...and Lynn (though terribly beaten ...and clubs) evidently the murderers. ...her—the negroes who tried to roast him. ...Rev. Wm. Jackson, a colored minister of ...ford, commissioned chaplain of the 54th ...usetts Regiment (colored.)

...smith in Harrisburg, Pa., of James Pea... ...many years Postmaster.

...ews received of the loss of the United ...ig Rambleigh, which left New-York for ...al on the 18th inst. A single colored ...d himself in a boat. He says that the ...dent on the 21st, during a violent gale, ...est down except himself and the cook. ...r afterward went crazy and jumped out ...oat. The negro was picked up on the 22d ...brig South Boston, from Philadelphia.——...of Lord Clyde (Sir Colin Campbell) an... ...d.

...iews of the continued bombarding of Fort ...The Fort a mass of ruins. Gen. Gill... ...ew fifteen shells into Charleston, charged ...reek fire." Gen. Beauregard sent down ...g-of-truce boat with an urgent protest de... ...cing "Greek fire" as a most villainous com... ...d, unworthy of civilized nations.——Death ...New Haven, Ct., of Mrs. Caroline Augusta ...widow of the late Admiral Foot, aged 47 ...ars.

23.—Draft in New York finished. Number ...19,000.

...Five deserters from the 118th Regt., P. V., ...their names were George Kuhns, a Han... ...; Charles Walker and Emil Lai, Prussians; ...ane and George Reinese, Italians.

September.

...tion in Vermont. Republicans elect ...tire State ticket, by 8000 majority. ...uneral in Boston of Geo. W. Callamore. ...ion-Death at ...N. Y., of Hon. Greene C. Bronson. ...Burnside takes possession of Knoxville, ...

...th in Utica, N. Y., of Major Edmund ...Wood.

...—Raid by the Rebels upon a brigade of the ...Corps. The guerrillas dashed into camp, ...d into the tent of Gen. Bartlett, and carried ...the brigade flag.

...Our forces at Bath, Va., part of two com... ...s of Col. Wynkoop's 20th Pennsylvania Cav... ...attacked by a party of Rebels, estimated at ...om 12 to 250. Our forces resisted the attack ...ith much gallantry, and drove back the enemy.

...9.—Intelligence received of the fall of Fort ...agner, our troops compelling its evacuation. ...his placed Morris Island wholly in our posses...n.——Capture of Chattanooga by Rosecrans. ...s placed the whole of Tennessee again in the ...ands of the Government.

...—The Russian war frigate Oslaba, Capt. ...Boutakoff, arrived at New York, with dispatches ...from the Russian to the United States Govern...ment.

...—Maine election. Republicans carry it by ...15,000 majority.

...—Habeas corpus suspended by the President ...in a proclamation. The writ is denied to prison...ers of war, spies, aiders of the Rebellion, men ...in the land and sea-service of the United States; ...to enrolled, drafted, enlisted, or mustered men, ...and deserters; also to those who resist the ...draft, or do any other act against the military and ...naval service.

19.—A desperate engagement commenced near Chattanooga. The rebels attack Thomas's Corps, but are twice repulsed.

21.—News received that Gen. Rosecrans has fallen back to Chattanooga in good order, after a fight lasting through Saturday and part of Sunday.

28.—Rowing match between Joshua Ward and James Hamill, for $1000 and the rowing championship of the American waters, came off on the Hudson River, at Poughkeepsie. Distance five miles. The match was won by Hamill, in 37 minutes, 38 seconds.

29.—News received of a woman's bread riot in Mobile on the 4th of September.

30.—Francis J. Grund, late Consul to Havre, and more recently editor of The Philadelphia Age (who subsequently delivered a speech renouncing the Peace Democracy, died suddenly in Philadelphia from excitement caused by apprehension that a democratic mob was going to mob his residence.——Death at Harrisburg, Pa., of Major C. W. Sees, Aid to the Governor and Chief of Transportation and the Telegraph.——

31.—Gens. McCook and Crittenden relieved of their commands, and ordered to report at Indianapolis. The 20th and 21st Army Corps, formerly under these Generals, are consolidated, called the 4th Army Corps, and placed under command of Gen. Gordon Granger. A Court of Inquiry is to inquire into the conduct of the deposed Generals at the battle of Chickamauga.

October.

13.—Election in Pennsylvania. Curtin elected Governor by 15,000 majority. Brough elected Governor of Ohio by 100,000 majority.

15.—An invitation to the friends of Freedom in the Slave States, to meet in convention at Louisville, Ky., on the 6th of January next, to consult together and take action, appears in the St Louis Democrat, signed by several Congressmen, and other prominent gentlemen of the States.——The match for $1,000 a side and the Billiard Championship of America, between Dudley Kavanagh of New York and John Seereiter of Detroit, played in Irvin Hall, New York. Kavanagh won the match, beating his opponent 785 points in the game of 1,500 up.

