations come from God to good and upright minds. It makes them natural Presidents of the people. In this case it seems clear that the Chief Magistrate of the United States, by this measure, has associated to himself—all honest unselfish hearts, in your great land, for one great work—for right, and freedom, and peace, for the good of all. And it seems to me that the fat or sad mother will talk about it in their homes with their children and servants; that the brother will confer about it with his sisters; and the brother; that everybody will come forward to give his mite of work and good will, the widow her penny, the child his toy; that there will be concords be, both in the South and the North, a third party, which may be named *Christ's party*; a party for brotherly love, for sacrifice, for peace and good will—and that every Christian man and woman will enlist under its banner. The stars of that banner will never fall off but they may shed a new lustre over the people of the United States, and bring a harmony and prosperity to the homes of America which they have not known before. Difficulties may come—must come—in the carrying out of the proposed measure; new sacrifices may be required on all sides; but no difficulties will be too intricate, no sacrifices too great, for a great people determined to go forward in the cause of justice and equity to every one. And then angels in heaven once again may sing, as they once did in prophetic vision:

"'Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, and good will unto men.'

"Yes can hasten that day, my friends—the day of release, of peace and joy to your country, and to millions of hearts interested in her glory! Permit me among those to name also myself; for never more, than in this hour, did I feel myself so truly and entirely yours,

"FREDRIKA BREMER."

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1862.

CONFISCATION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

The people are anxious that Congress shall decide speedily upon a comprehensive and adequate Confiscation bill. Congress has been rather laggard in this matter, too much so, we think. Mr. Merriman, a South Carolinian, who has suffered much from the rebels for his adhesion to the National Government, thinks that the one great remedy for the disease of Secession is a stringent confiscation law, the effect of which would be to cut up the large estates, and free the poor whites from their subjection to the wealthy slaveholders. Soldier-Democrats from the North, do not hesitate to advocate the most extreme measures of legislation as a just and deserved punishment upon the traitors; and as to the cry against the Abolitionists, so patent among the Democratic leaders *not* in the army, that is best answered by the remark of a brigadier general, for years a leader in the ranks of the Democracy, a few days ago—"When I think what they are doing to my poor soldiers, and to the Union men of the South, who, like some politicians in the loyal States, think the Abolitionists the worst of men, I feel like waging a war to the knife against every disloyal slaveholder." This is the feeling among all except the poor, miserable Breckinridge demagogues of the North, in reference to punishing the traitors, and Congress cannot to satisfy the country, too soon pass a bill like the following, which was reported on Wednesday last by the Select Committee of the Senate on Confiscation and Emancipation, and which was agreed to by all the members present, including Senators Clark, Collamer, Wilson, Sherman, Harlan, and Harris:

SECTION 1. Whoever hereafter shall commit treason and be convicted, shall suffer death, and all his slaves shall be liberated; or shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than $10,000, so that he be held quite and all the property of which he is possessed at the time of committing the crime, except his slaves, which shall be liberated.

SEC. 2. Whoever hereafter shall engage in or assist any rebellion, shall be punished by the forfeiture to the United States of his personal and life estate in his real property, and by the liberation of his slaves.

SEC. 3 Disqualifies any person convicted under this act from holding any office under the United States.

SEC 4 exempts cases now pending, unless of persons convicted under this act, from its operation.

SEC 5 Requires the President, by the marshals or specially commissioned officers, to seize and sequester the property, real and personal, of all persons actively and unwarrantably engaged in the rebellion, especially of the military, naval, or civil service, under the Rebel Government, officers in State or Territory, who take the oath to support the Rebel Constitution. Former officers of the United States, who take up arms against it. Property in the loyal States, belonging to the Rebels shall be seized, to secure the offenders' appearance for trial. The United States shall have a lien on such person's slaves, to answer orders made with regard to their liberation, so as to prevent their sale after the commission of the offence.

SEC. 6. Property so seized shall be held until the owners can be proceeded against by prosecution, and until, if convicted, it may be levied upon. Property perishable or expensive to keep to be sold, however, and the proceeds to be retained until conviction or acquittal.

SEC. 7. Where the owner of the property so seized flees from justice, the Courts, after indictment is found, is to require his appearance on pain of forfeiture of property and liberation of all slaves. In case of non-appearance, he and his heirs shall be deemed to have renounced all claims, and the property, real and personal, shall be forfeited and slaves freed.

SEC. 8 authorizes the President, in his discretion, to confiscate personal property seized by the army or navy, by causing proceedings in rem to be instituted. If found to belong to a Rebel, it shall be forfeited.

