Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1861.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TONNAGE TAX.

Many of our readers are aware that when the Charter was granted to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, the Canals belonged to the State, and in order to protect those Canals, it was stipulated in the Charter of said Road that they should pay a tax to the State on the tonnage of the Road. Nearly three years ago the Pennsylvania Central Road became the purchaser of the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Canal for the sum of $7,500,000, payable in semi-annually instalments of $100,000 with interest, until all should be paid. After the purchase was made and the Canals passed out of the control of the State, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company refused to pay the tonnage tax, on the ground that the object for which this tax was imposed, had ceased to exist, as the State was no longer the owner of these Canals, and of course could not suffer any further damage. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, which decided that under the Act of the Legislature, the Company was still subject to the tax, notwithstanding the sale of these Canals by the State, to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. The Managers of the Road have also tried to have this tonnage tax repealed, on the ground that it is unjust to impose it upon their Company after the sale, while no other Railroad Company in the State in the vicinity of other Canals, is subject to such a tax—that it also tends to increase the rates of transportation on Goods, &c., passing over the Road, and therefore acts as a bounty in favor of rival roads in other States leading to the West—which results in an injury to the State as well as to the road in question.

On the other hand, the Legislature has heretofore, contended that the construction of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad injured the value of the State Works, and the consequence was that the State lost considerable in the sale of their works. This is true to a certain extent; but it is well known that the State Canals were not productive as managed by the State, but resulted in an absolute and positive annual loss. Consequently it would have been better for the State *to have given them away*, than to have held them at an annual drainage on the Treasury. This is the position in which the matter now stands.

On Tuesday week, Mr. Abbott, of Philadelphia, submitted a Bill to our Legislature which is presented as a compromise on the part of the Company, with the State. It provides that in lieu of the present annual payment of $200,000 and the tonnage tax, the Company will agree to pay into the State Treasury, the sum of $460,000 annually, for a period of thirty years, extending to the year 1890, making the aggregate sum of $13,570,000, at which period, the balance remaining due on the purchase of the State Canals, is to be also liquidated. They also propose making a corresponding reduction in freight on goods transported over their Road, equal to the tonnage tax—and also loaning the amount of the tonnage tax now due and in dispute, to eight Railroad Companies, extending through sixteen counties of the State, which are languishing for the want of funds to enable them to complete their works. This seems to us a very liberal basis of compromise between the State and the Road, and will secure the sum of $13,570,000 to the State Treasury in a period of thirty years, towards liquidating our State Debt, which is quite as much as the Main Line cost the State, including stealings. The amount at stake is large, and a venal legislature might hereafter, be induced by corrupt means to repeal the tonnage tax, and the State would lose several millions of dollars by the repeal. We think the sooner this matter is removed from our legislative halls the better. The bill is very liberal under the circumstances, and we see no good reason why it should not pass the Legislature, in its present shape. This payment, together with the taxes imposed on the Company's property, for State purposes, will secure to the State a sum of upwards of *half a million of dollars annually*, toward the payment of the State debt, for a period of thirty years.

MR. LINCOLN'S POLICY.

It is evident from the recent speech of Mr. Lincoln at Indianapolis, as well as from two articles which have recently appeared in the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*—the editor of which is now in the *suite* of Mr. Lincoln—what line of policy he will pursue as President of the United States. The Government must first be vindicated, and the men who are now in a rebellious attitude, must return to their duty, before we can enter upon any terms with them. The *Journal* says:

"We want the South to concede that after Abraham Lincoln has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, it is his duty to observe it. We want them to concede that the Seceding States have violated the Constitution—that they are in rebellion against the Federal Government, *and that it is the duty of this Government to put down rebellion.* We want them to concede that the taking of Federal forts and firing upon the Star of the West, are insults that should be atoned for. We ask them to concede that Northern creditors have a right to sue for and collect their demands in Southern Courts. *We ask them to concede that Slavery is the creature of local law.* In all this we do not ask the South to concede a single thing that is not demanded by the Constitution of the United States. Until they do concede all this, they ought not to expect that the North has any concession to make."

After recapitulating the outrages committed by the rebels, and their flagrant insults to the American flag, the Springfield *Journal* exclaims:

"Away with compromises at an hour like this! Let us first establish the fact that we have a Government—a Government able to protect itself and punish treason. We should not talk about compromise while the flag of the traitors floats over an American fort, and the flag of our country trails in the dust.—*Until that flag is unfurled over Moultrie, and every other stolen fort, arsenal, custom-house and navy-yard—until the laws of this Government are obeyed, and its authority recognized, let us never talk about compromise.* Let the stolen forts, arsenals, and navy-yards be restored to the rightful owner—tear down your rattlesnake and pelican flag, and run up the ever-glorious stars and stripes—disperse your traitorous mobs, and let every man return to his duty. Then come to us with your list of grievances, and whatever manhood, honor, or patriotism can yield, shall be fully accorded."