20.—Death of Rev. Dr. Clay of Philadelphia, aged 72 years.——Gen. Rosecrans relieved, and Gen. Grant taken command of all the Western armies, but those in Louisiana.——Mr. Beecher makes a great speech at Exeter Hall, London.

29.—Look-out Mountain captured.

November.

1.—The President orders that the payment of $300 commutation exonerates the citizen paying it from military service for the time for which he was drafted, to wit, for three years.——A conspiracy in Ohio discovered, to release rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, and overthrow the State Government.——Opening of the grand organ in Boston Music Hall.

2.—Death in Richmond, of Henry Eccles, a noted Canadian barrister.

3.—New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Michigan and Missouri elections carried by the Republicans.——Gov. Curtin serenaded in New York City. Gen. Busteed also gave him a banquet.

4.—First appearance in the streets of New York, of a steam carriage.—a Boston notion.

5.—Grand fete in New York to the Russian naval officers.

6.—James Callander, convicted of the murder of Mrs. George Jones—and her two children, in Otis, Mass., being at the Berkshire County Fair.——Mr. G. K. Smith, coal operator at Yorktown, Carbon County, murdered in a most brutal manner, in his house in the presence of his family, by a gang of Irish outlaws known as "Buckeshots." Gen. Crook's Brigade.

7.—Advance of Gen. Meade's army. Many prisoners, guns and colors taken by Gen. Sedgwick's Corps, at Brandy Station.

9.—Judges Thompson, Woodward and Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in session at Pittsburg, being a majority of the Court, give a decision relatively to certain drafted men, in effect declaring the Conscription Act unconstitutional.

12.—Marriage of Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, to Miss Kate Chase, daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury.——Discovery of a conspiracy to destroy Buffalo and other lake-port towns. The plot was concocted in Canada, and disclosed to this Government by the Governor of Canada through the British Minister, Lord Lyons.——Labor movement in New York for higher wages. Machinists, car drivers, and others on "a strike."——Death at Louisville, of George W. Lane, U. S. District Judge of Alabama.

16.—Henry Ward Beecher arrived at his home from Europe. Twenty-seven of the Carbon County rioters arrested and taken to Reading.

19.—Dedication, at Gettysburg, of the National Cemetery.

21.—John R. Stetler who undertook to furnish pure coffee for army use, failed in furnishing the stipulated quantity, and admitted that which he did furnish. Sentenced to five years' sojourn in State Prison.

22.—Miles Greenwood's machine shops, Cincinnati, destroyed by fire. Loss $200,000. Insurance, $100,000. One fireman was killed and several wounded by the falling walls.

25.—Great victory at Chattanooga. Lookout Mountain Top, all the rifle pits in Chattanooga Valley, and Missionary Ridge, captured, with forty-six cannon, 6,450 prisoners, small arms, etc., by the troops under Gen. Grant. Gen. Bragg's retreat was a rout.

26.—National Thanksgiving.

27.—Gen. Meade's army pressing the rebels, who fell back towards Orange Court-House.

28.—Major-Gen. John Morgan and six of his officers—Capts. Bennett, Taylor, Sheldon, Haines, Eckersmith, and Magee—escape from the Ohio Penitentiary.

29.—Arrival in Albany, N. Y., Charles Phillips, a well-known traveler about town, was shot in the arm by Thomas Creegan, and subsequently was killed in the Delevan House by Matthew Brummaghim, friend of Creegan, who shot Phillips through the heart for spitting in his face.

December.

1.—The head of the statue of Freedom successfully hoisted to its position on the dome of the Capitol in Washington. The figure is made of bronze, is 19 feet high, and weighs 15,000 pounds, and was designed by Crawford, and by Clark Mills.——Two vessels of the Russian fleet arrived in the Delaware River at Alexandria.——Return of Gen. Banks to its old camping grounds in Virginia.——Death of Gen. Jackson.——News received that President Franklin Pierce, during besieging Knoxville, was at Greenville, and escaped into Virginia on the 29th ult., the Rebels under Ex-President killed, wounded, and prisoners.

5.—Sixty of the Carbon County Thugs arrived at Fort Mifflin.——Steamer Isaac Newton burned on the Hudson. Six lives lost.

6.—Sinking of the iron-clad Weehawken off Charleston.

7.—Decisive news from East Tennessee. The siege of Knoxville is at an end. The Rebel effort to regain East Tennessee is abandoned forever. Longstreet is in full retreat towards Virginia, our cavalry pursuing.——Thirty-eighth Congress assembled at Washington. Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, chosen Speaker of the House.

