Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1861.

Agents:
NEW YORK—O. H. Frost, Room No. 2, 110 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—for Cox & Co., 6th and Chesnut streets.
SCHUYLKILL—D. N. Lake, Esq.
Who are authorized to receive subscriptions and collect Bills for the MINERS' JOURNAL establishment.

THE MINERS' JOURNAL, JR.—The first number of this paper, which is intended to form a regular semi-weekly issue of the MINERS' JOURNAL, will be issued on Wednesday next, and be continued regularly thereafter. Both papers will be furnished at the very reasonable price of $2.75 per annum; and as the matter will be entirely distinct in both, it will be an advantage for all of our present subscribers to take them, and thus be kept advised of all that transpires of importance, at home and abroad. We will send the "Jr." to all of our subscribers in the County, and those who do not desire to take it, can return their copies to this office, with their name and post office marked on, so that we will know who return them. But we would advise all to take it, for the sake of their children. We will make the "Jr." interesting not only in a literary point of view; but instructive in the arts and sciences. Its perusal will inculcate a habit of reading in your children, of far more importance to them, than anything else you can give them, for the same amount. If encouraged in this enterprise, we may yet make the MINERS' JOURNAL a tri-weekly publication, and thus be up with the spirit of the age.—

The MINERS' JOURNAL, Jr., will be a neat little sheet, and we trust that our friends will give it a hearty reception. Our clubbing prices with the *Tribune* and other popular publications, should attract attention, for the amount of reading given at a reduced rate.

TO HON. ROBERT M. PALMER, Speaker of the State Senate, we are indebted for a copy of the Governor's Message.

HON. JOHN HICKMAN is urged for the United States Senatorship from Pennsylvania.

ON Wednesday, E. H. Rauch, Esq., was elected Clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

The Bank of Commerce of New York, has obtained the remainder of the Treasury notes at 12 per cent.

HON. CAVE JOHNSON of Tennessee, declares for the Union, and the people of that State support him enthusiastically.

THE wife of the gallant Major Anderson is a Pennsylvanian. She is a daughter of the late Chief Justice Gibson of this State.

"H.'S" COMMUNICATION will appear in the MINERS' JOURNAL, JR. We are too crowded to insert it in this number of the JOURNAL.

THE Hon. Henry D. Moore of Philadelphia, is the most prominent candidate for State Treasurer, in place of Eli Slifer, Esq., who declines a re election.

SENATOR BAKER of Oregon, delivered a powerful speech in the Senate, this week, for the Union. It made a great impression, and confounded the secessionists.

A LETTER from South Carolina, published in *The Constitution*, admits that the election of Mr. Lincoln is only the pretext, not the reason, for Secession. Who ever doubted it?

IT is stated that Gov. Ellis of North Carolina, has dispatched troops to seize upon Fort Macon, at Beaufort, the forts at Wilmington, and the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville.

HON. EDWARD BATES of Missouri, Hon. William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, and Gen. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, are announced as prospective members of President Lincoln's Cabinet.

SENATOR CAMERON returned to Washington on Wednesday, from Springfield. It is stated that he has certainly been appointed Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. Lincoln, and has accepted.

IN Hazleton, Luzerne County, on Saturday night last, Mathew Thompson, an Englishman, was stabbed by a man named Duffy. Rum! Thompson is not expected to recover. Duffy was arrested.

ALL HONOR TO LITTLE DELAWARE.—Upon the reception of the intelligence that Major Anderson had moved his force to Fort Sumter, the citizens of Wilmington, Del., fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The example was followed here and elsewhere.

THE appointment of Gen. Cameron as Secretary of the Treasury, is a compliment to Pennsylvania, and important to her interests, for he is a warm friend of the Protective policy. Mr. Cameron will make a good Secretary, for as a financier he has no superior.

THERE can be but one opinion on the question of putting Pennsylvania on a war footing, and that is that it should be done at once.—The Government should not parley with armed rebellion; but protect the invaded rights of the country. To falter in a clearly defined line of duty, is perilous.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE STOLEN BONDS.—It is stated that several thousand bonds, bearing numbers advertized by the Interior Department, were purchased by Messrs. Riggs & Co, of Washington City, in New York, for account of the President, and are or were, recently held by him.

THE South Carolina Convention has imposed a tax of $16 a head upon all the slaves in the State. For 400,000 slaves, the product of such a tax would be, $6,400,000, which would however, melt like snow beneath the sun, in a war with the United States. If they keep on, there will be no property left in South Carolina.