SEC. 9 authorizes the President, when he deems it necessary for the suppression of the rebellion, to issue a Proclamation commanding all persons to lay down their arms, and declaring the slaves of all those who do not do so within 30 days, free.

SEC. 10 requires claimants of fugitive slaves to first make oath that they have always been loyal men, and forbids any person engaged in the military or naval service to assume to act as judges, to decide upon the validity of a slaveowner's claim, or to surrender the person claimed, on penalty of being dismissed from the service.

SEC. 11 authorizes the President to employ persons of African descent for the suppression of the rebellion, and to organize and use them in any manner.

SEC. 12 provides for voluntary colonization.

SEC. 13 authorizes the President to proclaim an amnesty, with exceptions, and on conditions within his discretion.

SEC. 14 empowers the Courts to institute proceedings, make orders, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry the act into effect.

REBEL ATROCITIES.—A letter from Gen. McClellan's command states:

When the Confederates evacuated Williamsburg Geb Magruder brought away six women who were suspected of being friendly to the Union cause, in order to guard against their information. After being held captives two or three days, they were set at liberty, and arrived at West Point this morning, where they stated to Gen. Franklin that their persons had been violated by Gen. Magruder and other officers high in rank.

The following is a passage from a letter published in a late number of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, from Mr. John McLean Collins, who was in Memphis at the time of the occurrences he describes, and was an eye witness of them:

On the 25th of April, 1861, I was arrested upon the allegation that I was a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, and thrown into a dark and loathsome dungeon, where the accumulated filth of years rendered existence for any length of time impossible. This was done by the district of was exceedingly jealous of me, and had their counsels for summary execution been acted upon, I would not now be writing this letter. While confined in that city, I was compelled to witness the scenes described in my letter in obedience to the behests of those who ruled the mob. One hour in the morning, from six to seven, was allowed me to stand at the window grate, and at such times their whippings and handcuffings were inflicted. *Here I saw, from the 25th of April to the 6th of June, eighty-five men whipped and their heads shaved, and forty-three hung, because they refused to take an oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. And on the 10th of May last, one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies of this city was tarred and feathered, and then stripped to the waist, thirteen lashes laid upon her back, and the right half of her head shaved, simply because she had purchased a ticket for Cairo, and was congratulating herself that she would soon be in a land of freedom.* These crimes, which make the blood curdle in our veins, and cause a vengeance hand alone can quell," were regarded as small matters by *The Bonitanche*, altogether too insignificant to be noticed.

THE TAX ON COAL.—The Senate Committee has reported the Tax bill back to the Senate. The Coal item is reported in these words: "On Anthracite Coal, *except such as is known in the trade as pea coal*, fifteen cents per ton. On Bituminous Coal, one-eighth of one cent per bushel."

GEN. SCOTT, whose large, loyal heart could not at first realize the terrible and wicked character of the Rebellion, now declares that there must be a liberal hanging of the leaders. This is the sentiment of all the loyal people of the country. Nothing else can atone for the blood of the gallant defenders of the Union and Liberty.

FREEDOM NATIONAL.

A Heavy Blow in the right quarter against Rebels.

One Million of Slaves Set Free.

Two Million White People Relieved from a State of Barbarism.

ALL HONOR TO GEN. HUNTER.

GEN. DAVID HUNTER, commanding the Department of the South, having ascertained that the Rebel authorities in his department were impressing slaves, arming them, and organizing them into a brigade, has issued the following important Order:

"HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1862.

"GENERAL ORDER, NO. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida, and S. Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared them slaves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it became a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. *Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.*

(Official.) "DAVID HUNTER,

"Major General Commanding.

"ED. W. PIERCE, Acting Assistant Adjt.-General."

This will cause great rejoicing throughout all Christendom, and Gen. Hunter's name will go down to posterity surrounded with a halo of glory. This decree, declared under Martial Law and the war power, is irrevocable. Of course, all the slaves belonging to *loyal* holders, will be paid for by the Government, the same as any other property taken by our army.

WE ARE PROGRESSING.

We thank God that we live in this age, when Freedom is making such rapid strides throughout the whole world.

ANOTHER LIBEL.