9.—President's Proclamation offering pardon to the rebels, if they will swear allegiance to the United States, and to abide by and acquiesce in acts of Congress and Executive Proclamations touching the status of slaves, "so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or declared void by Congress, or by a decision of the Supreme Court." Destruction by fire at New York, of one brig, two schooners and twenty barges. Loss $300.——News received of the capture at sea by rebel cruisers, of the steamer Chesapeake, and murder of part of her crew.——Mr. Foote of Tennessee, in a speech in the Rebel Congress, denounces Jeff. Davis as the author of all the disasters to the Rebel arms, and charges him with exerting a malign influence wherever he has visited the troops, offering to prove that his rulership has almost ruined the country. Adverting to the horrible cruelties practiced upon our prisoners at Richmond, Mr. Foote did not scruple to admit that they had been reduced to starvation, but threw the blame upon Mr. Northrup, the Rebel Commissary, whom he charged with having stealthily placed the Government in the dishonorable attitude in which this matter makes it stand.

11.—Gen. Foster assumes command of the troops lately under Gen. Burnside.

12.—Death at Washington of Maj.-Gen. Reynolds.——Blockade of the Chesapeake captured by the Rebel Commodore Tucker.——Gen. Longstreet's attack on Knoxville, repulsed with great slaughter, the Rebels leaving the ditch in front of the city, and the city being now invested closely by our forces. All but three of the

...Government officers, who escaped to join them, were seized by prominent citizens and prevented from performing their duty. The pirates also escaped and were out of reach or danger of further molestation.——A meeting held at Portland, Me., to take measures for celebrating the anniversary of the issuing of the President's Emancipation Proclamation on the 1st of January.

20.—Intelligence received that Gen. Averill and his cavalry were in Staunton, Va., and were up the railroad for six miles between that place and Gordonsville.

23.—Intelligence received of the great prize fight between Heenan and King, which took place on Dec. 10 at Tunbridge, England. King won in 25 rounds, the fight having lasted 21 minutes. King's victory was received in England with great exultation.——Mrs. Seaton, wife of Mr. Seaton of the Intelligencer, died in Washington, aged 74.

24.—Colonel John E. Wynkoop, having received an order from the War Department to proceed to Harrisburg and reorganize his regiment for three years' service, moved with his command from Springfield, Va.

27.—Funeral in New York of Gen. Corcoran.

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1864.

FORTIETH VOLUME

OF

THE MINERS' JOURNAL,

PUBLISHED AT POTTSVILLE, PA.

The 40th Volume of the Miners' Journal commences to-day with new type and a larger circulation than it ever attained before.

The Art. in addition to the general news of the day, publishes more complete reports of the Coal Trade of the United States, than any other publication issued in the country, and it goes wherever Coal goes in this country, and also in Europe. Its Annual Statistics of the Coal Trade, which appears in January of each year, is worth alone the price of subscription. The Coal Trade is also in a very prosperous condition and is attracting great attention throughout the country, and every large consumer and dealer abroad ought to take the Journal for the correct information it contains with regard to the state of the trade. Its subscription price is small compared with the amount of money that can may be saved by purchasers of Coal, by availing themselves of correct information.

While the circulation of the Journal is large out of the County among those interested in the trade, it still circulates three times the number of copies in the County as any other paper issued, and is therefore a fine advertising medium for business men generally, Coal Operators and Land Owners, Iron Manufacturers, Machinists, Oil Merchants, Notices to Contractors, &c., &c., embracing the business men of all parties, and contains a very large portion of the capitalists of the country on its subscription list.

Terms for the Journal, $2 25 per annum in advance, or $2 50 if not paid in advance. All subscriptions must be paid in advance unless the parties are known to the publisher. Subscriptions can be sent by mail. The Journal can be furnished from the beginning of the year 1864.

☞ Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

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Pottsville, Pa.

SHEAFER'S NEW MAP

OF ALL THE

ANTHRACITE COAL FIELDS

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Will be ready for delivery in the course of next week. It represents the Coal Fields of

Schuylkill, Luzerne, Carbon, Northumberland, Columbia, Dauphin, and Lebanon Counties,

Embracing all the Anthracite Coal Basins of the State, showing all the Railroad lines and their various ramifications, the position of each colliery, the canals, the topography, &c., &c.

Its new and striking features are the

Wyoming and Lackawanna Coal Fields,

And the MAHANOY AND SHAMOKIN COAL DISTRICTS—each in detail, each one of which is worth the price of the Map. This is decidedly the cheapest, most compact, and the most perfect Map ever issued of the Coal Regions. The above map will be furnished for $1 25 in sheets; in covers, $1 50; on rollers, $2 25.

