Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1862.

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

HENRY BAKER, Minersville;
MISS HOLMES, St. Clair;
LOUIS H. KOCH, do.
HENRY S. BONER, Ashland;
G. H. SCHNELL, do
PETER MORR, Port Carbon.

A Word to our Subscribers.

You are all doubtless aware that owing to the scarcity of cotton, manufacturers have within a few weeks commenced working up cotton rags into shoddy for various fabrics in which cotton was heretofore used. This demand has doubled the price of rags, and has caused a great scarcity. This, of course, has largely affected the price of all kinds of white paper. Writing and letter papers, which sold six weeks ago, wholesale, at about 20 cents per pound, has run up to 40 and 50 cents per pound. Newspaper has also about doubled in price, and manufacturers demand the cash on the delivery of the paper. This great advance falls heavily on the publishers of newspapers, and many in the cities and elsewhere have advanced their rates of subscription from 25 to 33 per cent. per annum. We have concluded not to advance the price of subscription to the JOURNAL for the present—but will advance the rates of Advertising about 25 per cent. over former rates.—We will be compelled however to require all subscriptions to be paid in advance hereafter, commencing from January 1, 1863, in accordance with our terms, which will be found in our Prospectus below.

These terms we must strictly adhere to until there is a change in the price of materials used in the publication of the JOURNAL.

☞ As the whole circulation of the JOURNAL is nearly four-fold (and within the limits of the County nearly three-fold) greater than the circulation of any other English paper published in the County, our advertising rates are still cheaper at double the price charged by the other papers, and besides, our paper circulates among the whole business community, and also the best portion of the population.

We append the rates of Advertising which will be charged hereafter:

RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

One square of 8 lines, or less, or more than three, including date, for one or three insertions, $1. Three lines, in the other dates, for one insertion, 50 cents, and for every subsequent insertion, 13 cents.

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
Three lines,	$1 00	$2 50	$4 00
Four lines,	1 50	2 75	5 00
Five lines,	2 00	3 50	6 00
Six lines,	2 50	4 50	8 00
Seven lines,	3 00	5 50	9 00
One square—8 lines,	3 50	6 00	10 00
Two squares,	5 00	9 00	14 00
Three squares,	6 00	12 00	18 00
Four squares,	8 00	14 00	20 00
Quarter column,	12 00	20 00	35 00
Half column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

☞ A large space for short periods, as per agreement.

☞ Auditors and Administration Notices, $2 each.

Nine words are counted as a line in advertising.

Advertisements before Marriages and Deaths 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

☞ Small Business Notices, $1 each; accompanied with an advertisement, 50 cents each.

Merchants and others, advertising by the year, with changes, and a standing advertisement not exceeding 12 lines, will be charged, including subscription, $16 00

Space to the amount of 20 lines, with changes, 20 00

And subscription, 2 00

Advertisements set in larger type than usual will be charged for the space occupied at square prices. All cuts will be charged the same as a square.

☞ Tri-Monthly advertisements received from Advertising Agents abroad, except at 25 per cent. advance on these prices, unless by special agreement.

Marriages 25 cents each, if not accompanied with notices, or other announcements without notices, no charge.

All notices, except those of a religious character and for educational purposes, of Public Schools, are charged the number of lines up to 10. Over 10 lines, 4 cents per line additional.

Proceedings of meetings not of a general or public character, charged 4 cents per line for each insertion.

Yearly advertisers must confine their advertising to their own direct business. Agencies for others, separate manufacturing establishments, Sales of Real Estate, &c., are not included in regular business advertisements.

THE NEW VOLUME
OF THE
MINERS' JOURNAL.
VOLUME THIRTY-NINTH.
Commencing January 3d, 1863.

The Thirty Ninth volume of the MINERS' JOURNAL and the Thirty Ninth of the Miners' Journal, established by the present proprietor, commences on the first week in January, 1863. Its circulation has increased largely within the last year, and is now more than three-fold greater than the circulation of any other English paper published in this County.

Every effort will be made to keep up its established character as a First Class Journal of the Day, both for General News and a Family Paper.

The following Departments will receive every attention in the new volume:

LATEST NEWS,
LOCAL NEWS,
FOREIGN NEWS,
DOMESTIC NEWS,
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE,
AGRICULTURE,
RECIPES,
LITERARY MATTER,
EDUCATIONAL MATTER,
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE,
EDITORIALS, &c., &c., &c.