These sentiments are the more important, as they undoubtedly, embody the proposed policy of Mr. Lincoln. His Administration will fearlessly and faithfully, perform its whole duty; will execute all the laws, defend all the fortresses, and recover all the property belonging to the United States now in possession of the rebels. This no thinking man can torture into coercion. It is self preservation; self-defence. It is the President's duty so to act.

If under these circumstances, any of the seceding States wish to "remain out of the Union" by dispensing with such conveniences as representation in Congress; Post Offices, Judges, Marshals, and all other Federal officers, they will not be interfered with by Mr. Lincoln or his party. No Federal troops will touch their soil except to recover or protect Federal property within their limits. To this extent the seceding States may go, if they think they can stand such an expensive luxury. But no further. The Government has been insulted and robbed under the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, and the American flag has been trailed in the dust. Mr. Lincoln will consider it his imperative duty when he becomes President, to retake the Government property, and make the Star Spangled Banner respected from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande. Were he to do less, he is not the man we think him.

ENGLISH MERCANTILE INTEREST, AND THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

During the entire period that the Southern secession movement has been progressing, every effort has been made by the politicians of the rebellious States, to secure if not the sympathy, at least some expression of encouragement from England. It has been said that millions of the English people are dependant upon the supply of Cotton from the United States, and that any cessation of that supply would entail the most serious consequences upon England. That may be; but surely, the Cotton States are quite as much interested in finding a market for their product; and quite as dependant for existence upon its regular supply, as the millions referred to. In this respect they are equals.—The greatest and most tempting bait thrown out by the Southern Confederacy, however, is the establishment of Free Trade. By this it has hoped to secure the active co-operation of Great Britain to forward its rebellious views. The most influential of the English press has met this idea but coldly, based as it is solely, on the perpetuation of slavery. One of the ablest articles on this subject, that we have seen; and one that must dispel at once, the infatuation of the secessionists in this matter, is contained in the London *Economist* of the 26th ultimo. We commend it to the careful perusal of our readers, showing as it does, what in reality, British views are in regard to the secession movement:

"There is something truly astounding in the infatuations which seem to possess the politicians in the Southern States of America. They have not only persuaded themselves into something that has all the *strength*, if not the intellectual *weight* of a moral conviction, that the cause of slavery is a holy and sacred cause in which they who suffer loss are heroes and martyrs, but they have also fully persuaded themselves that all who differ from them are the unfortunate subjects of a mere fanciful hallucination which the slightest pressure of real self interest will dissipate at once. They seem really to believe that *England is so ready to support them, if they can; but offer her sufficient interested motive for doing so*, as she would be, for instance, if Texas, and perhaps Mexico, were added to the Southern States of America. They have not only persuaded themselves into something that has all the *strength*, if not the intellectual *weight* of a moral conviction, that the cause of slavery is a holy and sacred cause in which they who suffer loss are heroes and martyrs, but they have also fully persuaded themselves that all who differ from them are the unfortunate subjects of a mere fanciful hallucination which the slightest pressure of real self interest will dissipate at once. They seem really to believe that *England is so ready to support them, if they can; but offer her sufficient interested motive for doing so*, as she would be, for instance, if Texas, and perhaps Mexico, were added to the Southern States. Accordingly, they bestow fruitless ingenuity on plans for entrapping England into lending them the aid of her protection against the Federal Government. The leading men of South Carolina and Georgia are said to have hit on the following scheme: "If the United States Government attempts to collect the revenue on foreign imports at the South by placing revenue cutters off the different harbors, then the seceding States, not deeming it expedient to declare war, will pronounce for direct taxation as the exclusive source of revenue, passing an ordinance to that effect. The foreign ministers at Washington will then be informed that the ports of the Cotton States are thrown open for the entrance of foreign merchandise free of duty, and that any duties imposed by the United States Government are levied contrary to law, and without authority from the Southern Confederacy. The revenue question will then be transferred from the South to Europe. It will become a question with France or England, whether or not it will defend the free-trade rights thus conferred on its manufacturers against the revenue cutters of the Northern States. And in such an appeal to British or French cupidity, it is expected the national sympathy of free negroism will yield to the national interest in favor of free trade."

