Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862.

SEVERAL interesting letters, and other important matter, are crowded out this week.

TO Hon. John N. Goodwin we are indebted for a public document.

GOVERNOR MORTON, of Indiana, has appointed ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright, U.S. Senator, in place of Bright expelled.

PERSONS in want of Phosphatic Fertilizer, Bone Dust, Meat and Bone Compost,—are referred to the advertisement of TASKER & CLARK, in this issue.

A SIGN THAT TELLS.—United States Treasury Notes are selling at thirty per cent. premium in the South. They are all bought up as fast as the people can get hold of them.

A SET OF "whiffets," our like, are continually yelping and snapping at our heels. Of course we can take no other notice of them, than simply to serve them as other mangy curs are treated, kick them out of our path.

TICKLE ME, AND I'LL TICKLE YOU.—A process now performed weekly, before an admiring community, by the editors of a couple of papers in this Borough, consentaneously, and their consanguinity.

TELEGRAPHS.—The Secretary of War has taken charge of all the telegraphs in the United States, not in the hands of the Rebels, and has appointed censors of military news. There will be no more forged news sent over the lines, while in his possession.

AN unknown correspondent at Beech Haven, sends us a queer communication. Excessive curiosity is not with us a weakness, yet we would readily give five dollars, to see him. When he comes in this direction, we hope that he will drop in and see us.

WE are in receipt of a small Pamphlet, styled *The Treasury Note*, devoted to the discussion of Secession—the emancipation of Industry—the Duty of Government to make Liberty *Common Riches*, not the patrimony of the few. See advertisement.

ON our First Page will be found extracts from a bold and manly speech by Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana; and the experience of Mr. McDonough of New Orleans, in the matter of how emancipated slaves can take care of themselves. Both merit careful and attentive perusal.

GORDON, the slave-trader, whose hands were red with the blood of human beings, was executed in New York on Friday, 21st ult. This man richly merited his fate. The Government has acted finely and properly in this matter. This execution will do much to put a stop to that nefarious traffic, the slave trade.

DAMAGED.—The recent forgery of telegraphic news which was received and published by the Associated Press, has greatly damaged the character of news received from that source. Hereafter, but little reliance will be placed on news received from that quarter, and it is due to the public that the Reporter should state by whose authority the forgery was perpetrated. If there is a man in the country who has cause to cry out, "save me from my friends!" it is General McClellan.

NORTHERN sympathisers, with treason, are now crying lustily, for a general amnesty for the rebels, fearful we suppose, that in the event of the trial and punishment of the leaders of the Rebellion, that their connivance with it will be discovered. Retributive justice demands that men like Davis and Buckner should be tried and punished. When the mono-maniac, John Brown, made his crazy raid on Virginia, "the chivalry" hung more of his party, than were killed during the affair, in battle. Is the crime of the rebel leaders less heinous than that of "Old John Brown?" Hardly. Therefore, we say, hang them, and adequately punish their Northern allies.

JEFF. DAVIS on Saturday last, was inaugurated President of the *permanent* Southern Confederacy. To judge from the Richmond papers the ceremonial was dreary enough, while the inaugural is exceedingly tame and despondent. The Richmond *Whig* grumbles quite heartily, on the day before the inauguration. It wants the helm of government in abler and better hands, and says:

> In view of the past, present and probable future, the ingenuity of Congress is a blister—mockery and a miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people. A child, in the possession of a knife, with a young wife, are partial illustrations of the deplorable folly.

True enough, undoubtedly. If Mr. Davis is not within six months, inaugurated into another state, by means of a rope, we shall be grievously disappointed.

THE rebel General Buckner, captured at Fort Donelson, is to be tried for treason. He is a vile traitor. Educated by the Federal Government he professed to be the friend of the country early in our difficulties, and remained in Washington long enough to obtain information that he afterwards employed when he returned to Kentucky, and put himself at the head of the rebels there. The President has wisely decided not to exchange as Arnold like this, but to subject him to a trial *before* the Federal courts for the black crime of treason. If convicted, he will be inexorably hung, and all others who have similarly offended will be similarly punished. Recreant members of Congress, and officers of the army and navy should be executed or banished.

COAL.—An obscure paper published in this Borough, whose highest aspiration seems to be, to serve party, in its last issue, contains the following:

> Several prominent Democrats have suggested the propriety of a general illumination of the Borough this evening. As the Federal army is composed principally of Democrats, and commanded by Democratic Generals, it is but just that the Democratic party should take the lead in this matter.