In addition to the above, nearly all the letters of the soldiers from Schuylkill County in the GREAT UNION ARMY, appear in this column, which is given it peculiar interest to Schuylkill County readers.

The new volume, too, affords those who do not take the JOURNAL yet would like to have it sent to them, an an excellent opportunity to subscribe. To keep well posted on all that is going on in and out of the County, take the MINERS' JOURNAL.

Advertisements published in the MINERS' JOURNAL, on account of its circulation, are worth as much to the advertiser as if published in three other English papers of the County. This is an important consideration for advertisers.

TERMS:

	$
Single copies, per annum, in advance,	$2 00
If paid within 6 months,	2 25
If not paid out of the year,	2 50
School Teachers and Clergymen, in advance,	1 00
If not paid in advance,	1 50
Three copies, in advance,	5 00
Ten copies, in advance,	15 00
Fourteen copies, in advance,	20 00

The getter up of clubs of Ten or Fourteen new subscribers will receive, in addition, a copy of the JOURNAL *gratis*, so long as the clubs continue in full.

☞ Club subscriptions and others must be paid in advance, or they will be charged according to the above terms. The great advance in the price of Printing Paper, which has doubled in price, has rendered this course absolutely necessary.

The present is a favorable time for those who do not take the JOURNAL to subscribe, as a new volume will commence January 3rd, 1863, and the publishers are rapidly improving, and there is evidence of a long period of prosperity dawning upon the country, notwithstanding the existence of the present wicked rebellion.

A CHANCE FOR CHEAP READING.

Clubbing with other Papers for 1863.

In order to accommodate those who wish to take a few good periodicals, and at a cheap rate, we have made arrangements to club the MINERS' JOURNAL with the following publications, at the following rates, payable in advance:

	Published at	*For both.*
MINERS' JOURNAL AND		
New York Weekly Tribune,	$2 00	$ 3 50
Home Journal,	2 00	3 50
Hall's Journal of Health,	1 00	2 65
American Agriculturist (Monthly),	1 00	2 75
Country Gentleman,	2 00	4 50
Scientific American,	3 00	4 00
MAGAZINES.		
MINERS' JOURNAL AND		
Atlantic Monthly,	$3 00	$4 50
Continental Magazine,	3 00	4 50
Harper's Magazine,	3 00	4 50
Godey's Lady's Book,	3 00	4 25
Horticulturist,	3 00	3 50

☞ Subscriptions with other papers must be sent in by the 1st of January, 1863, so as to commence with the year.

The MINERS' JOURNAL goes free of postage within the limits of Schuylkill County. Postage to any part of the State, is 13 cents; to any other State in the Union, in advance, 26 cents.

☞ We have furnished nearly Two Hundred Copies of the JOURNAL weekly to the Soldiers from Schuylkill County in the army, since April, 1861, gratis, and we intend to continue to furnish them so long as the war lasts.

At these unusual low rates, our readers can procure papers and magazines from abroad at greatly reduced rat s, in connection with home papers, which are indispensable to every one.

Postage Stamps and Postage Currency can always be sent in payment at their par value.

Address, B. BANNAN, Pottsville, Pa.

☞ TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid by the subscriber for the name of any person caught stealing the *Journal* from the doors of subscribers. B. BANNAN.

FUNDS have been collected for a Christmas dinner for the Washington hospitals, as proposed by Mrs. Caleb Smith.

WM. HETHERINGTON will accept our acknowledgments for a copy of the Topeka (Kansas) *State Record*, a sprightly, interesting, well edited paper.

THE Hon. Caleb Smith, Secretary of the Interior, has been nominated by the President for the position of Judge of the District Court for the Southern District of Indiana.

REV. ARTHUR B. FULLER, Chaplain of the Massachusetts 16th, was killed at Fredericksburg while engaged in the hazardous task of crossing the river in the face of the enemy.—Mr. Fuller was a brother of the late Margaret Fuller.

"ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE" is the title of a very able journal published in New York by W. R. Dyer & Co. Each number contains sixteen pages. We commend it to the patronage of those who are interested in military matters. As a record of appointments, promotions, etc., in the army and navy, it is of course, superior to any other publication in the country.