The German as well as the English journals of this Borough, that are in the Breckinridge interest, are so pushed to the wall for arguments to bolster up their atrocious course, and deceive the people, that they have been compelled to begin a series of libellous assaults on the most respected of our citizens. Last week the Rev. Mr. Pettit of Cressona, exposed through our columns the nature of the assault committed upon him by the English Breckinridge organ of this Borough, the previous week; and our attention is now directed to a scurrilous and malicious publication in reference to Benjamin Haywood, Esq., contained in the last number of the *Jeffersonian Democrat*, a German paper published by H. J. Hendler, an office holder under the Buchanan Administration, and now an advocate of the pro-slavery measures that Breckinridge, the rebel, is fighting for. In its last number the *Democrat* contained an article headed, "Turnout and Trouble among Laborers," which concludes as follows:

On Saturday last the laborers employed in the Palo Alto Rolling mill, commenced the strike, because their demand for such payment was not granted. The principal of this establishment, is the known pretended friend of laboring men, BENJ. HAYWOOD, of whom it is reported, he lives, and is known, that he resorts to all possible artifices, to extort as much as he possibly can, from the wages of the laborer, and that what he is obliged to pay out, he keeps in his pocket as long as he possibly can. The workmen at first attained their object in this case; after keeping two holidays their demands were complied with, and on Wednesday they resumed work again.

What is the basis of this malicious publication? Since the crisis of 1857, that involved the iron as well as every other interest, and which of course, was felt as severely by employes as by employers, the Palo Alto Rolling Mill has paid its workmen one-third cash, and two-thirds in orders on good and cheap stores in this Borough and Port Carbon. The arrangement was satisfactory to the workmen. It was a contract between employer and employe, and was faithfully carried out to the letter, by Mr. Haywood. His workmen say so, and their testimony stamps the above publication as false, when it asserts that Mr. Haywood ever withheld from them for a moment, a penny which was legally theirs. The Mill workmen did not ask recently an advance of wages, but payments in cash. It would be somewhat tough for the firm to grant the demand at once, and time was asked before cash payments in full, were made. The workmen however, firmly but courteously, insisted upon their demand, and it was granted, at some inconvenience at this time, to the firm. There was no ill-feeling on either side, for Mr. Haywood we firmly believe, has the respect and affection of every respectable and sensible workman in his employ.

So much for that. We would not notice the matter at all, for it is unnecessary to vindicate the reputation of Benjamin Haywood, in this community, where he has disbursed monthly, as high as twenty-five thousand dollars in wages to workmen; where he has always been known as a public spirited, scrupulously just, and large-hearted citizen, and who is respected throughout the State; but we desire to set plainly before the community, the base nature of these wanton attacks of an unscrupulous Breckinridge press upon our best men.

We presume that in to-day's *Democrat* a full retraction of these charges against Mr. Haywood, will be made, under fear of a prosecution for libel; but that will not alter the fact that these sheets in our midst will go as far as they dare to build up their wretched pro-slavery party.

EMANCIPATION IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The recent tremendous vote in Western Virginia, in favor of emancipation, has created a profound sensation throughout the country, and has astonished the Pro-slavery advocates everywhere. The views of Carlile and Willey, the Senators in Congress, have been repudiated by the people, by a majority of more than *twenty* to one wherever the polls were opened. On this subject the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer closing an able article in which the friends of freedom are congratulated, says:

"To any friend of a new and free State in Western Virginia, understanding the peculiar and complex difficulties under which this vote was effected, it is a very gratifying exhibition. We allege that there is a considerable old fogy element in the new State, but we nearly no large one it would have people believe. It can represented at least double in the Convention, but does not comprise more than three-tenths of our people. Only give them any fair chance at a legal expression on this subject, and the result will verify the assertion.—Everything considered, the recent vote taken in spite of the Convention, and in spite of the politicians, is a gratifying evidence of this fact, and one that has surprised many at home as well as abroad."

The Wellsburg (Va.) Herald also remarks:

"Was there ever a greater revolution in public sentiment than has been wrought in the public mind of Western Virginia during the last very few months on this very subject? The late election falls the hale. In counties where, eighteen months ago, the venerable Reffner was treated with contempt and insult for having years before been the author of a pamphlet advocating gradual emancipation, the people after one year's trial, in the rough school of war, endorse his views by a vote which is wonderful for its unanimity. In counties where, a few months ago, to question the divinity of slavery was regarded by the court at least political martyrdom, the sovereigns have voted one hundred to one to get rid of the institution. Where the official vote of last Thursday cannot be published, those who have watched the liberalizing effect of the war upon the minds of the people on this subject will be astonished. Pressure rolls up her 1,500 majority for a free State; Wood her 1,200 to 13; Monongalia, Marshall, Wetzel, Tyler, Harrison, the home of Carlile, and Marion, the home of the Hagthorpes, the Resemes, and of more traitors than any other county of equal population can boast, all unanimously give immense majorities for the new Constitution, and, where a vote was taken, for gradual emancipation.

Verily, slavery is doomed in West Virginia from the date of that vote; and unless the abolitionists prove to be quickly stopped, it will not be long before the Valley, Piedmont and Tide Water will experience the same startling phenomena.