It is lamentable to see such infatuation as this. Have South Carolina and Georgia really persuaded themselves that mercantile men in England would ever wish that their Government should interfere in a struggle between the Federal Union and the revolted States—and interfere on the side of those whom they deem wilfully and fearfully in the wrong, simply for the sake of buying their cotton at a cheaper rate? We think we may safely say *that there is not a commercial body in this Kingdom that would endeavor to see the British Government so faithless to its avowed principles of action, so treacherous to its avowed sympathies, for the sake of securing a mercantile gain to this kingdom.* It is true we do not wish to see the struggle between the North and the South prolonged. We believe no civil war could equal it in horrors; and we hold also, that—if, indeed, all classes among the people of the South are bent on separation as they seem to be, and not merely carried away by the excitement of the moment, and the urgency of the meaner part of the population—no forcible interference on the part of the North can possibly avail. But, assuredly, while the struggle is undetermined—while the Federal Government still endeavors and hopes to enforce its authority over the whole territory rightfully subjected to its sway, no bribes, however enormous, would induce the English people—or any class among them, however, directly interested in the result—to lend its aid to a result which they believed to be utterly unprovoked, the result of the worst political passions, and likely to end in the general degradation of the Southern States.

These Southern gentlemen seem to us to have lost all the instincts of national honor, and to have lost them so entirely that they have ceased to believe in their existence (elsewhere), when they calculate on any European nation taking a course that would cover it with hell deepened infamy. If there is one rule of national action more than another to which we have pledged ourselves deeply, it is the rule of non-intervention between revolted subjects and the Governments to which they are supposed to owe allegiance; nay, we do all in our power to secure the adhesion of other European Powers to the same course. Now, do these sharp Southerners really believe that England will not only break through the rule in their case, and break through it against the whole current of their political sympathies, but avow to the world that they do it for the sake of gain, and gain alone? Where would England's political influence in Europe be after, such an act as this? Would she not be set down as unworthy to be heard again in international councils? If a private gentleman openly takes a bribe to throw his convictions to the winds, would any of these Southern gentlemen deem him fit company for them? And, if not, it is not at least usual on this side of the Atlantic to regard a nation's honor as less sacred than an individual's.

The truly melancholy side of these strange calculations on the part of the Southern States is the evidence which they give of a completely distorted standard of judgment—on all subjects at least, that touch the one great interest of their political life. They have cried out so long that all Europe about slavery are cant and affectation, that they not only believe it, but believe that we believe it, but they even expect us to make a sacrifice of political credit and consistency by avowing our previous insincerity, and this for considerations that would certainly never have induced us to interfere in behalf of Hungary or Italy, whom we did desire to aid with all our hearts. *Such infatuation is absolutely appalling.* It seems to indicate that a kind of monomania blinds the Southern States on all subjects closely connected with their cotton and their slaves. We doubt if anything we can say will open their eyes. But we owe it, at least honesty, in the name of the mercantile classes of England, to tell them that *any proposal to intervene on their behalf in the struggle against the Federal Government of the Union would be scouted nowhere with more scorn and indignation than in those districts of England which would benefit most by free trade with the United States.*

THE GREAT ROBBERY.

Extraordinary revelations follow close upon the heels of each other. The latest expose in the stealing line, is made in the report of the House Committee on the theft of the Indian Fund bonds. The investigations of the Committee show that Mr. Secretary Floyd and Mr. Contractor Russell have palmed off upon the public virtual forgeries of an indebtedness of the War Department, and have robbed their confiding dupes of the enormous sum of more than Five Millions of Dollars. One of the most astounding features of this whole transaction, is the exhibition it affords of the looseness with which affairs have been conducted at Washington, that so gigantic a burglary could be going on under the eyes of the Government officials, and certainly known to some of them, and no other method taken of arresting it than a gentle word of expostulation. This is proved by the testimony of Senator Benjamin, who stated before the Committee, that when written to for his opinion as to the legality of acceptances issued by Floyd to Russell, Majors & Waddell, he visited the President, and submitted the inquiry to him. The President replied that he knew nothing about the matter, that they had been issued without any knowledge of his, that he did not know by virtue of what law they were issued, but that he (Mr. Benjamin) might rely, if Governor Floyd had issued them, he has issued them properly, and that he had better apply to him (Governor Floyd) to ascertain by virtue of what law he was acting. Mr. Benjamin subsequently expostulated with Gov. Floyd about the swindle, and the latter promised to do so no more. Yet he continued afterwards, to issue acceptances. The whole affair is one of the most disgraceful that has ever happened in connection with the Administration of this Government.—This question is now asked on all hands, what became of the $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 obtained on Mr. Floyd's acceptances. Nobody believes Mr. Russell had but a comparatively small part of it. It is freely stated in Washington, that a large portion has gone to carry out the slaveholders' rebellion, and to fill the pockets of the traitors.

VIRGINIA has now an attack of oil fever.