That is a cool assertion, truly, in the face of the fact that Republican districts everywhere in the North have been depleted, and in some instances their majorities threatened by the exodus of the members of that party to fight for the Union. But there is no party among our soldiers, except the party of the Union, and the man in the North who at this time, whites and publishes such a statement as that copied above, is far from being a patriot. He may protest and swear that he is loyal; but we doubt it. No true man makes an invidious distinction when the heart of the North should be as the heart of one man, to crush this horrid, aristocratic slaveholding Rebellion.

WE UNDERSTAND that the rumor published in a contemporary a few days ago, stating that Hon. David Wilmot intended to resign his position in the United States Senate, is destitute of foundation.—*Philadel. Press.*

If the *Press* refers to us, we might remark that when we published the statement that an effort was being made by interested parties to induce Mr. Wilmot to resign his position in the Senate, for the purpose of placing Mr. Cameron there, we did not state that Mr. Wilmot acquiesced in the movement. We do not believe that he did. That the disreputable effort we referred to a fortnight since, was made, there is however, no doubt, and we publicly given it, has we presume, nipped the matter in the bud.

Since the above was placed in type, we are glad to observe that Judge Wilmot not only repudiates the transaction to which we allude, but states positively, that he has no intention of resigning his position in the Senate, for a foreign appointment. This is well. That *little* arrangement of intercested

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Oration by the Hon. Geo. Bancroft.

Saturday last the anniversary of Washington's birthday was celebrated all over the country in a style of unusual splendor, except at the National Capital, where a gloom was cast upon the occasion, by the death of the President's son. Military parades, salutes, orations, public dinners, illuminations, etc., were the order of the day, rendering the occasion one long to be remembered.

In New York the Common Council had a celebration at the Cooper Institute, at which Hon. George Bancroft, the historian and jurist, and Democrat, but not of the modern Breckinridge species, delivered an oration, able and eloquent. After alluding in his opening, to the inspiriting effect of the recent Union victories under Major General Grant, Mr. Bancroft said:

> The only ground of hope for the perpetuity of our unity is a well-founded love of New York, in the words of Washington spoken in this city. Mean, in the presence of your fathers, Washington, standing under the canopy of the sky, took the oath to support the Constitution. Greet him to-day in the Senate Chamber, to interpret to the 1st Congress the principles of our great charter, and the fit policy for the nation to pursue. Then it was that he laid down as the ruling rule "the pure and immutable principles of private morality," and "the sacred fires of virtue and RIGHT WHICH HEAVEN ITSELF HAS ORDAINED." And the House of Representatives, using the pen of Madison, gave many forms of government in rapid succession; the density of Portugal was driven for refuge to South America; the empire of Germany went down in the whirlpool of revolution; Russia has been convulsed by a recorded plot for insurrection; Italy was many times reconstructed; the Pope lost and won temporal power, and has been almost shorn of it again; the institutions of Great Britain have been twice essentially modified by the annexation of Ireland, by the reform of Parliament—which was in fact a revolution—and by opening the doors of its two houses to men of all creeds. During all these vicissitudes the United States stood unchanged, admitting none but the slightest modifications in its charter, and proving itself the most stable Government in the civilized world. But at last "we have fallen on evil days." "The propitious smiles of Heaven"—such are the words of Washington—can never be expected, on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right." During eleven years of perverse government the se rules were disregarded, and it came to pass that the Supreme Court could by no possibility have been nominated for that office, or confirmed. Nay, the corrupt influence invaded even the very home of justice. The final decree of the supreme Court, in its decision on the Dred Scott case, must be respected and obeyed; the present Chief-Justice has on one memorable appeal accompanied his decision with an impassioned declamation, herein with profound immorality which no one has as yet fully laid bare, treating the people of the United States as a shrew to be tamed by an open avowal of their own history, with the dreary industry, collecting evidences of cases where justice may have slumbered or weakness been oppressed, compensating, for want of evidence by confidence of assertion, with a partiality of research that perverted an advocate neglecting humane decisions of Colonial Courts and the enduring memorials of colonial statute books. In his party zeal to prove that the framers of the Constitution held the negro to have no rights which the white man was bound to respect, he has not only denied the rights of man and the liberties of mankind, but has left it doubtful for the liberty of the white man to rest upon. That illstarred disquisition of Taney, who, I trust, did not intend to hang out the flag of Disunion, is the fountainhead of the political heresy, the offence to the pendulous memory of millions convulsed our country with the excitement which swept over those of us who vainly hoped to preserve a strong and sufficient though narrow Union that might stand between the conflicting feeds. No nation can adopt that judgment as its rule and live; the judgment has lost no element of political vitality, and must say it is an invocation of the dead past; there never was a time for its purpose, he adds: "I have another motive which makes me earnest in its support, the accomplishment of these things: it is, indeed, more powerful than all the rest, namely: to liberate a certain species of property which I possess, very repugnantly to my own feelings."