Of course, nineteen-twentieths of the people of Western Virginia are rank Abolitionists, and ought to be hung, according to the doctrine of the Breckinridges among us; but we think that those sympathizing Breckinridgers are more likely to test the quality of hemp if they do not change their policy, than the emancipationists of Western Virginia.

THE Schuylkill who commands an Arkansas regiment, turns out not to be the Schuylkill who was imprisoned in Fort Lafayette.—We readily credited the first statement, for we consider Schuylkill just that style of man. However, as we will not do intentional injustice to any man, we make the statement that he is not in the rebel army, cheerfully.

GEN. SCOTT thinks "Davis will not be caught. He will probably escape through Texas into Mexico. To the more prominent traitors who may be taken, I would say, out on a system of judicious but liberal hanging."

REVIEWS AND TABLES.

THE REBELLION RECORD.—Part sixteen just issued, contains two beautiful portraits of Commodore Wilkes and Lieut. John T. Greene; a diary of events; Secession Society, etc. Published by G. P. Putnam, 532 Broadway, New York. This work is in full details and accuracy of facts, will form for preservation, a complete and satisfactory history of the Rebellion.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for April, has been re published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York. The contents of great interest, are, The Mythology of Polynesia; Endowed Schools; German Life during the last Two Centuries; Mrs. Delany; Cesar's Campaigns in Gaul; The life of J. M. W. Turner; The Father of Greek Philosophy; Portraits of my acquaintances; France and Napoleon III.; Lord Stanley; Contemporary Literature. No better nor more profitable investment can be made, than a subscription to one or more of these re-publications of Messrs. Scott & Co.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for June—by the way the number before us completes the thirty-second year, since it was commenced by Mr. Godey—is as welcome as the flowers of the month in which it is published. "Sitting for a Portrait," is a beautiful steel engraving; "Catching Birds with Fresh Salt," is an original design. The principal Fashion plate is very fine. A splendid variety of engravings, illustrative of fashions, embroidery, crochet and other work, and much interesting literary matter, are also contained in this number. No lady should consider her boudoir complete without the Book. Thousands of Godey's fair friends do not.

NUMBER 4 of the *American Exchange and Review* has been published by Messrs. Whiting & Co., 712 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The contents are of great interest to the financier, manufacturer, merchant, miner, man of science, etc. The *Review* is published monthly, and is unquestionably, one of the best works of the character ever issued in this country.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK.—This interesting work fully illustrated, of some 400 pages, will be issued next week, by Mr. Geo. W. Childs, Publisher, 628 and 630 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. It is one of the most startling narratives ever published. Mr. George Rodgers of St. Clair, has been appointed Agent for Schuylkill County.—The work will have an immense circulation in this County and abroad.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1862.—May.		SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
17	SATURDAY,	4 42	7 11	D.H.M.
18	SUNDAY,	4 41	7 12	First Q. 8 10 Mor.
19	MONDAY,	4 40	7 13	Full 15 8 Aft.
20	TUESDAY,	4 39	7 14	Third Q. 22 10 42m
21	WEDNESDAY,	4 38	7 15	New M., 29 10 30m.
22	THURSDAY,	4 37	7 16	
23	FRIDAY,	4 36	7 17	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

		P. R. A P. Pennsylvania		THURSDAY OFFICE, Hall, Pottsville.	
		7 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	
May	10—Saturday,	66°	72°	71°	clear.
"	11—Sunday,	61	68	68	"
"	12—Monday,	54	76	68	"
"	14—Wednesday,	56	66	62	cloudy.
"	15—Thursday,	61	73	70	clear.
"	16—Friday,	62	73	70	"

Major Given, of the 7th Penna. Cavalry, is reported to be a prisoner in the hands of the rebels.

Samuel Ratcliff, son of Col. Robert Ratcliff of Tamaqua, had his leg badly crushed last week by being caught between a crane and some machinery he was engaged in hoisting.

Capt. Filbert of Co. K, 48th Regiment, P. V., was in town this week, looking exceedingly well. He reports the Regiment in good health and spirits. His Company is still at Hatteras Inlet.

Bishop Stevens administered the rite of confirmation, and preached an impressive sermon in Trinity Church, this Borough, on Sunday last. The Bishop is one of the most polished speakers we ever heard. Personally, he is much beloved by all who enjoy his acquaintance.

A shower which was much needed for young vegetation, visited this County on Tuesday evening last. To the grass crop alone it was of great service. The crops generally, in this County, look well, while fruit, if one may judge from the profusion of blossoms on the trees, promises to be abundant this season.

Mining Accident.—On Wednesday evening last, as a miner named Reuben Kite in the employ of Wm. Milnes, Jr., at St. Clair, was riding on a car in the gangway of the mine, preparatory to coming out from work, he slipped, and falling on the track had one of his feet cut off completely.