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Coal, Iron, Railroad and Canal Map

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Published by order of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, showing the entire area of the State, its ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS; its CANALS and RAILROADS; the location of each FURNACE, ROLLING MILL, FORGE, &c., in Pennsylvania; all their avenues and distances to market by the various routes.

No land but so patient and persistent a statician as Mr. S., with his intimate knowledge of the mineral resources of his native State since he commenced with the State Geological Survey of Pennsylvania in 1837, could compile in so small a compass, so much valuable and reliable information as we have in the above two maps.

Price of State Map—in sheets, $1; in covers, $1 25; on rollers, $2 25. Both Maps in sheets, $2; in covers, $2 25.

One copy of the Miners' Journal one year, and both Maps, in sheets, $3; in covers, $3 50.

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OUR NEW VOLUME.

This number of The Miners' Journal commences its Fortieth Volume, and Thirty-fifth of its publication by the present proprietor. This paper has endeavored to keep pace with the rapid growth of the Coal trade, in order that its readers abroad and at home may be thoroughly posted on all the improvements in progress in all the various mining regions. A file of the Journal from the extreme infancy of the Coal business to the present time, is a faithful record of its progress, with details which are preserved in no other shape, and which in the future will be invaluable to the statistician and historian. In the future it will endeavor to preserve the character of the paper for reliability in information pertaining to a trade so important to all branches of manufactures, and which is indispensable to the progress of the Republic in material wealth and power. Its other departments will be so conducted as to make it an acceptable visitor to the family circle, throughout not only Schuylkill County, but beyond its boundaries.

In no spirit of egotism, but with a grateful sense that our labors are appreciated, we note the fact that at no previous period in its existence has the circulation of the Miners' Journal been so large as at present. Weekly it is steadily increasing, and we are entirely confident that the very liberal clubbing premiums we now offer will add largely to our list during the present year.

This Volume is commenced with new, and as our readers will perceive, beautiful type. The sizes are nonpareil, minion and brevier. The nonpareil we use for setting advertisements, letters, poetry and extracts; the minion for locals and coal-trade, and the brevier for editorials, and for first and fourth page miscellaneous matter. The face of the type is large and clear, which will be appreciated by those readers whose eyesight is not perfect. With the new type however, we can get more in a column than we could with the old, the body of the brevier being smaller than that of the bourgeois we formerly used. The head of the paper is not altered materially. It retains the old style of type; but in place of the phœnix which we placed there in lieu of the destruction of our office by fire in State [illegible] we have a representation of the appropriate [illegible] and on either side cuts [illegible] region—mining. [illegible] great business of the [illegible] with a pick on his shoulder represents a miner [illegible] drift. This illustrates the [illegible] of a [illegible] on the veins of coal. The other [illegible] made [illegible] sents a slope and breaker, the mode [illegible] prevailing in the mining of coal. There are other improvements in the appearance of the paper, which the eye of the reader will perceive and approve, to which it is unnecessary for us to advert. The cost of making them, is some $700, but we expend it cheerfully, as we are desirous of publishing as neat a paper, typographically, as any of our cotemporaries.

The expenses of publishing have materially increased, especially in the item of paper, and we cannot publish the Journal except at a loss, at a less price than our revised terms. While paper has increased in price at the rate of 70 per cent, we have only increased the pr[illegible]ption to those

NEW YEAR—RETROSPECTIVE.

Strictly speaking, we are at the commencement of the fourth year of the Secession War, for although the North bore patiently and coolly, the repeated insults heaped upon it during the closing hours of Buchanan's Administration, hostilities actually commenced in December, 1860, when South Carolina formally seceded. War, however, was not accepted by us, until the attack on Samter.—Even when the rebels erected their batteries in Charleston harbor, and fired upon the Star of the West, which vessel was seeking to land men and stores at Sumter, we did not believe they meant war. Our eyes were soon opened to the truth, and the Government girded its loins for the contest.