TO FARMERS, MECHANICS AND CAPITALISTS!—You have a solemn duty to perform to your government and to posterity! Our gallant army and navy must be supported by every man and woman who has any means, large or small, at their control. The United States Government, to which we owe our prosperity as a nation, security of person and property of every sort, calls on each individual to rally to its support—*not* with donations or gifts—though we could withhold them—but with subscriptions to her loans, based on the best security in the world, the untold and scarcely yet tried resources of this mighty Continent, which were developing rapidly when the rebellion broke out, and to maintain which, as a priceless heritage to prosperity this defence against rebellion is made. There is no miscalculation, and can be no failure—the cost has been counted, and the burthen will be light to us, and gladly borne by posterity. What our Revolutionary Fathers are to us, we will be to coming generations, if we fail not in our plain and simple duty! The owner of every foot of ground, of every house and workshop, owes a debt of service in the field, or of his means in this noble work! Talk not of Taxes! they *secure* the Loans. Take the Loans! and the Taxes will fall more lightly—and they supply the ready, *present* and *required* means to strike the death blow at rebellion and the foul disturbers of a Nation's peace! Talk not of Rulers! They are the ministers of God! who rules the world, and the destiny of this mighty Nation! Our first duty is to God—our next to our country—fail not of either! Your nearest patriotic Bank or Banker will supply this loan, on which so much depends!

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERING IN ENGLAND.—The Albany *Evening Journal* thinks that the munificent contributions which our people are making for the benefit of the suffering operatives of Lancashire, must set the English people to doing some serious thinking. Blinded as they are by passion and prejudice, the truth must come to them that here—among the people of the Free North—are to be found their best friends and allies; that here alone can they look for sympathy and succor in the hour of trouble. The newspapers will, of course, abuse us more violently than ever, and attribute all manner of unworthy motives to the movement in behalf of the operatives; but the better portion of the people will, in spite of their hostile predilections, thank us in their hearts for the good work we are doing and think better of us than they have ever thought before. And they will live to be ashamed of the part they have taken in our controversy with the rebels. They will live to repent the unworthy jealousies that made them rejoice in the prospect of our downfall. There are crimes against Civilization which a great people cannot afford to commit—and which will be sure to bring retribution.

A RIGHTEOUS JUDGMENT.—In the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas on Wednesday last, Judges Thompson and Allison rendered a decision, upon the application for a peremptory mandamus against the Democratic majority of Common Council in the case of Thomas J. Duffield, by granting the mandamus, ordering them to restore Duffield to his rights of membership. This is a case where the Democrats endeavored to expel summarily, Mr. Duffield, a Republican member, in order that they might obtain a majority on joint ballot, and thus secure the organization in their hands, of the city departments, before Mr. D. could be reinstated. The Court very properly, has decided against this snug little arrangement.

THE Rubia Mills of Messrs. Taber & Place, manufacturers of "Government" and other favorite brands of Coffee, having been burnt out in the recent great fire in New York City, corner Greene and Houston streets, have now an entire building, 353 and 355 Washington street, where they are putting up, from fresh stock, their popular roasted and ground coffees for the various markets.

GENERAL BAYARD who was killed in the battle last Saturday, was to have been married on the 18th inst., to a daughter of Col. Bowman, of West Point. The match had already been postponed twice on account of the exigencies of the service. The General died in full anti-slavery faith, converted on his many fields of battle.

GOVERNOR CURTIN, accompanied by Surgeon General King, left for Washington on Wednesday, to make arrangements for the removal of wounded and sick Pennsylvania soldiers to hospitals within the State.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—To the Prospectus of this Freedom and justice loving journal, in another column, we invite attention.

BANKS's expedition passed St. Augustine, Florida, on the 6th inst.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

THE BATTLE OF SATURDAY.

Our Loss Estimated at Ten Thousand.

Strength of the Rebel Position.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

The Washington Star of Monday evening says:

We fear our loss in killed and wounded was heavier than was imagined at 4 A. M. yesterday, morning at headquarters in the field; as at noon yesterday it was ascertained (General Sumner's headquarters) that there were ten thousand wounded then in Fredericksburg, which, though doubtless a great exaggeration, indicates strongly that we lost more than five thousand, as few or none of those wounded on our left wing—Franklin's position—who re the contest was quite as heavy as elsewhere, had at that hour reached there.

Nearly all the ground we gained as the result of the fight was about a mile on the left wing. The right rested Saturday night about a quarter of a mile from the town, on the first ridge.

We regret to have to say, that at noon yesterday the impression prevailed at Fredericksburg that the enemy's loss had been far less than ours, owing to the security of their positions under woods and behind their works, from the cover of which they scarcely ventured throughout the day's engagement.