Resigned his Commission.—Mr. Chas. H. Miller, who was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the 48th Regiment, P. V., by Governor Curtin, last January, has returned home, having resigned his commission, owing to an error made at Harrisburg, which interfered with the officers of Company "E," of the Regiment, there being two officers of the same grade in the Company.

Mr. A. Sauerwein, of Philadelphia, tuner and repairer of pianos, organs and melodeons, a gentleman of many years experience in the business, is now at Matz's Hotel in this Borough, where he will remain for several days, to attend to any business in his line, with which he may be favored. Mr. S. is also agent for the sale of pianos, for several celebrated manufacturers.

Special Notice.—The Reading Railroad Company have issued a special notice to the effect that after the 5th instant, they would be prepared to receive sugar, molasses, grain, flour, &c., and heavy goods of a similar kind, at the depot, foot of Willow street, in quantities of 6,000 pounds or over, and consigned to one party, at Norristown, Downington, Phœnixville, Pottstown, Reading, and to all principal stations above.

Burglary.—Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock the office of Atkins & Bro., in Mauch Chunk street, was entered and robbed of some $4 in money. Constable Jacob Chrisman arrested three colored men named Morgan Fox, Henry Shultz, and Peter James, *alias* John Henry, charged with committing the burglary. Last evening they had a hearing before Squire Reed, and were committed to answer at Court.

A letter from a member of Capt. Gilmour's Company, now stationed at Newbern, N. C., speaks in high terms of Andrew J. Snyder, of this Borough, drummer of the Company, as one of the most energetic and persevering members of the 48th Regiment. He is but 15 years of age, and when the President first called for volunteers, he was one of the first to enroll his name. Who will say the country is not safe, when our youth take such an interest in its welfare? His mother is a widow, and out of four sons, three are in the service, all of whom are drummers—one older than Andrew, and another younger.

The Associate Judgeship.—At a meeting of the members of the Bar of this County, held yesterday morning, Mr. James Focht, a highly estimable citizen of this Borough, was unanimously selected for recommendation to the Governor, to fill the position of Associate Judge made vacant by the death of Judge Rahn. In our opinion the selection is an excellent one, and will give general satisfaction. Mr. James Silliman was named for the position, but has declined being considered a candidate. Several other citizens were named, but it was understood that they would decline the appointment.

The East Mahanoy Railroad Tunnel.—The heading of the East Mahanoy Railroad Tunnel is through. This work was commenced on the 11th of April, 1859, by M. Berry & Co., contractors, who with extraordinary energy have succeeded in driving through the hardest rock tunnel in the shortest time on record. The heading was finished on Monday last, 12th inst., three years, one month and one day, from the time it was begun. The total length of the tunnel is 2400 feet through the Mahanoy Mountain, from the Hemlock Valley to the Mahanoy Coal basin. The bottom to the extent of some four hundred feet remains to be taken up, after which trains can pass through. The railroad outside of the Tunnel, can be finished in one month.

We say well done, in view of this gallant achievement, all honor to W. C. Patterson, Esq., President of the Road; to Mr. John Anderson, the Chief Engineer, and to the energetic contractors, Michael and P. J. Berry.

Fatal Accident.—We noticed the fact briefly, in our last, that a lad was killed on the Reading Railroad at Morris' Addition, on Friday evening of last week, by being caught between two coal cars, and crushed. We now learn that the name of the boy is John Henry Blocher, aged 9 years, son of Mr. John Blocher, of this Borough.

Funeral Sermon.—A sermon on the death of Judge Rahn, will be preached to-morrow evening, 18th inst., by Rev. C. A. Hamm, in the Methodist Evangelical Church, Coffeeville, above Third street. It is thought that the sermon will be a fine one, as it has been prepared with much care and thought. It will be delivered in English. The friends of the family, and the public generally, are invited to be present.

Van Anden's Portable Copying Press.—We would recommend to the notice of business men and others who wish to preserve copies of their letters, this cheap and complete arrangement, manufactured in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by Hannah & Co., and sold in this Borough by R. Beanan. Full directions accompany it for use. It occupies a letter in five seconds. It is the cheapest thing of the kind made, and as effective as the more expensive machines.

A Pleasant Preparation for Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth.—Mr. J. C. Hughes, Druggist, Centre street, this Borough, has for sale, a delightful preparation for cleansing and preserving the teeth, entitled "Van Benthrik's Fragrant Sozodont." It is claimed for this preparation that it hardens the gums; imparts a pleasant refreshing taste and feeling to the mouth; removes tartar and scurf from the teeth; arrests decay, and whitens the teeth. It is worth a trial.