How stands the Government to-day? At the close of 1862 our situation was not encouraging, and 1863 opened darkly for us.—Not even the success of General Rosecrans on the well-contested field of Murfreesboro' could altogether compensate for the Union defeat at Fredericksburg. Up to April little was done, but we lost nothing. In April under General Hooker, the Battle of Chancellorsville was fought—a failure, but really, a great gain. An incident of that movement, was the death of Stonewall Jackson, a severe, we may say, irreparable loss to the enemy.—General Lee's success was fatal to him. It compelled him to make a movement in his turn, in June, and at Gettysburg we had ample compensation for Chancellorsville. The Rebel attempt at invasion ended with Lee's retreat from Pennsylvania, and the capture in Ohio of Morgan and his men. This was the turning point. We added at once, more territory to what we had acquired, and placed the Mississippi at our control. While General Meade was disposing of the main Rebel army, General Grant was taking Vicksburg, and General Banks was triumphing at Port Hudson. The operations of General Grant which preceded the shutting up of a large force of brave men in Vicksburg, are justly characterized as being of the highest order of military excellence. Grant is indeed, a great soldier. These successes cut off Texas with its thousands of beeves, sheep and hogs, that were consumed by Southern soldiers, while at a later period the success of General Banks near the Rio Grande put an end to much of the Texan foreign trade of great importance to the Rebels. Sumter has been demolished, and Charleston as a blockade-running port, has been as hermetically sealed as Cronstadt in December. The City is doomed. Its capture is but a question of time. The powerful guns of General Gillmore command it, and he shells it at his leisure.

Late in the summer Gen. Rosecrans resumed operations, and marched upon Chattanooga, while General Burnside moved into East Tennessee, and obtained possession of Knoxville. The Battle of Chickamauga followed, and through the stubbornness of General Thomas's men, the grand purpose of the enemy was baffled. The Union army was speedily reorganized and reinforced, and General Grant placed in command. In the meantime General Bragg sent General Longstreet, considered second to Jackson, as a fighting General, to attack Burnside. Taking advantage of the absence of so large a body of Rebel troops under so good a leader, General Grant resumed the offensive on the twenty-third of November, and during three days' hard fighting inflicted upon General Bragg a series of defeats, Generals Thomas, Hooker and Sherman doing the work. Our troops were completely victorious at all points, taking several strong positions, forty-six pieces of cannon, five thousand muskets, valuable stores, and seven thousand prisoners, besides killing and wounding great numbers. All these successes were gained at a cost of only forty-five hundred men. Longstreet raised the siege of Knoxville on the 5th of December, having been defeated with heavy losses. Victories have also been gained in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and in Mississippi, diminishing the enemy's numbers, and bringing territory under the United States flag until recently held by the Rebels.

These are some of the successes with which God has blessed our arms during 1863, placing the military result of the war beyond all doubt, and permitting us to hope for the early restoration of peace.

Did space permit, we would adduce facts to show how much the States in rebellion are weakened by a worthless currency, and how the people are losing heart in their cause; and how decided European governments are in their determination not to recognize the slaveholding confederacy. They would prove that we are at the beginning of the end.—Lord Lyons, in a dispatch to Earl Russell, predicts the termination of the war in three months, while the American correspondents of "The London Times," strongly pro-slavery in their prejudices, admit an increasing despondency in the South.

A great blow at the vitality of the Rebellion, was struck by President Lincoln on the first of January, 1863, when he issued his Emancipation Proclamation. It ranged on our side civilized nations, and confounded the secessionists. Says a writer in the "Atlantic Monthly," "the history of the year of the Proclamation is marvelous in our eyes.—It stands in striking contrast to the other years of the war, both of which closed badly for us, and left the impression that the enemy's case was a good one, speaking militarily. Our improved condition should be attributed to the true cause. When in the Parliament of 1601, Mr. Speaker Croke said that the kingdom of England had been defended by the 'mighty arm of the Queen,' Elizabeth exclaimed from the throne, 'No, Mr. Speaker, but rather by the mighty hand of God.' So with us. We have been saved 'by the mighty hand of God.' Neither 'malice domestic,' nor 'foreign levy' has prevailed at our expense. Whether we had the right to expect Heaven's aid, we cannot undertake to say; but we do know that we should not deserve it, had we continued to link the nation's cause to that of oppression, and had we shed blood and expended gold in order to restore the system of slavery and the sway of the slaveholders."

The Girard Bank of Philadelphia, will pay, to-day, the semi-annual coupons of the State, due January 1, 1864, in gold amounting to some $20,000 of interest.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Crowded Out.—Interesting letters from the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Regiments, P. V., and Eighty-fourth Indiana Regiment, are unavoidably crowded out. They will be published as soon as our columns are relieved of the pressure upon them.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1864.—Jan.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON'S CHANGES.
2 Saturday	7 22	4 46	Last Q. 2 2 43 m'ng
3 Sunday	7 22	4 47	New M. 9 2 49 m'ng
4 Monday	7 22	4 48	First Q. 15 4 16 e'ng
5 Tuesday	7 22	4 49	Full M. 23 8 4 "
6 Wednesday	7 22	4 50	Last Q. 31 7 21 "
7 Thursday	7 22	4 51	
8 Friday	7 22	4 52	

To-morrow Day's length, [illegible] Second Sunday after Christmas. [illegible] and 24 minutes.