Gen. Sigel's army corps, it is now clear, did not reach the field at noon yesterday, as we anticipated from knowledge of the point at which he arrived at noon of the day before. He will, however, doubtless get up today.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Dec. 13, 1862.

The occupation of Fredericksburg having been successfully accomplished, the next move was to drive the rebels from their strongholds in the rear of the city. The lines of the rebels, which extended in the form of a semi circle from Port Royal to a point about six miles above Fredericksburg, were strongly fortified and protected by a range of high hills. Stonewall Jackson occupied the right wing, extending from Port Royal to Guinney's Station, (a station on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad) General Longstreet the centre, extending to the telegraph road, and General Lee assumed the left, west of Hanover Court, while General A. P. Hill's Corps acted as a reserve. Lee's reason for occupying the left was because he could lean on his guard against Sigel, who threatened to turn his flank by way of Culpeper. The entire rebel force was estimated at 200,000 men, and occupied a front of not less than twenty miles. The troops were for the most part veterans who had fought through all the Peninsular campaign, while the officers were the ablest that the South could produce. It was no mean enemy we had to contend with, I assure you.

The disposition of the Union forces occupied the whole of Friday night and Saturday morning, and, as General Burnside was anxious to commence the attack at as early an hour as possible, there was not much chance for the troops to rest themselves. A few stragglers, it is true, managed to sneak away for the purpose of pillaging; but the great mass of the soldiers were constantly under arms. General Burnside was in the city all night, personally inspecting the troops and directing their movements. It was arranged that General Franklin's Corps should cross the river two miles below the city, with the view of turning the enemy's position on Massaponax Creek, while Hooker would engage the rebels in front of the centre, and Sumner would turn their right.—By this arrangement it will be seen that Franklin was opposed to Stonewall Jackson, while Hooker and Sumner attacked the centre and left of the rebels under Longstreet and Lee.

The eventful morning came, and with it a dense fog, which obscured the movements of the enemy. The Union ist was sent up just before daylight, but in consequence of the fog no observation could be had. However, the disposition of the Union forces had been made, and General Burnside determined to commence operations, fog or no fog.

The Left.

Franklin moved his column, consisting of the First and Sixth Corps, just before sunrise, his right resting on the outskirts of the city, his centre advanced a mile or so from the river, and his left resting on the Rappahannock about three miles below. Skirmishing commenced a few minutes after daylight on the extreme left. A rebel battery opened on our troops, and the fire became so annoying that the 5th regiment New York State Militia were ordered to charge and take the cannon at the point of the bayonet. The order was obeyed with alacrity but after a fierce struggle the charging party were compelled to fall back. At this critical moment General Franklin, perceiving the disorder into which the 5th New York were thrown, came to their aid with a brigade.—The 9th were quickly rallied, and, assisted by Tyler's brigade, another attempt was made to storm the rebel batteries, but without success. The fight now became general on the extreme left, and another desperate effort was made to capture the rebel battery by General Tyler's brigade; but the fire of the rebels was so withering in its effect that our brave fellows were unable to gain any advantage. Each charge thinned the ranks at a fearful rate, and the chances of capturing that already coveted battery appeared no better than at first.

By noon the whole of Franklin's Corps was engaged with the enemy, and a desperate effort was made to turn the enemy's position on the Massaponax and drive him beyond the creek. General Franklin commanded the movement in person, and handled his troops with remarkable judgment. The rebels resisted every foot of some small hills with their usual stubbornness, but gradually fell back as the Union troops evinced a determination to go forward. During the afternoon the rebels came to a stand, and for a time assumed the offensive; but as they advanced to meet us they were heavily met and repulsed with heavy loss. It was at this time that some three hundred of Hill's command fell into our hands and were conducted to the rear as prisoners. Still the enemy contested every foot of the ground, and it was only by dint of the hardest kind of fighting that he could be compelled to change his position.

It was during the heat of this engagement that the gallant Bayard was mortally wounded. He was overseeing with General Franklin, when a cannon ball struck him in the hip and threw him clean out of the saddle.—Poor Bayard, he never dreamt of danger in the thickest of the battle, and never lost his coolness, even when his leg was amputated. The surgeons say that he cannot survive many days, and that the operations they have performed can only prolong his agony a short while.—But I am digressing from main facts.