Muggins was passing up street one day with a friend, when he observed a poor dog, that had been killed, lying in the gutter. Muggins paused, gazed intently at the defunct animal, and at last said: "Here is another shipwreck."—"Shipwreck! where?" "There's a bark that's lost forever." His companion growled and rushed into Houghton's Glass and Queensware store, Arcade Building, Centre street, to console himself by inspecting the new and beautiful stock now for sale there.

Shocking Death.—On Friday night of last week, 9th inst., John L. Brannon, an employe on the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad, was run over by a train of cars, while lying on the track of the Reading Railroad, near the stone bridge above Schuylkill Haven, and instantly killed. His body was terribly mangled. He leaves a wife and two children. Brannon was a soldier of the Mexican War, and, was in the three months service of the present war.

Death of a Schuylkill County Volunteer.—Capt. Potts of Co. D, 48th Reg., P. V., reached town this week, on furlough. He informs us of the death of Andrew Sperr, a member of his command, who died on the 15th ult., at the General Hospital in the city of Newbern, N. C., after an illness of three weeks. Capt. Potts states that the deceased was an exemplary soldier and a fine man, one that was truly beloved by all his companions-in-arms, and his death has caused an opening in the ranks that will be difficult to close.

Locomotives will commence running through this Borough, on the Mount Carbon Railroad, on Monday next. We observe that the thoroughfare for foot passengers formerly leading from Railroad street across the railroad, to Coal street, in fact Church Alley, has been closed by the Company now using the Road, to the inconvenience of the public. We are not aware of the power under which the Company acts in this matter, but it seems to us that nothing short of an Act of Assembly can give it the right to vacate a public street such as this unquestionably is. The Borough Council should move promptly in this matter, and see by what authority the Company acts.

Major John E. Wynkoop of the 7th Penna. Cavalry, now on duty in Tennessee, was called home last week, in consequence of the sinking condition of his wife, who has been ill for some months. He reached here but a few days before her death, which took place on Thursday morning last, in this Borough. We sincerely sympathize with the bereaved husband in the loss of an affectionate wife, and to his children a tender mother. To a man like Major Wynkoop we feel that it requires more courage and fortitude to meet a stroke like this than to face the cannon of the enemy. The Major who is a great favorite with the Regiment, will after the funeral which will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, return to his post of duty, which he would not have left even for a moment, had not the dying condition of his wife imperatively demanded his presence here.

Fires on the Mountains—Damage to Property.—During the past fortnight the woods of the mountains in this vicinity have been burning with considerable fierceness at several points, much aggravated by the dry weather. A day's rain at any time within the past two weeks, would have been a welcome visitor.

On Friday last the following property was damaged by these fires:

A new two story frame dwelling house; a large barn, fences, etc., on the farm of John S. Bayer, Esq., of Tamaqua, situate in Rush Township.

A barn in East Brunswick Township, near Hecla Forge, the property of Mr. Tobias Schneider.

Fences on the farm of Mr. Jacob Lutz, deceased, adjoining Sharp Mountain.

House and stable, and part of saw mill, situate on Black Creek, in Branch Township, the property of Mr. Philip Derr. The damage to this property was considerable.

From Port Royal, S. C.—To "Susquehanna" we are indebted for the following letter, and a copy of *The New South* of May 3:

HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C.
May 4th, 1862.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL: The following is the latest news from Hilton Head:

The weather is very warm. Blackberries and peaches are ripe.

The laborious honor of erecting batteries opposite Fort Pulaski, is due to the 76th Pennsylvania Zouaves, 7th Connecticut Volunteers, 46th New York Volunteers, New York Volunteer Engineers, 9th Maine Volunteers, 8th Michigan and 3d Rhode Island Artillery.

The whole Island was in an uproar yesterday, on account of a report going around to the effect that the large United States transport, had been captured (by the rebel steamer Nashville) on her way here with stores. She was due here on the 29th of April.

The steamer Oriental, from New York, arrived yesterday, with a large mail. She was overhauled by our coast pickets three times. So you can see that there is no vessel traveling down the ocean this way, without being overhauled.

Gen. Hunter is thought a great deal of at this place.

The rebels are giving us a great deal of trouble at Pembrook, a small place about seven miles from here. They still continue to shoot down our pickets.

Yours Truly,

SCRIBENERSSA.