And in less than three months after he wrote that Fate decided for him which we think they have listened, he felt himself justified in announcing to the court of the Republic for the future in these words: "Nothing is more certain than that Maryland and Virginia must have laws for the gradual abolition of Slavery, and at a period not remote."

But though Virginia and Maryland have not been seized with the wonderful prediction of the Father of his Country—though Slavery still exists in the District of Columbia, from which Madison desired to see it removed—the cause of Freedom has been steadily advancing. The line of 36° 30', which formed a barrier to the progress of skilled labor to the southward, has been effaced. Our country, at one bound, crossed the Rocky Mountains; and the wisdom of our people, as they laid the foundations of great empires on the coast of the Pacific, has brought about that to-day, from the Straits of Behring to the Straits of Magellan, the waves of the inland ocean, as they roll in upon the shore, clap their hands in joy, for along all that wide region [the land is cultivated by no hands but those of the free. Let us be grateful to a good Providence which has established liberty as the rule of our country beyond the possibility of a relapse.

For myself, I was one who desired to postpone, or rather hoped altogether to avoid the collision which has taken place, trusting that society, by degrees, would have worked itself clear by its own innate strength and the virtue and resolution of the community. But Slavery has struck the first blow, and has lifted up its hand to strike a death-blow at our existence as a people. It has avowed itself a desperate and determined enemy of our national life, of our unity as a republic, and henceforward no man deserves the name of a statesman who would consent to the introduction of that element of weakness and division into any new territory, or the admission of another Slave State into the Union. Let us hope rather that the prediction of Washington will prove true, and that Slavery will pass away like a cloud before their places as Free States by the side of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Finally, the people of the United States must this day define the example of Washington a lesson of perseverance. We have been forced into a strife from which there has been no safe escape but by the manifestation of an unconquerable energy of strength. Let the traitors to human freedom, and to their country, be taught by the firing of the New York 9th into Massachusetts Rest, who occupied a deserted Battery, and from their grey overcoats were mistaken for the enemy. This and mistake caused the death of several men and the wounding of a number of others. This is a great victory and will have a most disheartening effect upon the rebels, and cause cheer upon cheer throughout the entire North. Do you imagine we were quiet when we received the despatch? Not a bit of it. The whole Brigade was turned out on the heath. Wednesday morning, into three sides of a square, the open front toward the sea, and covered by the 4th Rhode Island Battery. The 4th formed one side, the 11th Conn., the opposite and the 8, 9, 6th and N. Y. 89th the centre. While the troops were General Williams and staff, the Regimental officers and our band. When all was ready Gen. W. caused Adjt. Gen. Hook to read the despatch to each regiment; which he did, the band playing between the intervals "Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," "Star Spangled Banner," and the "Grand March." The reading concluded the General took off his hat and proposed three cheers, which were heartily given. The Battery then fired a National salute. The different Regiments then had their drum parades. The General formed into three sides of a square in double ranks, when each Regimental Colonel made on a speech. He said we were the right of the Brigade; that he was the senior Colonel, hence more important duties would devolve upon him than the 4th; he was acknowledged to be the best regiment on the Island. He urged us to continue drilling; that we would very soon go into active service; cautioned us to look at our ammunition, and knew that when the 45th got into the engagement with the rebels, it would not disgrace the Old Keystone. He concluded by proposing three cheers for the late victory, and each another for Pennsylvania. The cheers arose from our ranks, with a most terrific "three times three." I never heard the like before. Our bosom beat as arose from our ranks, with a most terrific "three times three." I never heard the like before. Our bosom beat as arose from our ranks, with a most terrific "three times three." I never heard the like before. Our bosom beat as high as it ever did in battle. Our Colonel was then given renewed strength from their recognition by the American people in the very moment of a just indignation against men who were guilty of the darkest treason, and had fallen into their hands.

Washington not only upheld the liberty of the ocean. He was a thorough republican. And how has our history justified his preference? How has this very rebellion borne testimony to the virtue and durability of popular institutions? The rebellion which we are putting down was the conspiracy of the rich, of opulent men, who count laborers as their capital. Our widely-extended suffrage is not only utterly innocent of it—it is the power which will and will to crush it. The people prove their right to a popular government; they have chosen it, and have kept it in healthy motion; they will sustain it now, and hand it down in its glory and its power to their posterity. And this is true not only of men who were born on the soil, but of foreign born citizens. Let the European skeptic adore the large extension of the suffrage; come among us; and we will show him a practical working of it