THE TARIFF IN CONGRESS.

The Threat to England against Protection—on the ground that English Capital will be overcome all resistance.

Important Letter from HENRY C. CAREY, Esq., to SENATOR SEWARD.

DEAR SIR:—Will you excuse me for asking your attention for a few moments to some facts that may perhaps, tend to enable you further to enlighten some of the friends of the Union, in and out of Congress, as to the real cause of our present difficulties, and as to the one and *only* remedy for them?

In October, 1857, being then in London, I had a conversation with Mr. Dallas, in the course of which he inquired of me as to when the Capitol would be completed. About the time, was my reply, that the Union shall be dissolved. *Must* it be dissolved?—said he. Yes, said I, dissolution cannot fail to come. Nothing can stand against the disintegrating process of British free trade, inflicted upon us, by the tariff of 1846. Under it our population has been scattered, production has diminished in its ratio to numbers, and foreign traders and foreign governments have been becoming daily more and more masters of our actions; and, with each and every stage of this process, there has been an increasing tendency towards discord among the people and the States.—Had the tariff of 1842 been maintained, the South would now be filled with furnaces and factories, our production would be treble what it is, and the strength and harmony of the Union would be greater than it has ever been.* Of course, he did not believe me; but the Capitol is not yet finished, and the Union is already dissolved.

Most anxious on this subject, I addressed, a few days later, a letter to Mr. Buchanan, showing him what were the results that must inevitably be obtained from a persistence in the free trade policy. The predictions of that letter, as you will see by the following extract, have become already history:—

"My last few months have been spent in France, Germany and other portions of the Continent, and everywhere I have found a daily growing activity in reference to the development of mineral wealth and the creation of furnaces and factories, accompanied by rapid growth in the tendency toward union among the people of the States, and among the States themselves. Looking homeward, I see directly the reverse of all this, an almost total suspension of commerce being accompanied by ruin among miners and manufacturers, merchants and bankers, and by growing discord among the people of the States. On the one side, there are communities making roads in all directions, and doing this by help of their own resources. Each road pays, and each one made is but preparatory to a new and greater one. On the other, there are communities that have been compelled to use their credit until credit has wholly disappeared, and with it almost all value in the roads already made, as well as all power to make additions to their number. Nevertheless, the resources of these latter are infinitely greater than those of the former, nothing being needed but the knowledge how to use them.

"Prosperous as is everything in the countries I have just left, it would yet be more so in the years to come, were it not that all the people of Europe are bound to suffer greatly in the present crisis of our affairs. Ruinous as is the state of things with us, it must be yet far worse. The coming winter will exhibit hundreds of thousands of men, women and children unable to sell their labor, and therefore unable to purchase bread, while coming autumns will show the ruin preceding among farmers, planters, and ship-owners, to an extent not yet exceeded, and closing with a treasury as nearly bankrupt as was that of 1842.

"You may doubt this, yet were you to examine the phenomena of the years that preceded 1842, you would find a resemblance that could not fail to strike you. Ships, flour, and cotton, suffered equally on that occasion—the latter having then reached a point of depression that had never before been known. Such must be the case on the present occasion, as you could readily satisfy yourself were you to study the fact as I have done.—Time alone is required for accomplishing all these things, as you will see. The administration of Mr. Van Buren was the most calamitious in our history; but unless its record is now carefully studied, with a view to profit by his errors, yours will stand conspicuous as the most unfortunate we have ever seen.

"The next decade will settle the great question—the claims to consideration of despotism on the one hand, and free government on the other. If our course continues to be similar to that we have pursued in the last ten years, our own people, as well as the world at large, will, before its close, have arrived at the conclusion that our system cannot be maintained. I myself greatly fear that it cannot. Whether or not that fear is well founded dependent on the course of your administration—all of which will be shadowed out in the message now in course of preparation—a more important paper than has ever yet been written in the Union. It may lead to the formation of a great central democratic party, and to the downfall of the parties of the extremes, both north and south; but it may lead to the strengthening of these latter, while annihilating what yet remains of the former. It may lead to placing the Union in the lead of the world, where it should and might be; but it may lead to the utter disruption of the Union, and the more complete subjugation of its people to the will of Europe. So regarding its effects, you will not be surprised at the great importance I attach to it. Few men have ever had in their hands more power for either good or evil than that which you now possess."