The Ladies interested in [illegible] the Hospital, are requested to meet on Saturday [illegible] evening, January [illegible] at Mrs. Joseph Patterson's, [illegible] Chestnut St.

Surgeon Hand and Captain John T. Boyle of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, P. V., have reached home on a brief visit to their friends.

Baled Hay.—Mr. Edward B. Peale, of Schuylkill Haven, has two hundred tons baled timothy hay, pressed dry, for sale.

Draft Examinations Over.—On Thursday last the Board of Enrollment finished the examinations under the last draft.

Ex-Sheriff Werner will accept the "Junior's" acknowledgments for his New Year remembrance, and wishes that he may [illegible]

Stores.—One will be given at the Town Hall on Friday evening next, 8th instant, of which Mr. C. A. Glenn will be Master of Ceremonies. It promises to be a pleasant terpsichorean reunion.

The Carriers of the Miners' Journal return their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended to them yesterday. It was all that they could desire.

The Philadelphia "Ledger" of Thursday last, contains an advertisement, proposing Martha Black, widow of John Black, deceased, private Co. K, 96th Reg., P. V., to call at 434 North Third street, in that city.

An Interesting Picture.—Copies of the picture of the three children of Mr. Hummerston—the dead soldier found on the Gettysburg battle-field—which was found tightly clasped in his hands, are for sale at the book-store of B. Bannan, in this Borough. The proceeds of the sale of these pictures will be devoted to educating the orphans.

Departure of a Cavalry Company.—On Thursday a company belonging to Colonel Wynkoop's Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, which has been stationed here since last summer, went to Harrisburg to be mustered out of the service. The Regiment will be reorganized as a three years' Regiment under its present Colonel.

The German Language.—Rev. Wm. Hoppe, of this Borough, an accomplished German scholar, announces that he will give private lessons in the German language, either at the residences of pupils or at his own. Mr. Hoppe taught German for several years in Baltimore, with success.—This is a rare opportunity to acquire the language in its purity.

On a Visit.—Capt. Heber Thompson of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, and Lieut. M. E. Richards, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, P. V., but now on the staff of Gen. Bartlett, reached here this week on furlough, and were welcomed by their numerous friends. Both have seen much arduous service, and are in the enjoyment of excellent health.

St. John's Day.—Sunday last was St. John's Day. In the morning the members of Pulaski Lodge, No. 216, A. Y. M., with a number of visiting brethren, attended divine service in the Second Presbyterian Church, and listened to a sermon delivered by Rev. Brother S. F. Colt. It was appropriate to the occasion; embodied statistical information of interest to the Lodge, and was an impressive and finished production.

Narrow Escape.—Jacob Donty, 1st Lieutenant of Co. K, Forty-eighth Reg., P. V., who was recently wounded at Knoxville, is here. He made a narrow escape from death at the hands of the Rebels. A minie ball struck him in the left side, and glancing from a rib passed around his body. It was subsequently extracted from his chest.—The wound though painful, was not serious. The lieutenant expects to start on Monday next, to return to his Regiment. "The command numbers 250 men, of which number 150 he thinks, will re-enlist, sufficient to retain its organization.

Notice to Drafted Men.—Capt. C. Tower, Provost Marshal of this District, embracing Schuylkill and Carbon Counties, notifies all persons drafted in the District, who have failed to report, to do so at his Headquarters in this Borough, on or before Monday, January 18, 1864; and all persons who have appeared and had time given to them, are also notified to report before or at the time given to them, respectively. Failure to report is notified, will subject those guilty of it, to be arrested and treated as deserters.

New Year day was duly observed here by the time-honored custom of firing it in, and by friendly calls. Quite a fall of snow on Thursday gave promise of good sleighing yesterday, but rain became sleet night converted the snow into slush and mud.

In the afternoon a dinner was given by the ladies of Pottsville to the 1st New York Battery, Capt. Bates, and the Cavalry, at the barracks on Centre street, which was a pleasant affair. On the occasion, the members of the Battery presented to Lieut. Fuller, of that command, a beautiful sword.