The obstinacy with which the rebels held possession of their ground, rendered General Franklin's task a very difficult one indeed. He had to wipe with Reserves, Jackson and the veterans of Cedar Mountain, Bull Run, and Antietam—hope, who understood their business thoroughly, and were not to be moved by trifles. Hence the task of forcing the rebel position on the Massaponax was no ordinary one. Still the Union Commander was not discouraged; he had driven the enemy back just a little, and was determined to do it a little more. Old Stonewall had met his match this time, and, notwithstanding his troops fought with their usual bravery, they were gradually pushed backward. At sunset Franklin had succeeded in driving the enemy nearly a mile, and his troops occupied the field during the remainder of the night. The engagement on the left was a cooping of severe affair, although to account it required fighting up the job. The casualties on both sides were very numerous, as the list of the killed and wounded which I have forwarded to the Star testifies. Among those who were wounded were Captain Hendrickson, commanding 9th New York State Militia, and Captain Reid, Assistant Surgeon Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves.

Reynolds' Corps, at sunrise yesterday, had lifted itself from the river banks, and about nine o'clock the action's infantry were engaged. The opposing columns had fairly got to work when the fog lifted, and commenced playing upon us through the fog. The shots were all aimed at random, however, and produced but little effect. Nevertheless, the fire was so well observed, the rebel artillerists kept up the cannonade for several hours and, as a rule, after each gun rang through the air, the effect was terribly sublime. The fire was returned by our batteries in gallant style, and for a time nothing but the deafening roar of artillery could be heard on all sides.—Up to noon, when the fog cleared off, and the balloonists were enabled to get a glance at the enemy's works, the fight was an artillery one, and productive of no very important result on either side. As soon as the sunshine showed itself, however, the infantry were brought into play, and the work commenced in real earnest. General Meade's and Gibbon's Divisions encountered the right of General A. P. Hill's command and Longstreet's veterans.

The fight raged furiously during the entire day, and our troops suffered terribly from the enemy's artillery.—The enemy were posted behind hills in great strength, and at one time it seemed impossible to dislodge them. About noon Gibson's Gibbon, was relieved by General Doubleday's command. General Meade, who was fighting against superior odds, was also reinforced, by General Stoneman's command, which had the effect of checking the rebels and driving them back a short distance. It was in the midst of this struggle that General Gibbon was wounded and partially disabled. He kept the field, however, during the remainder of the day, and behaved nobly. Meade's brigade behaved gallantly. General McClinton's endeavorment of Gibbon's dash and ability has been fully borne out by the result of the day's fighting. During the afternoon General Meade's division was moved up to the left of the centre, when the firing, which had ceased in that part of the field, broke out again with redoubled fury. Our troops were here exposed to a plunging fire from the enemy's artillery, which was posted on the neighboring hills, and for a short time the Union soldiers were exposed to a destructive fire. Our artillery returned the fire with deadly effect, and the morale instilled themselves by their accuracy of aim and unavering courage.

The Right.

Consisting of the Seventh and Ninth Corps, under General Sumner, earned imperishable honors, and, as the list of the killed and wounded will testify, the laurels were won at a terrible price. The fight here commenced about ten o'clock, and raged furiously all day long. The enemy occupied the woods and hills in the rear of the city, and in point of advantage the odds were decidedly in their favor. The ground over which the Union troops were unbounded, however, and every inch of the ground was hotly contested. It soon became evident that the first ridge of hills on which the rebels were posted behind earthworks, could not be carried except at the point of the bayonet, and accordingly General Sumner ordered French's Division to charge upon the batteries. General French's Division came to the support, and the troops sprang forward to obey the order with much enthusiasm. By this time the atmosphere was clear, except from the smoke of artillery, and a fine view could be had of the rebel position and the country adjoining. It was a grand sight to see that devoted column

Seeking the bubble reputation even at the cannon's mouth.

Steadily they marched across the plain, and never faltered until they were within a dozen yards of the ridge, when suddenly they were met by a galling fire from the rebel infantry, who were posted behind a stone wall. For a few minutes the level line of the column exhibited some confusion; but, quickly forming into line, they rolled back in a racing within musket shot of the enemy, where they halted, and, after receiving a fresh body of infantry, who advanced to the assistance of their comrades in splendid style, notwithstanding large gaps were made in their ranks at every step. The reinforcements having arrived, which, in point of numbers, about again formed, the order "double quick, with fixed bayonets!" was given, and once more the column advanced with a shout that rent the air.