Being again in England in 1859, I had a conversation with a gentlemen of high reputation in the economic world, in the course of which I gave him some of the same facts that had two years before been given to Mr. Dallas—adding that financial, moral, and political ruin were in store for us, if we continued on in our then existing course of commercial policy. "I regret to hear it," said he, "because you *cannot* have protection. We have now become so strong that we can overcome all the resistance you may make." In saying this, he was right. The fourteen years of free-trade policy had so far weakened us, while strengthening them, that in the Union, as it existed three months since, the only effect of any attempt at resistance must have been that of tightening and strengthening the cord we had allowed to be thrown about our limbs, happily for us, however, if we know how to profit by the lesson we have received, the cotton States have now seceded, and have thus left us free to pursue the policy by means of which alone we may repair the damage that has been done.

In proof of the accuracy of my English friend above referred to, I pray you here to look at the fact, that foreign Ministers now venture to suggest what it is that their governments may do if the Tariff bill now before the Senate shall become a law—that foreign traders are now in Washington with millions at command, to be used for preventing any changes of the system that has brought about the present discord—and that foreign bankers, by their New York representatives, venture to assure our Senators that they must look for no more loans except on the condition that Legislation shall be fashioned to suit their purposes. No one can, as I think, study these things without finding in them a repetition of some of the chapters of Polish history. Let us continue on in our present free trade course, and there will be such a further reproduction of them as will certainly astonish many of those who have supposed that the cause of discord was to be found in the mere existence of slavery, and not in the pursuit of a policy that has led, and must everywhere lead to the subjugation of the laborer to the will of a master, be the laborer white, brown or black.

Let us profit now by the secession of the cotton States, and we shall, one year hence, have reason to return our thanks to Heaven for it, as having been the means of saving the Union. Let us once again establish our independence, and the day will not then be far distant when the Union will again comprise the whole of the existing States. Let us fail now to do it, and the time will, as I think, soon be seen, when we shall look back with a feeling of regret even to the days of the administration of Mr. Buchanan, unhappy as they have proved to be.

Hoping soon to rejoice with you over the establishment of prosperity and peace throughout the whole extent of our territory, I remain, my dear sir, with great respect, yours truly,

HENRY C. CAREY.

Hon. Mr. Seward.
Philadelphia, February 12, 1861.

*So rapid, under the tariff, had been the progress of southern industry, that, in 1846, Mr. R. B. Rhett went so far as to predict that at the close of another decade the south would have ceased to export raw cotton. From that day, however, to the present, no progress has been made.

THE TERRIBLE ROBBERY

Of the National Treasury

By The Disunion Democracy.

Secretary Dix has sent a letter to the Hon. John Sherman, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in which he gives the following horrible condition of the National Treasury since the Traitor Cobb has left it:

SIR:—I deem it my duty to call your attention to the pressing demands on the Treasury, and to suggest the only mode of meeting them without seriously impairing the public credit. The liabilities due, and to fall due before the 4th of March next, are as follows: For the State Department, $116,868; for the Interior Department, $1,802,327; for the War Department, $1,621,130; for the Navy Department, $1,060,000; for the Post-office Department, $700,000; requisitions for the War and Navy not complied with; $1,853,000 Treasury notes falling due before the 4th of March; $1,803,000 for the Treasury debt; $501,423 for the Light-house Board; $78,220 for fishing bounties, estimated at $165,522.

The above are the round numbers, making a total of $9,901,118. The accruing revenue will, it is estimated, nett about $1,900,000 of the amount, leaving about $8,000,000 to be borrowed. There is in the Treasury, subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States, but little more than half a million, and there are requisitions in the Treasury Department amounting to nearly $10,000,000 unanswered.

Secretary Dix declares in the letter that he is determined to discharge his duty to the country in making this exhibit of the state of the Treasury, as he found it. He is a most fearless officer, and a great terror to traitors, as his recent official orders with regard to the revenue cutters show.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.—It is stated that but two Secessionists have been elected in the whole State, and that at least fifty thousand majority has been given against them.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1861.—Feb.		SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.	D.	H.	M.
16	SATURDAY,	6 53	5 36	Third Q.	2	5	4 m
17	SUNDAY,	6 51	5 37	New M.	9	3	6 ev
18	MONDAY,	6 50	5 38	First Q.	17	7	21 ev
19	TUESDAY,	6 49	5 39	Full M.	24	11	47 ev
20	WEDNESDAY,	6 47	5 41				
21	THURSDAY,	6 46	5 42				
22	FRIDAY,	6 44	5 43				

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

P. R. & P. TELEGRAPH OFFICE, *Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.*

		8 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	
Jan.	9—Saturday,	13°	26°	25°	cloudy.
"	11—Monday,	43	50	48	"
"	12—Tuesday,	45	57	49	clear.
"	13—Wednesday,	50	57	45	"
"	14—Thursday,	35	47	39	"
"	15—Friday,	34	38	36	rain.

Easter.—This annual festival occurs this year, on the last or 31st day of March.