The Recent Fight at Lebanon, Tenn.—One Hundred and Sixty four of Morgan's Bandits Captured, and Sixty Killed.—To Mrs. George C. Wynkoop, we are indebted for the privilege of publishing the following extract from a letter from Col. Wynkoop to her, dated "Murfreesboro', May 8, 1862:"

I arrived last night at this place, all well, and brought 164 prisoners of Morgan's band, and over 200 horses, with a large number of arms and other stores. We surprised the Rebels at Lebanon on Monday morning, as for the celebrated Morgan, and scattered them in every direction, killing some 60 of his men. The advance guard was composed of Col. Wolford's 1st Kentucky Cavalry, and a company of 50 men. They were in advance of the head of my column 16 yards. They entered the town, received a few shots, and retreated back to the head of my column. Major Brown ordered me to charge with my command, which consisted of Co. G, Capt. Best; Co. E, Capt. Schadler; Co. K, Capt. May, and 24 Regular Cavalry, under Major Brown; Co. B, Capt. Remington; Co. L, Capt. McCormick, and Co. G, Capt. Andrews. When I ordered the charge more than the three first companies followed, and the firing from such a force from the houses was a perfect shower of balls. The only wonder is that any of us escaped. In Co. C there are but five men where clothes are not pierced with balls. Adjt. Moore had seven holes in his coat, and slight wound in the right arm, and of my account. He is attending to business. We had in the 24 battalions, which only consisted of 170 men—the rest were left in our camps to take charge of the—6 killed and 29 wounded. When the 24 battalions, under Major Green, charged, he was out at the head of his column, and no one can tell what became of him, or where he was. He was with him when the fight commenced. After making several charges through the town, I ordered my command into a side street, and commenced Morgan and 200 of his men moving on the Rome road Lebanon Turnpike. We immediately fired our artillery, and they ran, we in full pursuit. Every two or three hundred yards we took them five to ten prisoners. I pursued them through the town of Rome to Carthage, on the Cumberland, where frightened of them had crossed in a scow, and could not have over the river, leaving twenty horses on this side. When my men came up, they went into the water out of treading, now to get the remaining horses. When my men reached the bank, we fired all our artillery that were loaded, killing one of them, while the rest ran like frightened deer. We took the twenty horses, and sent back to the town. The fight is considered on the part of my men. Veterans of twenty years' standing could not have behaved better. In fact, the 7th has proved itself with glory and honor, and the Government should have transferred us for Gen. Lebanon—The regiment richly deserves it. After all was over, Gen. Buford congratulated me on my action, saying, he said, "I must see the man with his command." Yes, I have proved yourselves with honorable honor, and history will do you justice." He further said, "In my report to Headquarters, your regiment will be mentioned with the highest praise." Buford said to me, when I came back, "Col. Wynkoop, you have covered yourself with glory. It was one of the most daring and successful charges I ever saw. I know has been mentioned to you, but you may utilize, in claiming it." I have lately received a letter from Gen. Buford, in which he speaks in the most complimentary terms of the Regiment, and of the energetic contractors, Michael and P. J. Berry.

Wm. Miller, Co. G, 48th Reg., P. V., is sick in the Hospital, No. 319 Broadway, New York.

Observances in Newbern, N. C., of the Anniversary of the Arrival of the First Northern Volunteers in Washington for the Defence.—The anniversary of the 19th of April, 1861, was duly observed in Newbern, N. C., by those who participated in the movement, and who are now members of the 48th Reg., P. V. The following account of the proceedings we extract from the *Northern Progress* of the 23d ult.:

NEWBERN, N. C., 21st April, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—It is with pleasure I record the proceedings of an interesting meeting that took place on Friday evening last, the 18th inst. There happening to be some of the members of the old 25th Regt., P. V., in our regiment, we saw fit to celebrate the first anniversary of our entrance into Washington. So upon the evening mentioned, just after Dress Parade, we formed in line and headed by our band, proceeded to the late residence of a Mr. Miller—where one of the members of the house was kindly placed at our disposal by Messrs. Cress and Smith, who at present occupy the house. Arriving in front of the house we halted, and Capt. Wren stated the object of the meeting in a short but interesting speech.—The following preamble and resolutions were then unanimously *adopted*, to wit:

Whereas, We, late members of the old 25th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, feeling desirous to celebrate the anniversary of our entrance into Washington City upon the 18th day of April, 1861, hereby

Resolve,—That we will form ourselves into a brotherhood to meet annually upon this night hereafter, to keep alive an anniversary so fraught with interest to ourselves.

Resolved, That we shall long remember this day one year ago—how dark and gloomy looked the future—how perilous the times—but now the clouds have rolled away, the sun appears and a bright future is opening upon us. The days of secessionism are numbered—victory after victory crowns our arms, and the Union's glory is about to be established.

Resolved, That having contributed with the enemies of our country so long, we are determined to continue in the righteous cause, until the last vestige of rebellion is rooted from our soil, and treason blotted from our midst.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the *Newbern Progress* and *Miners' Journal*.