From the moment the storming party left the ravine up to the time they reached the foot of the hills, they were exposed to the hottest fire of the enemy. It was continued, fire of musketry and shell, and uniformly raining upon their devoted heads in a manner truly terrific. No troops, however disciplined and brave, could withstand the shock, and after suffering terribly our soldiers retreated in disorder and brought to a sudden halt. At this juncture the centre of the column gave way and fled in disarray, but they were afterwards rallied and brought back. A second and third attempt was made to dislodge the rebel artillerists, but in vain, and at each attempt the ranks of the storming party grew thinner and thinner. Summer now brought all his available artillery into play, hoping to shell the rebels out, and for a short time it looked dark for our cannon in consequence. The rebels who had been driven back a short distance during the day, returned to their original position when night came, in what was now a terrible battle ground. Several attempts were made to remove the bodies during the night, but the enemy opened upon us with their infantry and compelled us to desist. All our wounded have not, however, been left on the field, as were not within musket range of the rebels were buried.

Among the wounded is General Meagher, of the Irish Brigade, and Col. Nugent, of the 69th New York Vols. The latter is said to be badly injured, but will probably recover. A large number of the officers of Meagher's Brigade were wounded, and many of them killed.

The Centre.

The Third and Fifth Army Corps, under General Hooker, formed the centre and co-operated with Sumner's column during the battle. General Burnside, was anxious but a few movements should be made as early as possible, and accordingly at the break of day the troops commenced to move towards the enemy's earthworks. The men were full of hope and confident of success, and they filed out of the city in splendid order. Skirmishing commenced shortly after daylight, and in a short time afterwards the rebel artillery commenced to plunge upon us through the fog. The firing was so inaccurate, however, that our troops paid but little attention to it, and kept pressing on, regardless of the deadly missiles which were flying around them. By and by our artillery responded, and for hours a most terrific cannonade was kept up on both sides. The enemy's position was one of great strength, and appeared to be almost invulnerable to our artillery, notwithstanding our guns were excellently handled.

About noon the infantry, who had been waiting for the fog to clear off, advanced for the purpose of storming the enemy's position on the hill. Confident of victory, the troops marched steadily up to within musket shot of the rebel batteries, but a murderous fire from the rebel riflemen, added to the fury of the cannonade, compelled our men to fall back with heavy loss. The attempt to carry the rebel batteries was repeated again in the afternoon, and the attacking party strongly reinforced, started on the "double quick;" but the enemy who was also heavily reinforced, poured too much fire on us. Along the line the battle raged with unusual fierceness, and when night came it was hard to say who were the victors. Of the killed and wounded there were probably as many on the side of the rebels as on ours. No correct estimate can be formed of the loss in Hooker's Corps, but it was pretty heavy. The firing of musketry ceased about half past five o'clock, but the rebels continued to fire cannonade the city until long after dark. They evidently intended to shell us out of our position in Fredericksburg, but thus far they have been unsuccessful.

The Result

of the day's fight proves conclusively enough that the enemy's position is one of great strength, and that it requires more than a mere show of force on the part of General Burnside to drive him from his stronghold. Gen. Franklin appears to have been the only one who has effected any important results.

All the wounded are being properly cared for, and tonight the surgeons are indefatigable in their efforts to relieve the sufferers.

We by Lee did not make more Resistance to the Crossing of the Rappahannock—The Strength of the Rebel Forces.

WASHINGTON, Saturday Morning, Dec. 12.

The slight resistance that Gen. Lee offered to the crossing of the Rappahannock, seems to have been designed and not a matter altogether of necessity, as many were led to suppose yesterday. It seems to have been ascertained to-day beyond much doubt that Jackson did not effect a junction with Lee until last night, and that the main force of our troops yesterday morning was engaged by a fresh body of infantry, who advanced to the assistance of their comrades in splendid style, notwithstanding large gaps were made in their ranks at every step. The reinforcements having arrived, which, in point of numbers, about again formed, the order "double quick, with fixed bayonets!" was given, and once more the column advanced with a shout that rent the air.

From the moment the storming party left the ravine up to the time they reached the foot of the hills, they were exposed to the hottest fire of musketry, shell and canister, concentrated fire of musketry and shell, and uniformly rained upon their devoted heads in a manner truly terrific. No troops, however disciplined and brave, could withstand the shock, and after suffering terribly our soldiers retreated in disorder and brought to a sudden halt. At this juncture the centre of the column gave way and fled in disarray, but they were afterwards rallied and brought back. A second and third attempt was made to dislodge the rebel artillerists, but in vain, and at each attempt the ranks of the storming party grew thinner and thinner. Sumner now brought all his available artillery into play, hoping to shell the rebels out, and for a short time it looked dark for our cannon in consequence. The rebels who had been driven back a short distance during the day, returned to their original position when night came, in what was now a terrible battle ground. Several attempts were made to remove the bodies during the night, but the enemy opened upon us with their infantry and compelled us to desist. All our wounded have not, however, been left on the field, as were not within musket range of the rebels were buried.