Rev. R. H. Brown, Pastor of the Episcopal Church of Ashland, has organized a private school in that Borough.

A Protracted Meeting is in progress at Gordon, under the pastorate of Rev. S. W. Sears, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

*The alarm of fire on Thursday evening, was caused by the burning of a wood-shed near the Palo Alto Rolling Mill. The presence of fire apparatus from this Borough, prevented the flames from spreading.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Good Intent Fire Co., No. 1, of Pottsville, will be held at their Hall, Thursday evening, February 21st, 1861, at 7½ o'clock. Important business will be transacted and punctual attendance is requested.

Jourdan's Ammoniated Super-Phosphate of Lime.—Messrs. Stichter & Thompson have this fertilizer for sale. It is highly commended by farmers in this County who have used it, as our readers will perceive by the certificates which Messrs. S. & T. publish in the *Journal* to-day.

The Mountaineer of Ashland is severe upon the Administration organ of this Borough, for ventilating some falsehoods in regard to the former paper through its delectable columns.—Don't waste ammunition in that quarter, Mr. Yocum. The game is not worth the expenditure of your powder.

Business of all kinds, should be suspended on the occasion of the approaching celebration of Washington's Birth-Day, so that all may participate in the ceremonies. We need more of the pure national spirit infused into our youth, for upon this depends our national greatness, and to this we are indebted for our free institutions and unrestrained privileges.

Birth-Night Ball.—One of the features of the Celebration of Friday next, will be a Ball in the evening, at the Town Hall. It will be given under the auspices of the Pottsville Cornet Band, the members of which will use every exertion, we are assured, to render it one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever given here. The Port Carbon Band will visit Pottsville on the occasion, and be present at the Ball.

The Destruction of Mr. Repplier's Colliery.—In our Wednesday edition we gave an account of the destruction by fire on Monday night, of the large breaker of Mr. Repplier at Mill Creek. We since learn that nothing was saved but a large plane and a few small outside buildings. It was one of the most extensive operations in the County, and by this fire three slopes will be idle for some time. The St. Clair *Sentinel* states that considerable stealing went on during the conflagration. Furniture and other property that was, with hard labor, saved from the fire, was afterwards carried away by some long-fingered parties.

Aid for Kansas.—In response to the call for a meeting of citizens, held at the Pennsylvania Hall, Wednesday evening, February 13th, A. RUSSEL, Esq., was called to the chair, and JNO. HEFFNER, Secretary. On motion of Rev. D. Washburn, a committee was appointed, with discretionary power, to arrange for the canvassing of town and County for contributions in behalf of the sufferers in Kansas. The committee appointed are Messrs. Helfenstein, J. T. Werner, Woodnut, D. Washburn, B. Haywood, J. G. Frick, S. T. Colt, J. W. Roseberry, J. J. Connor, A. Russel was appointed permanent Treasurer. Speeches were made by several gentlemen present. On motion of Rev. D. Washburn, it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the papers of the Borough. Adjourned.

JNO. HEFFNER, *Secretary.*

The committee reported the following circular:

The Committee appointed by a public meeting, held in Pottsville, Feb. 13th, for the relief of sufferers in Kansas, desire to invite prompt and hearty co-operation, to call forth from Schuylkill County such a contribution in aid of those exposed to the horrors of famine and starvation, as duty and humanity demand.

The sad work is already begun. Starvation has already begun to claim its victims. If not in our power now to afford relief, we can continue on in our present free trade course, and there will be such a further reproduction of them as will certainly astonish many of those who have supposed that the cause of discord was to be found in the mere existence of slavery, and not in the pursuit of a policy that has led, and must everywhere lead to the subjugation of the laborer to the will of a master, be the laborer white, brown or black.

Let us profit now by the secession of the cotton States, and we shall, one year hence, have reason to return our thanks to Heaven for it, as having been the means of saving the Union. Let us once again establish our independence, and the day will not then be far distant when the Union will again comprise the whole of the existing States. Let us fail now to do it, and the time will, as I think, soon be seen, when we shall look back with a feeling of regret even to the days of the administration of Mr. Buchanan, unhappy as they have proved to be.

Hoping soon to rejoice with you over the establishment of prosperity and peace throughout the whole extent of our territory, I remain, my dear sir, with great respect, yours truly,

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By The Disunion Democracy.