THE Committee of Thirty-three on Friday reported Mr. Adam's proposition to admit New Mexico, the following five Republicans assenting: Messrs. Kellog, Washburne, Morrill, Tappan, and Robinson. It was sustained by Messrs. Adams, Campbell, Corwin, Curtis, Dunn, Ferry, Howard, Humphrey, and Wisdom, together with Messrs. Burch of California, Bristow of Kentucky, and Winter Davis. The rest of the South, who were present, voted adversely. This is the utmost concession the Republicans are willing to make, and it does not command their united support now.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of *"The Press"* asks for information on the following point:

It may not be inappropriate, perhaps, to remind the authorities at Washington of something which they most probably have forgotten. Some years ago an appropriation was passed by Congress which was greatly condemned. Some persons even went so far as to call it a fraud. The amount of the appropriation was not less than $200,000, to be used in the purchase of Blythe island, in Georgia, for the establishment of a naval depot. A General Davis, of that State, and owner of that island, obtained for the same $130,000, leaving $70,000 for the erection of the depot. But alas! though at that time some of our statesmen made eloquent speeches, proving the necessity of such a depot, no depot has yet been built, though the money has been appropriated. What has become of the $70,000? Mr. Howell Cobb can, perhaps, tell.

☞ The French press say that France, which abolished slavery herself, cannot even seem to protect it in other countries. Such an idea even would do her a serious injury. The Americans of South Carolina, must, then, be persuaded that if they ever obtain from the French government the moral support that they demand, it will not be as proprietors, but in spite of their being proprietors of slaves, and by virtue of the principle, acknowledged for thirty years, that all governments *de facto* shall be recognized by the governments of Europe and America.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE TREASURER OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Treasurer after giving a statement of the financial condition of the State, the principal facts of which are embodied in the Governor's Message, states that: with ordinary receipts, and economical appropriations, three-quarters of a million of the State debt can be paid annually. The Treasurer condemns the tax upon loans, and recommends a repeal of the law. He estimates that the revenues lost to the State by a repeal of the tax on her own loans, could be more than made up by an increase of tax on brokers and private banking establishments. These are large and growing interests. Their business may be fairly estimated at one half of that of regularly incorporated banking institutions.

In alluding further, to private banking establishments, the Treasurer says:

Almost every county in the State has one or more private banking establishments, many of them doing a large and legitimate banking business, whilst not a few of them, feeling unrestrained by the law regulating the paying out of foreign depreciated currency, or the rate of interest which may be charged, are but little better than shaving shops. The establishments of these private banks all over the Commonwealth has the effect of greatly lessening the revenue from "money at interest." A few rich men, in a neighborhood, having money to lend, form themselves into a banking company, pay a nominal license of thirty dollars per annum to the State, then put out their own money, and all they can get on deposit from their neighbors. Although a low rate of interest is paid for moneys on deposit, yet when the assessor comes to make the annual assessment, it is treated as on deposit the owners holding a certificate and not a note. In this way, many of the establishments gather most of the money in their vicinity, do business of from two to five hundred thousand dollars, and some even more, by the simple payment of a tax of thirty dollars, when the same money, if taxed as "moneys at interest," as contemplated by law, would yield a revenue of from five to twelve hundred dollars.

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But would earnestly recommend, that in addition to the license now charged, a law be passed compelling companies of every kind, and individuals licensed to do banking business, to make an annual return to the Auditor General, stating under oath the amount of income from all sources pertaining to their banking business, and that they be charged a tax on all such income, at least equal to that which the law now imposes on an amount of "money at interest" which would produce a sum equal to such income at six per cent. per annum.

Justice to incorporated institutions, which, for the same privileges, pay annually large sums to the Commonwealth, as well as the proper protection of the revenue intended to be derived from "moneys at interest," demand legislation on this question.

The Treasurer thinks that the Revenue Board has failed to meet the object contemplated in its creation; advises its abolishment, and that the power now vested in it be lodged with the State officers. He recommends imposing some adequate penalty upon county officers, for refusing to make quarterly returns of their receipts to this Department. The requirements of the law on this subject are much neglected, and such neglect almost uniformly ends in defalcation.