Death of a Sergeant of the Invalid Corps.—Hiram Perry, 1st Sergeant of Company B, Captain Beckafalia, 1st Battalion Invalid Corps, stationed at Camp Reynolds, Chickasaw Bluffs, Tenn., died Nov. 28th, 1863, of typhoid fever, after a short period of three years. On the 14th of November orders to break camp reached us at our beautiful camping ground near Lenoir. On the 15th we were at Loudon skirmishing with the rebels all day—the brigade being the last to leave, and in part protecting the rear of the Army of the Ohio in its retreat toward Knoxville. Upon being relieved the Brigade was pushed forward to the front, stopping long enough at Lenoir to be formally mustered, to take up a position on the Kingston road, which leads into the Knoxville road near Campbell's Station, and upon which there was every reason to believe the enemy would come in force to cut off our retreat towards Knoxville. It was daylight when the Brigade reached the spot designated. Col. Sigfried, to whom the task of preventing the enemy's approach in this direction had been assigned, had scarcely thrown forward his cavalry skirmishers half a mile, when they became engaged with the rebel advance, and it soon became plain that much depended upon our holding this position. Gen. Burnside's orders being to hold it at all hazards, until reinforced, and well was it held, although the Brigade was second only to the rear guard, in retreating at the junction of the roads was sharp and savage. Receiving orders to fall back we did so in good style. Thus opened the Battle at Campbell's Station. It was an all day's fight, commencing early in the 16th, and darkness put an end to it. The fight after the affair in the woods at the junctions of the roads, became one of the grandest sights in military display. The battle-field was clear from woods, and commanding a view for miles, so that the participants could view the movements of each other without difficulty. We could plainly discern the enemy's movements, and then all our own were visible also. It was a perfect military display, and the evolutions of a battalion day one could imagine. Some say Gen. Burnside is incapable of handling a large body of troops. An eye witness of his skillful manouvering on the hill beyond Campbell's Station will say differently. It is the opinion of those that ought to know, that there have been few if any battles fought during this war in which so many evolutions had to be performed, and in which troops had been so skillfully handled. Your correspondent does not pretend to set up his own opinion, but he made good use of his eyes and certainly never beheld a grander picture, or never noticed how beautifully every movement coincided with a countermovement of the enemy. Major Gilmore arrived from the east in time to participate in this engagement, and commanded the 45th during it. The regiment behaved well and had one killed, Sergt Joseph Reed, Co. H, one wounded and a prisoner, private Isaac Arndt, Co. I, and one missing, private George Livingston, Co. A.) After dark the retreat was continued to Knoxville, where we arrived early on the morning of the 17th.

Knoxville Gen. Burnside determined to hold, so the pick and the shovel were put into requisition, and digging and shoveling became as regular a habit as drawing once's breath. Finally we succeeded in becoming strongly entrenched—impregnable as was afterwards proven. One of the most severe duties to be performed was picketing. Scarcely a day passed but some of our men were killed or wounded off the picket line, and indeed so close did the rebel pickets get that it was unsafe for a head to appear above our line of entrenchments, as was demonstrated by the killing and wounding of several of this Brigade. On the night of the 2nd of November, the picket line in front of this Brigade was driven in by a strong column of the enemy, Col. Sigfried determined to re-establish his line, so he selected for that purpose the 45th Penna. Regt., and the 21st Massachusetts Regt. At daylight on the morning of the 24th these two regiments made a most gallant charge (the 45th being led by Major Gilmour, who managed the affair most handsomely) and drove the rebels back in great confusion, killing and wounding a number, and capturing some prisoners. Our line was re-established. The 45th behaved most nobly. Its conduct not only on this occasion, but many others, deservedly stamps it as a veteran organization. Be it understood, that the 21st did well also, but I speak particularly of the 45th, because the people reading this feel more interested in it. On one other occasion our pickets were driven in but the line was re-established by the 21 Brigade. The picket line of this Brigade at the end of the siege, remained in the same place it held at the opening of the siege. I would render my letter of an almost interminable length were I to discuss all the incidents and incidents attending the siege of Knoxville. Never were troops called upon to endure greater hardships, or placed in more perilous situations, and not once did they shrink from duty. During the period of the assault on Fort Sanders you have already better accounts than I can give. It clearly demonstrated to Longstreet that our works were going to be defended and that our position was impregnable. The discomfiture of the siege was keenly visible on all countenances, but one could plainly discern the determination of holding out to the bitter end. This feeling all possessed, not a man in the trenches but said we could hold our position. Longstreet held out as long as he safely could, but deeming it politic to escape the snare being laid for him, pulled up stakes and left on the evening of the 5th inst. About 9 o'clock the same morning, Col. Sigfried took his Brigade out to gather up whatever stragglers could be found, reached Campbell's Station, and did the skirmishing and brought in a number of prisoners. By four in the afternoon we returned to Knoxville, having scoured quite a considerable part of the country. Monday last we started after the rebels and reached this point on Wednesday, where we are at present resting from the severe trials of the last month.

I have given you but the mere skimming—better pens than mine must describe the realities we have passed through. In justice to the noble soldiers of this army it should be done. Braver men never drew the breath of life—they are soldiers, every inch of them.—The service just ended was one requiring hard, dogged right courage—one sure to try the true grit of any man, and this army has passed through it bravely. But we lose our noble general, the gallant Burnside. He has won imperishable honors in East Tennessee, and may his new field add still greater! We are satisfied to have Gen. Foster command us, and think it a wise selection.