Secretary Dix has sent a letter to the Hon. John Sherman, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in which he gives the following horrible condition of the National Treasury since the Traitor Cobb has left it:

SIR:—I deem it my duty to call your attention to the pressing demands on the Treasury, and to suggest the only mode of meeting them without seriously impairing the public credit. The liabilities due, and to fall due before the 4th of March next, are as follows: For the State Department, $116,868; for the Interior Department, $1,802,327; for the War Department, $1,621,130; for the Navy Department, $1,060,000; for the Post-office Department, $700,000; requisitions for the War and Navy not complied with; $1,853,000 Treasury notes falling due before the 4th of March; $1,803,000 for the Treasury debt; $501,423 for the Light-house Board; $78,220 for fishing bounties, estimated at $165,522.

The above are the round numbers, making a total of $9,901,118. The accruing revenue will, it is estimated, nett about $1,900,000 of the amount, leaving about $8,000,000 to be borrowed. There is in the Treasury, subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States, but little more than half a million, and there are requisitions in the Treasury Department amounting to nearly $10,000,000 unanswered.

Secretary Dix declares in the letter that he is determined to discharge his duty to the country in making this exhibit of the state of the Treasury, as he found it. He is a most fearless officer, and a great terror to traitors, as his recent official orders with regard to the revenue cutters show.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.—It is stated that but two Secessionists have been elected in the whole State, and that at least fifty thousand majority has been given against them.

THE FIRMness OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—A distinguished gentleman of Springfield, Ill., who has long been intimately acquainted with the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, writes as follows to a legal gentleman of New York city:

Mr. Lincoln yet remains firm as a rock; he is true and strong in the faith of justice, right, liberty, man and God. He has told me, not only once, but often, that rather than concede to traitors, his soul might go up to God from the wings of the Capitol. I believe him, for I know him.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1861.—Feb.		SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.	D.	H.	M.
16	SATURDAY,	6 53	5 36	Third Q.	2	5	4 m
17	SUNDAY,	6 51	5 37	New M.	9	3	6 ev
18	MONDAY,	6 50	5 38	First Q.	17	7	21 ev
19	TUESDAY,	6 49	5 39	Full M.	24	11	47 ev
20	WEDNESDAY,	6 47	5 41				
21	THURSDAY,	6 46	5 42				
22	FRIDAY,	6 44	5 43				

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

P. R. & P. TELEGRAPH OFFICE, *Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.*

		8 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	
Jan.	9—Saturday,	13°	26°	25°	cloudy.
"	11—Monday,	43	50	48	"
"	12—Tuesday,	45	57	49	clear.
"	13—Wednesday,	50	57	45	"
"	14—Thursday,	35	47	39	"
"	15—Friday,	34	38	36	rain.

Easter.—This annual festival occurs this year, on the last or 31st day of March.

Rev. R. H. Brown, Pastor of the Episcopal Church of Ashland, has organized a private school in that Borough.

A Protracted Meeting is in progress at Gordon, under the pastorate of Rev. S. W. Sears, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

*The alarm of fire on Thursday evening, was caused by the burning of a wood-shed near the Palo Alto Rolling Mill. The presence of fire apparatus from this Borough, prevented the flames from spreading.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Good Intent Fire Co., No. 1, of Pottsville, will be held at their Hall, Thursday evening, February 21st, 1861, at 7½ o'clock. Important business will be transacted and punctual attendance is requested.

Jourdan's Ammoniated Super-Phosphate of Lime.—Messrs. Stichter & Thompson have this fertilizer for sale. It is highly commended by farmers in this County who have used it, as our readers will perceive by the certificates which Messrs. S. & T. publish in the *Journal* to-day.

The Mountaineer of Ashland is severe upon the Administration organ of this Borough, for ventilating some falsehoods in regard to the former paper through its delectable columns.—Don't waste ammunition in that quarter, Mr. Yocum. The game is not worth the expenditure of your powder.

Business of all kinds, should be suspended on the occasion of the approaching celebration of Washington's Birth-Day, so that all may participate in the ceremonies. We need more of the pure national spirit infused into our youth, for upon this depends our national greatness, and to this we are indebted for our free institutions and unrestrained privileges.

Birth-Night Ball.—One of the features of the Celebration of Friday next, will be a Ball in the evening, at the Town Hall. It will be given under the auspices of the Pottsville Cornet Band, the members of which will use every exertion, we are assured, to render it one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever given here. The Port Carbon Band will visit Pottsville on the occasion, and be present at the Ball.

The Destruction of Mr. Repplier's Colliery.—In our Wednesday edition we gave an account of the destruction by fire on Monday night, of the large breaker of Mr. Repplier at Mill Creek. We since learn that nothing was saved but a large plane and a few small outside buildings. It was one of the most extensive operations in the County, and by this fire three slopes will be idle for some time. The St. Clair *Sentinel* states that considerable stealing went on during the conflagration. Furniture and other property that was, with hard labor, saved from the fire, was afterwards carried away by some long-fingered parties.