Among the wounded is General Meagher, of the Irish Brigade, and Col. Nugent, of the 69th New York Vols. The latter is said to be badly injured, but will probably recover. A large number of the officers of Meagher's Brigade were wounded, and many of them killed.

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The Result

of the day's fight proves conclusively enough that the enemy's position is one of great strength, and that it requires more than a mere show of force on the part of General Burnside to drive him from his stronghold. Gen. Franklin appears to have been the only one who has effected any important results.

All the wounded are being properly cared for, and tonight the surgeons are indefatigable in their efforts to relieve the sufferers.

We by Lee did not make more Resistance to the Crossing of the Rappahannock—The Strength of the Rebel Forces.

The slight resistance that Gen. Lee offered to the crossing of the Rappahannock, seems to have been designed and not a matter altogether of necessity, as many were led to suppose yesterday. It seems to have been ascertained to-day beyond much doubt that Jackson did not effect a junction with Lee until last night, and that the quiet reception of our terrific cannonading was designed by the Rebel Commander in order to learn to their terrible loss the extent of our fortifications.

Gen. Lee's army is now nearly if not quite 120,000 strong, with the prospect of being larger. If he stand at all, he will fight the most bloody battle of the war. This position is a stronger one than at Antietam, and if a panic is created in our ranks, the Rappahannock will be a difficult stream to cross. Gen. Ball's Bluff repeated upon a most gigantic scale, will be our fate. But it is useless to speculate when the telegraph will have announced before this reaches you the result of the struggle.

Evacuation of Fredericksburg.

THE ARMY SAFE ACROSS THE RIVER.

The Artillery First to Cross—The Wounded all Removed.

BURNSIDE RECROSSES THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The following has been received by the military telegraph, dated Falmouth, Dec. 16, 8.45 A. M:

"The rain is falling very fast and the river is rising rapidly. Our troops are all on this side of the river.—The pontoons are up."

LATER.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Dec. 16—1.45 *P. M.*—During the night the army evacuated their position on the opposite side of the river.

The movement was a perilous one, but was conducted in safety.

The artillery was the first to cross. The last of the infantry brought up the rear shortly after daylight this morning.

The enemy never discovered the movement until it was too late to do us any harm.

As soon as the last man was over the pontoon bridges were removed, cutting off all communication.

Our wounded are all safe on this side of the river.

The rain fell in torrents all last night, with considerable rain, which assisted us in preventing the rebels from learning our intentions.

Gen. Hagle's Brigade.

Sixth New Hampshire—Killed, 4; wounded, 64.
Seventh Rhode Island—Killed, 7; wounded, 137.
Forty eighth Pennsylvania—Killed, 3; wounded, 49.
Twelfth Rhode Island—Killed, 16; wounded, 69.
Second Maryland—Wounded, 11.
Fourth New Hampshire—Killed, 16; wounded, 48.
Total killed, 46; wounded, 372.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, December 20, 1862.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 58,-616 07—by Canal, 3,043 00—for the week, 61,-764 17 tons against 41,312 for the corresponding week last year.

The Schuylkill Canal which closed last week re-opened again the beginning of the week and upwards of 5008 tons were shipped. A few cargoes may be shipped afterthis report, but all the Canals may be considered as closed for the year. The Railroad gained 598 635 tons and the Canal lost 202,543, making the net gain 395,192 tons from the County.