A UNION meeting was held in Philadelphia on Thursday, at the Board of Trade Room, which was attended by about one hundred gentlemen, representing all political parties. Col. C. G. Childs presided. Daniel Dougherty offered resolutions denouncing secession; offering to sustain the Federal Government; approving of the conduct of Major Anderson; advising the placing of Pennsylvania on a new military footing; endorsing the sentiments of Gov. Packer, and Messrs. Palmer and Davis, Speakers of the Senate and House, and calling upon Congress to effect an honorable adjustment. The resolution in reference to Anderson, was adopted. The others were referred. Judge Lewis offered resolutions urging concession to the South, which were referred. Among the speakers at the meeting was, Col. John W. Forney, who will lecture in this Borough on Tuesday evening next. "He defended Mr. Dougherty's resolutions. He thought there was no 'coercion' in them. We do not propose to whip South Carolina back into the Union. We merely wish to defend the supremacy of those laws which have made us the proudest people on earth. We may be called upon to defend the Capitol at Washington. That will be our duty as patriots. [Applause.] Civil war is to be deprecated, but when the argument has been exhausted; when they go out of the Union to destroy us, then the dread alternative has come. Then I—speaking for myself and for two boys, each six feet high—am ready to shoulder my gun and die in the last ditch in defence of my country."

A resolution endorsing the action of Gov. Hicks of Maryland, was adopted, when the meeting adjourned until to-day.

THE PITTSBURGH GUNS.—We observe that the order for the removal of guns from the Allegheny Arsenal to the Southern forts, has been revoked by the War Department, under a decision of the Cabinet. What a contrast this State presents in the way of effective armament, to the South, which has been liberally supplied by the traitor Floyd. Last January our Adjutant General reported that ninety-five volunteer companies of Pennsylvania had applied for 12,730 muskets, and that he had but *six hundred* to supply them with. In the year 1859 but 2,740 were distributed to volunteers of Pennsylvania—yet a State in open rebellion, which has seized on an Arsenal with 73,000 muskets, is kindly furnished with five thousand more, with which to arm her volunteers (or her negroes), to fight *against* instead of for the National Government. Our volunteer companies are languishing for want of arms, while traitors have a treble supply.

ANOTHER FRAUD EXPOSED.—One readers will remember how indignant the Democratic journals, from the Philadelphia *Ledger* down, were at the attempt as they said, of John M. Butler and his friends, to cheat William E. Lehman out of his election to Congress in the First District, in Philadelphia. Even Packer deprived Mr. Butler the duly certified member elect to Congress from the District, of the usual certificate issued by him, whilst he held that of the Return Judges, and declared Mr. Lehman duly elected. The matter was under investigation in Philadelphia this week; the votes were re-counted, and it is found that Mr. Butler's majority in the whole District is, 126, thereby returning him. Whatever cheating was perpetrated in the first instance, was done by the opposite parties who were fighting among themselves. This result is gratifying.

IT is thought that the arming of the militia of this State, to the number of 100,000 men, will be authorized. A million of dollars will be required to arm them. Pennsylvania is true to the Union, and to the rights of all the States under the Constitution. Her powerful arm will assist the Union men of the South in preserving it, we hope peaceably; but the laws must be maintained at any sacrifice.—This is the sentiment of Pennsylvania, from the Delaware to the waters of Lake Erie, and her hardy sons will not should occasion require their services.

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War, has resigned—all on account of Major Anderson—who seems to bother the secessionists by his manly, soldier-like conduct. An impeachment against Floyd was being prepared by some of the members of Congress, but his resignation averted it. His conduct in the stealing of the $870,000, shows more and more every day, that he was deeply implicated. He did what he knows was a violation of his functions. The investigation is expected to develope some extraordinary facts concerning the way the public money has been applied by this high functionary.

THE WEEK'S PAPER.

could then which we publish in another column, true, that the South Carolina rebels alleging Fort Sumter, and appearing to fire upon Major Anderson and his garrison, the Government at Washington has but one course to pursue, namely, to promptly reinforce Major Anderson and send the naval force at its command to Charleston. The *Tribune* says that this is true there is reason to apprehend, in the fit temper of the country, a spontaneous rush of volunteers from the North, sufficient not only to succor Major Anderson, but to put a sudden end, summary and decisive, to the rebellion in South Carolina. If the Government shirks its duty much longer, the people may take the matter into their hands. The only way to prevent unauthorized volunteer expeditions, is for the federal authorities to act with decision and energy. But done so at the outset, much misery would have been avoided. If the Fort property in Southern seaports had properly manned and supported by an adequate force, the reason of the slaveholders would have turned itself to empty words and rascandmaclamations. They have attempted to open war by the imbecility of the Government and the weakness of its chief.