Aid for Kansas.—In response to the call for a meeting of citizens, held at the Pennsylvania Hall, Wednesday evening, February 13th, A. RUSSEL, Esq., was called to the chair, and JNO. HEFFNER, Secretary. On motion of Rev. D. Washburn, a committee was appointed, with discretionary power, to arrange for the canvassing of town and County for contributions in behalf of the sufferers in Kansas. The committee appointed are Messrs. Helfenstein, J. T. Werner, Woodnut, D. Washburn, B. Haywood, J. G. Frick, S. T. Colt, J. W. Roseberry, J. J. Connor, A. Russel was appointed permanent Treasurer. Speeches were made by several gentlemen present. On motion of Rev. D. Washburn, it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the papers of the Borough. Adjourned.

JNO. HEFFNER, *Secretary.*

The committee reported the following circular:

The Committee appointed by a public meeting, held in Pottsville, Feb. 13th, for the relief of sufferers in Kansas, desire to invite prompt and hearty co-operation, to call forth from Schuylkill County such a contribution in aid of those exposed to the horrors of famine and starvation, as duty and humanity demand.

The sad work is already begun. Starvation has already begun to claim its victims. If not in our power now to afford relief, we can continue on in our present free trade course, and there will be such a further reproduction of them as will certainly astonish many of those who have supposed that the cause of discord was to be found in the mere existence of slavery, and not in the pursuit of a policy that has led, and must everywhere lead to the subjugation of the laborer to the will of a master, be the laborer white, brown or black.

Let us profit now by the secession of the cotton States, and we shall, one year hence, have reason to return our thanks to Heaven for it, as having been the means of saving the Union. Let us once again establish our independence, and the day will not then be far distant when the Union will again comprise the whole of the existing States. Let us fail now to do it, and the time will, as I think, soon be seen, when we shall look back with a feeling of regret even to the days of the administration of Mr. Buchanan, unhappy as they have proved to be.

Hoping soon to rejoice with you over the establishment of prosperity and peace throughout the whole extent of our territory, I remain, my dear sir, with great respect, yours truly,

HENRY C. CAREY.

Hon. Mr. Seward.
Philadelphia, February 12, 1861.

The Celebration of Washington's Birth-day.—Programme for the Occasion.—The committee of arrangements charged with the details of the celebration of the "Twenty-Second" met, pursuant to the call of their chairman, at the Exchange Hotel, on Tuesday evening, 12th instant, Gen. W. REIFSNYDER, chairman, presided, and J. ADDISON MCCOOL was appointed Secretary.—The Chairman reported that the Commissioners of Schuylkill County had signified their willingness to procure a flag-staff and flag on the part of the County, and consented that the former should be planted upon the Court House grounds.

Gen. Lerer moved that a committee of three be appointed as a committee of finance. The Chair appointed Messrs. Lerer, Reilly and Nagle.

On motion of Hon. B. Reilly the committee unanimously resolved that the Secretary be directed to address DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., of Philadelphia, and request him to attend upon the 22d as orator of the day."

On motion of Capt. Wren, it was resolved that Gen. Reifsnyder, be requested to order out the military of the Brigade upon the occasion of the flag-raising.

It was further resolved that the Committee extend a cordial invitation to the Clergy of the County, Judges and Officers of the Court, members of the Bar, Soldiers of the War of 1812 and Mexican War, the Masonic Fraternity, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, United American Mechanics, Red Men and other civic societies, Firemen and the citizens of the county generally, to participate in the procession and attendant ceremonies.

On motion of Maj. Nagle the Washington Artillery corps of Pottsville, were requested to prepare thirty-four rounds of blank cartridge, to be fired as a national salute during the day.

Gen. Lerer moved that Capt. FRANK POTT be requested to act as Chief Marshal of the civic department of the procession, acting in that capacity in conjunction with the Brigadier General in command of the line, which was agreed to.

On motion the duty of establishing a route of procession and deciding upon an order of exercises at the inauguration of the flag, was referred to the General in command and Chief Marshal.

The following is the report of Gen. Reifsnyder and Chief Marshal, Frank Pott, in pursuance of the above resolution:

FORMATION OF LINE.

The line will form at 9½ o'clock A. M., on Centre street, right resting on High street, facing westwardly.

The line will move at 10 A. M.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Officer Commanding.
General Officers and Staff.
Military.
Soldiers of the Wars of 1812 and of Mexico, bearing the "Stars and Stripes."
Marshal of the Civic Department—Capt. FRANK POTT.
Orator of the Day and Officiating Ministers.
Judges of the Court.
County Officers.
Members of the Bar.
Borough Council.
Clergy.
Members of the Masonic Fratern