Our New Bern boys had several airs, when the party progressed incoherent, and partook of some refreshments. Several toasts were drunk, among which were the following:

By Capt. Wren—"Our Country—may she never suffer her rights to be trampled upon." Music by the band—"E Pluribus Unum."

Toast by Capt. Gilmour—"Here's to the flag of many stripes and many stars, d—n the flag with three bars and few stars." [Cheers.]

Song by Mr Hodgson—"The Sewing Machine."

Clarionet Solo, by Mr. David Downs,—"The Banks and Braes of Bonny Doon," and the Lea Rigg."

Toast by Lieut. Gressang—"The 18th of April, 1861, and the 18th of April, 1862." Music by the Band—"Yankee Doodle." Song by Mr. Slingluff—"My Old Dad was a Bonny Wee Man."

Toast by Lieut. Brown—"Massachusetts, and her brave sons who fell in Baltimore, April 19th, 1861."

Music by the Band—"Polka Militair"—Song by Mr. Garrett—"Mrs. Johnson." [Hic.]

Other toasts were offered, other songs sang, and the band played other beautiful tunes—until the warning notes of "Tattoo" bade us hurry back to camp. We passed a delightful evening and will long remember the celebration of our first anniversary.

48TH P. V.

Repetition of Prof. McCoy's Great Oration on the London Times on the Rebellion.—At the request of a large number of our citizens, Prof. McCoy repeated in this Borough on Monday evening last, his great oration on the London *Times* on the Rebellion. The spacious Court room was literally packed with persons on the occasion, and hundreds sought in vain to gain admission to the room, so dense was the audience. The meeting organized by the appointment of the following citizens to preside:

President—BENJAMIN HAYWOOD.

Vice Presidents—Dr. James S. Carpenter, Peter D. Luther, David Hill, George S. Repplier, Samuel Morris, Jr., H. Gern, James S. Kirk, J. Oliver Rhoads.

Secretaries—WM. R. SMITH, Esq., WALLACE W. WOLFF, JOHN P. BENTMAN, SETH W. GEES, Esq.

The Glee Club sang at the opening, "A Song for the Union," by Mr. John M. Crosland, copies of which were kindly presented to the Club by the author, for the occasion.

Prof. McCoy then spoke for three hours on his all-absorbing topic, and the attention of the audience was so riveted, by the grandeur of the theme, and the great eloquence of the man, that the time occupied seemed much shorter. How terse, beautiful and truthful, the argument, in speaking of the doctrine of "State Sovereignty": "The States were born of the Union; and yet the figure is inadequate, for a State cannot be said to be born of the Union, as a child is born of the parent. It is rather the creation of the Union, as man is the creation of his God, who yet holds him in the hollow of His hand." It is useless to attempt a sketch of this great production, of its powerful argument, its withering sarcasm, the swelling grandeur of its patriotic outbursts—all form a picture which must be seen to be fully appreciated. How the little souls that cry *taxes, taxes, TAXES*, while our gallant soldiers are baring their breasts to the bullets of the enemy, shrink even to a compass smaller than "the worm-hole of a nut-shell," beneath his irony. Truly, the Oration should be heard not only in every county seat, but in every village in the State, that the people may truly understand the great issues that are at stake in this contest with Rebellion.

The Professor will deliver the Oration in Minersville, this evening. The largest building there should be selected for the occasion, for hundreds of that Borough and vicinity will, of course be anxious to hear him.

At the conclusion of his Oration on Monday evening, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the Professor for the interest and instruction he had afforded.

A thrilling feature of the occasion was the rising of the audience *en masse*, and giving six cheers which made the rafters of the Court House tremble,—for the capture of Norfolk, which the Professor alluded to the last. Another incident, of a very pleasing character, was the singing by the Glee Club and the entire audience, at the conclusion, of the *Star Spangled Banner*.

All in all last Monday evening will long be remembered with pleasure by the patriotic citizens of this community.

The Battle at West Point, Virginia.—As the 96th Regiment, P. V., a large number of the men of which are from this County, was in the force engaged in the fight at West Point, last week, much interest has been felt here for the details of its participation. The following extract from a letter written by an officer of Company C, of the Regiment, gives the fullest details we have yet seen of its part in the affair.—Not a man in the Regiment was injured:

CAMP AT WEST POINT, VA.,
May 8, 1862.

We arrived here safely on the afternoon of the 6th. Saw but two rebels to oppose our landing. Our gunboats gave them one shell by way of amusement, when they immediately took to their heels. We at once commenced to disembark by means of pontoons. All of our division did not get on shore that day. Soon after our Regiment was landed, four of our compan