A MORNING BELL A FIRE-EATER.—It is hard to realize the fact that a man who has lived in both, and is familiar with its elements, especially Pennsylvania's, can be so thoroughly imbued with mistaken ideas as the subjoined extract from a private letter received in this Borough, this week, from Savannah, Georgia, exhibits. The writer has resided [illegible] If he is honest in his [illegible] pity his ignorance; if not honest, he [illegible] the fever, when he should know how to act in a manly manner, pity his [illegible] servency. But to the extract. It is a [illegible]:

You ask my regret the course South Carolina pursued. I do regret it much that she has left us for a season. She as well as all the Southern States, have my opinion, sufficient cause for separation. The election of Abraham Lincoln does not use it as a cause, on form, but by a majority of the N. States have been constantly annoying the South in every way. The Republicans are [illegible] they are a curse to any community. Their principles are nothing more than a set of cut throats and robbers.—They wish to take from us our rights. They may succeed; if unless they carry out a war of extermination, succeed, they will be obliged to walk over red hot coals, the very last Southern man in Carolina is at last seceded from the glorious Union. God bless her; and I hope is not distant, when Georgia will follow her in the state. We are very well satisfied, when the 4th of March, 1861, rolls around, Lincoln and his band of robbers, will have of the slaveholding States to rule over.

MASSACHUSETTS and New Hampshire will, it is thought, hang back in a war for the purpose of assist the Federal Government, at a requisition be made them for troops. In the former State it is said that seven thousand troops can be marching on twenty-four hours notice that one hundred and forty-five thousand are enrolled in the militia of this State. Of this number, a thousand could fully muster the financial resources of Massachusetts, never in better condition such an emergency, and the people enthusiastic [illegible] enrolled.

Considerable excitement exists in Boston, in consequence of reports that muskets removed from Springfield Armory have been distributed over the South.

WE MUST HAVE A TARIFF.—The present Administration has succeeded in [illegible] or making way in a shape, with the [illegible] four millions of dollars which it found in the Treasury when it assumed power, in spending all that has been able to put hands on since, besides plunging the Government millions in debt, last call for loans going begging, until quite of bank institutions took it at enormous rates per cent., we urge Senate to give a Tariff, so that credit confidence again be restored, the Treasury replenished. Delay in the matter is wrong. We ought to have a decent Tariff at once.

☞ Secretary Floyd has resigned his place in the Cabinet.

☞ During 1860, there 11,714 deaths in Philadelphia.

☞ Isaac V. Fowler, Postmaster of New York, is living in Mexico.

☞ Brooklyn, N.Y., coins a population of 279,136, an increase in the last year of 61,830.

☞ The Lyceum of Williamsburg, N. Y., entered upon the sixteenth year of its public labors.

☞ The names of the Utd States officers who violated his oath of office and surrendered South Carolina a revenue cutter, belonging to the United States, entrusted to his charge, are N. L. Coste. He should be remembered, and his name be infamous forever.

☞ In a fit of jealousy, at Lough Island, Dr. Breitbanch killed his wife and then committed suicide. The only known cause is the jealousy of some thread being on the [illegible] she was darning, and the husband seeing it [illegible] thereat. They leave four children.

☞ New York city has a population of 814,254, being an increase in five years of 184,000; in ten years, 298,403. The number of dwellings is 54,338; families, 155,707, making 2.87 families to a dwelling. New York is behind Philadelphia in house accommodation.

☞ At the grand circus in Paris the Lancers quadrilles are danced by horses. It is formed of eight horses, bearing four lancers full dress, and four vivandieres, (ladies) in dress to match. The complete train gives all its turns and convolutions with the most precision. There is no balking or any exception; every movement is complied.

☞ In the Ninth Ward, Troy, a colored woman was found by the census to be 110 years old. In the Fifth Ward a married couple was found, each a hundred years old, have a daughter 30 years old, a very remarkable occurrence, as say the census takers. In the Seventh Ward two twin sisters were found 75 years old; they have a younger sister who is 70 years old.

☞ All the news from the South goes conclusively that the Southern people are beginning to feel the folly of the secessionists leading their own homes. While attacking the North people, they find themselves, in many cases, without corn or bacon. Their orders sent to Northern points for hay and grain, are all refused, or accompanied by the hard cash. J. Forsythe's Mobile Register, represents a pitiable picture as to the condition of the people of the rich of Alabama. Meanwhile, bread-stuffs have risen heavily in the North-western States, notwithstanding the supply is unusually plentiful; or, while "Cotton is King," starvation may lead to revolution, even among those who predict dissolution in the free States.

THE SOUTHERN CRISIS.—Position of General Wool.