The demand for prepared Coal has slacked off a little, and the active season may be considered as closed. The three lines of Railroad will hardly ever be enabled to do a good business during the winter season in supplying the lines and such other places as can be reached during the winter, where the supply is short, and also the Government.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1861. WEEK.	1861. TOTAL.	1862. WEEK.	1862. TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
P. & R. R. R.		1,460,938		2,056,874	595,936
Schuyl. Canal	5,003	1,153,560	5,043	955,017	202,543
L. Val. R. R.		745,07		823,516	78,449
Lehigh Canal		623,101		384,203	238,898
Sorrelton R'd	14,328	591,136	13,962	742,771	151,635
Da. North	8,000	360,281	4,949	416,628	56,347
Penn. Coal Co		629,457		861,081	231,624
Del & Hud Co		1,725,614		1,827,098	101,484
Wyoming So		353,157		480,346	126,902
" North		33,341		69,570	36,229
Broad Top	7,140	241,512	7,249	319,716	77,204
Shamokin	6,904	233,478	3,767	226,674	6,804
Trevorton		45,397		54,921	13,524
Sch. Nt., H. T.	2,501	80,388	388	83,342	2,954
Lykens Val.	2,646	78,863	346	81,169	2,306
	31,542	7,818,825	37,419	7,939,422	
	37,419			7,916,825	
	5,043			122,648	

The increase in Anthracite Coal sent to market this year is about 66,000 tons—the balance of the increase of 122,648 tons is semi-Anthracite and Bituminous. The Canals materially affected by the freshet in June last, lost a tonnage of about 300,000 tons during the year, which has been more than made up by the other transporting companies.

A writer in the Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times*, is evidently trying to get up another coal land speculation in that region. We supposed that they had had a surfeit of that, considering the number of people who have been ruined in consequence of the former speculations. Speculation is a curse to any Coal Region: destroys legitimate business, and only benefits a few landholders who want to sell out at high prices.—Speculation is the greatest foe that legitimate business can encounter in the Coal Regions.

SCRANTON COAL.—We observe by the papers that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company propose selling 30,000 tons of Coal at Auction on Tuesday next, the 23d inst., and propose continuing the Auction sales throughout the winter and year. The sale will embrace all the different kinds produced after the 1st of January next, on the following terms:

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, let any form whatever, be made for any person, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the sale, unless navigation is obstructed.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival at the mines, or at such other convenient place from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed upon.

This is a new kink on the part of the New York Coal Companies, which it appears never can do business in the ordinary mode. The quarrel between the Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal Companies, for a number of years, deranged the whole trade and made it uncertain and here is a new element thrown into the market to disturb it again and render every thing unsettled. In the present aspect of the trade, with scarcely any Coal in the market, why this Company should resort to such a mode of doing business, is certainly extraordinary. The plea made by some of the papers, that it is to aid the consumers of Coal will not hold good, because corporations are seldom found guilty of doing such things unless it is for their own benefit. It was intimated to us the other day, while this subject was under discussion, that a number of the manufacturers in the East who have purchased the r Coal, are dissatisfied with its quality, and have been purchasing Schuylkill Coal to mix with it, to use in their establishments. Nothing but a difficulty in disposing of their Coal, while other kinds can be obtained, would seem to prompt so extraordinary a course on the part of this Company.

CONTRACT FOR IRON.—We learn that all the Iron for the Schuylkill Haven and Lehigh River Railroad, has been contracted for by Messrs. B. Haywood & Co. The contract, we learn, is within the estimate price. The contracts have all been given out and the work will commence immediately. All the contracts are within the estimate made by the Engineer. The estimate for building the road, ready for the transportation of one million tons of Coal per annum, is $565 160, and the length to be built 32 miles.

The Coal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19, 1862.

Schuylkill White Ash Lump, Steam	$5 75@5 85
boat and Broken at	$5 75@5 85
Egg and Stove,	$5 85@6 00
Red Ash,	$5 85@6 00
Lehigh Coal, all kinds,	
Chestnut—Schuylkill and Lehigh $1 per ton less.	
By retail—Schuylkill, prepared,	$5 50@7 00
" Lehigh,	$5 75@7 25
Chestnut—Schuylkill and Lehigh $1 per ton less.	

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The demand for Foreign is more active. House Coal are firm and salable, while Steamer and Gas are heavy and slow sales. The sales include 100 tons Liverpool House Cannel at 8¼; 100 do., from yard at $10; Hartley at $8; 150 New Pelton Gas at $8; 450 Scotch Grate at $7 50; 300 do. Splint, $6, cash; 350 Pictou on private terms; 200 tons Ince Hall Cannel, ex-ship, $10, and 650 tons Laird's Lancashire at $7 15, cash.—*Tribune.*

BOSTON, December 18.—Pictou Coal is firm at $7 50@$8 ⅌ ton, with moderate sales. In Sydney nothing further has been done and prices are nominal. Anthracite has been in steady retail demand at $9 ⅌ ton.—*Courier.*

Freights From Philadelphia.

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