Very Respectfully,
Q. C. B.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM "JACK."

A few months since we published a letter from John L. Martin, of this Borough, a stalwart negro, known as "Jack" by everybody here, who enlisted in the Third Pennsylvania (colored) Regiment, and who has since been in service in South Carolina. "Jack" writes again to Mr. Wonselsdorff of this Borough, the following excellent letter. No mistaking Jack's patriotism:

Morris Island, S. C., Dec. 5, 1863.

Feeling that it might interest you somewhat to hear what the Third Regiment is doing, I will inform you that we are still on Morris Island, but what we are doing I dare not write. All I can tell you is that things look lovely here. It will thunder here before long.—The batteries on James Island keep up a continual fire on us. They do no damage, but kill a nigger occasionally; but they don't think much of dead niggers here. Please tell my colored friends of Pottsville that if they value their lives highly, to keep off of Dixie's Land.—Please send me an answer. If you do you will oblige me. I want to hear of my home in the mountains, where the green pine trees wave. 'Twas there I heard the bugle calling for the brave.

"O Lord of Hosts! Almighty King!
Behold the sacrifice we bring!
To every arm thy strength impart,
Thy spirit shed through every heart!

"Wake in our breasts the living fires,
The holy faith that warmed our sires;
Thy hand hath made our Nation Free;
To die for her is serving Thee.

"Be Thou a pillared flame to show
The midnight snare, the silent foe;
And when the battle thunders load,
Still guide us in its moving cloud.

"God of all Nations! Sovereign Lord!
In Thy dread name we draw the sword;
We lift the starry flag on high
That lifts with light our country.

"From t[illegible]
Our[illegible]

[illegible] patriotic services rendered by the Invalid Corps, in protecting the rights and safety of the community. He closed amid a storm of applause, and was received with the following deserved tribute to the Colonel commanding was then offered by Capt. Pennell:

Col. S. D. Oliphant.—A gentleman and a soldier; his sterling traits of character and kindness of heart have won the respect and love of his entire command; as we honor him, we will be obedient to his orders; as we love him, we will, if occasion in duty deserve, his approbation.—May he long remain at the commanding officer of the 19th Regiment Invalid Corps.

Col. Oliphant replied to this sentiment in a feeling manner. He alluded to the occasion of his entrance upon the duties connected with his command of the battalion at Pottsville, and to the marked kindness and courtesy uniformly extended to himself and his command by the citizens of Pottsville. He addressed the soldiers present very appropriately with reference to their duties, and closed with an eloquent sentiment, specially directed to the Corps, which being *impromptu*, we did not get as it was delivered, and cannot publish it. Enthusiastic cheers followed the Col.'s speech.

Three cheers were then given for the ladies who projected the plan for the dinner, and the happy company dispersed. A dress parade in front of the Barracks closed the events of the day.

THE ARMY.

List of Casualties in the Forty-eighth Regiment, P. V., from Nov. 15th to Dec. 6, 1863.

Headquarters 48th Reg., P. V.,
Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1863.

Editors Miners' Journal:—*Gentlemen*: I have the honor to transmit the following list of casualties in my command since Nov. 15th, viz:

Sergeant Joseph Reed, Co. H, wounded at Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 16th, died Nov. 16th, 1863.

Corporal John Sponsler, Co. H, wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 20th, died Nov. 29th, 1863.

Private Joseph Weise, Co. H, wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 24th, died Nov. 28th, 1863.

Private Jonas Halderman, Co. I, killed at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 24th, 1863.

Private Charles Weaver, Co. I, wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 3d, 1863, died Dec. 5th, 1863.

1st Lieut. Jacob Donty, Co. K, wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 24th—left side of chest; slight.

2d Lieut. Henry C. Jackson, Co. G, wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1863—in thigh; slight.

Private Martin Tobin, Co. C, wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 24th, 1863—left foot; severe.

Private J. F. Wildermuth, Co. H, wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 22d, 1863—in hand; slight.

Private James Heiser, Co. I, wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1863—right ear; slight.

Private John Murphey, Co. K, wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1863—in side; slight.

Private Austin Farrow, Co. F, wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1863—in wrist; slight.

Private George Livingston, Co. A, missing in action at Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 16th, 1863.

Private Daniel Root, Co. B, missing in action at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 29th, 1863.

Private Robert McElrath, Co. C, missing in action at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 29th, 1863.

Private James Brennan, Co. E, missing in action at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 29th, 1863.

Private Isaac