[illegible] Sunday, Dec. 31, 1860.—*My Dear* [illegible] South Carolina, after twenty-seven years, Mr. Rhett, thirty years of constant and increasing efforts to dissolve the Union, has declared herself out of the Union; and this, too, without the slightest wrong to justice done her people or the rights of the Government of the United States. Although she may have seized the one cutter and her reasonable Palmetto flag over the United States Arsenal, the Custom House, Post Office, Castle Pinckney, and Fort Moultrie, she is still a member of the Union, nor beyond the pale of the United States. Before she can get out of their jurisdiction or commit a reconstruction of the Constitution must be held all war means. In the latter case, it would require a prophet to foretel the result.

It is reported that Mr. Buchanan has received informally the Commissioners appointed by the people of South Carolina to negotiate for the public property in the harbor of Charleston, and for other purposes. It is also reported that the President disapproves the conduct of Major Anderson, who recently with his command, would took possession of Fort Sumter, where he could protect himself and the country from the disgrace which might have occurred had he remained in Fort Moultrie. Being the ranking officer in the harbor, he had the right to occupy Fort Sumter, an act which the safety of the Union as well as his honor, demanded. It is likewise stated that conclusions are entertained that Major Anderson will be required to abandon Fort Sumter and re-occupy Fort Moultrie. There can be no foundation for such apprehension, for surely the President would not surrender the fruits of the harbor of Charleston to rebels. Fort Sumter commands the entrance, and in a few hours could drive Fort Moultrie. So long as the United States holds possession of this fort, the independence of South Carolina will only be in name, and not in fact. If, however, it should be surrendered to South Carolina, which I do not apprehend, the southern indignation of the Free States would be roused beyond control. It would not be in the power of any one to restrain it. In twenty days a hundred thousand men would be in readiness to take vengeance on all who would betray the Union into the hands of its enemies. Be assured that I do not exaggerate the feelings of the people. They are already sufficiently excited at the attempt to dissolve the Union, on other reason than that they constitutionally exercise the most precious right conferred on them—of voting for the person whom they considered the most worthy, and best qualified to fill the office of President. Forbearance, therefore, ought not, and I presume will not, be delivered over to South Carolina.

I am not, however, pleading for the Free States, that they are not in danger, but for the Union and the preservation of the Cotton States. Those who sow the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind. The leaders of South Carolina could not have noticed that we live in an age of progress, and that all Christendom is making rapid strides in the march of civilization and freedom. If they had, they would have discovered that the announcement of every victory obtained by the Heroes of the nineteenth century, Garibaldi in favor of the oppressed of Italy, did not fail to electrify every American heart with joy and gladness. "Where liberty dwells there is my country," was the declaration of the illustrious Franklin. This principle is too strongly implanted in the heart and mind of every man in the Free States to be surpassed because South Carolina desires it in order to extend the area of Slavery. With all Christian

[illegible] Houses are now organized, and the preliminary arrangements are completed to enter to the business of the session.

On the 1st day of the session George R. Smith, of Philadelphia, introduced a preamble and resolutions which were submitted to a committee, and to-day passed with the resolutions being mild and conciliatory in [illegible] that Mr. Welsh will offer [illegible] supported by the Democrats. [illegible] presented twenty-eight petitions from Philadelphia, praying for the repeal of all laws interfering with the rendition of fugitives held as slaves, and the passage of a law giving to men protection with slaves in *transitu*, while temporarily sojourning in the State. [illegible] more ultra Republicans will oppose the passage of such a law, from a feeling which now seems to prevail, that [illegible] will pass outwithstanding conservative feeling abroad.

The Governor's Message is highly spoken of, and once, for a wonder, has the approbation of all parties.

It is now definitely [illegible] to the entire satisfaction of every one [illegible] Simon Cameron has been tendered a seat in Lincoln's Cabinet, and accepted the same—Secretary of the Treasury.—He returned from Springfield on Wednesday, to which place he had been accompanied by Lincoln, Col. McClure, of the Sentinel, for Springfield on Monday, but for what purpose, no one knows positively. Of course we have many stories afloat, some of which are colored—not the least improbable of which is that he went on to Springfield to see Cameron.

Nominations for a cabinet United States Senator, in place of Bigler, are to-day. I believe everybody whose name has been mentioned in connection with the place is placed in nomination. The fight appears to be between Wilmot and Cowan; the former being the latter being very sanguine.

Of course, there will seem [illegible] disappointed by the resignation of Cameron. This I am told confidentially, is [illegible] by the election of Col. A. K. McClure, who is probably his mission to Springfield has some bearing upon his business.

John Y. Portet, of your city, is elected a Transcribing Clerk [illegible] which appears to give [illegible] to members.

Both Houses have adjourned [illegible] Monday next, in order to give the Committees [illegible]

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