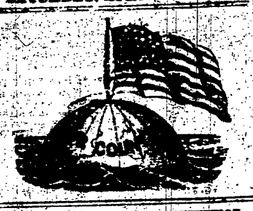
Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1864.



THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

On Thursday of last week the Democratic party of this State, held its Convention in Philadelphia. The Copperheads attended in force. Among the delegates were such men as Charles W. Carrigan and William H. Witte of Philadelphia, John H. Brinton and "Dead-Body" Monaghan of Chester, Francis W. Hughes of Schuylkill and J. Glancy Jones of Berks. For permanent chairman of the Convention, William H. Witte was elected—he having 84 votes against 31 cast for George Sanderson of Lancaster. After Witte had his say in abuse of the National Government, a turbulent scene occurred with reference to the course to be pursued by the committee on resolutions. This was ended by the chairman of that committee informing the meeting that they would act just as they pleased.

A list of electors—one for each district—was then presented and adopted. Thos. H. Walker of Schuylkill County, enjoys the honor of representing the Tenth District thereon. Delegates to the National Convention were then chosen—those from this District being F. W. Hughes of Schuylkill County, and Dr. Cyrus D. Gloninger of Lebanon. A State Committee for the ensuing year was next appointed—F. P. Dewees being entrusted with the superintendence of the Democracy of Schuylkill. A ballot being taken for chairman of the State Committee, C. L. Ward of Bradford county was elected.

The committee on resolutions experienced a great deal of difficulty in arriving at a conclusion. It was reported in the Convention that the committee were unable to reconcile the conflicting views of its members. Speeches were made to kill time by Carrigan, Witte and others, pouring out wrath upon the Government, but sweetly soothing toward the rebels and their leaders. Witte dolefully acknowledged that the party at present stood a very poor chance of success before the people. It was nearly midnight when J. Glancy Jones appeared on the platform and submitted a report. He said that the committee had been at work for four hours in trying to form resolutions, but with very ill success. In some of them certain views on the questions of national policy were endorsed, but it was thought unadvisable to adopt them, for fear of creating dissensions in the party, and injuring it before the country. Three resolutions only, very gingerly toned and worded, were agreed upon and reported. The first sets forth that it is most expedient to leave to the National Convention the function of making a declaration of principles acceptable to all the States relied upon to assist in electing a President. The second expresses a preference for the nomination of General McClellan as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and the State delegation is instructed to vote as a unit for him. The third resolution asserts that the first step necessary to restore the country is, not to put down the traitors in arms, but to "get rid of the present Administration," which is to be done by a thorough organization of "the time-honored Democratic party"—aided by Jefferson Davis, of course. Upon these three points the Convention seemed to be agreed.

Richard Vaux of Philadelphia, and Robert L. Johnson of Cambria, were chosen to serve as electors at large; and George W. Cass, William Bigler, William V. McGrath and Asa Packer were elected delegates at large to the National Convention.

In the published report the resolutions are singularly silent on the staple themes of the modern Democracy, "Abolitionists" and the "niggers." This looks like a tacit admission of weakness and pusillanimity upon this point. The only thing they now look forward to it with hope, is the defeat of the Union armies in the field, for every Union victory drives a nail into their political coffin. On the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, giving the soldiers the right to vote, the Convention was silent. Strange, when they claim a majority of the soldiers as Democrats!

The character and purposes of this Convention are evident from the appointment of Hughes and Gloninger, as delegates to the Chicago Convention from this District. These men were in the Charleston Convention in 1860, in the same capacity, as friends of Breckinridge, and assisted in defeating Douglas and breaking up the Democratic party. Mr. Hughes's belief that Pennsylvania should be switched into the Southern Confederacy, and that her true position is with the South, is still unchanged. His disloyalty seems to have had special claims upon the late State Convention, for he not only succeeded in having himself appointed a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, but had his nephew Frank Dewees, tagged on the State Committee. Quite a modest little family arrangement.

GRIST AT WORK.

Lieutenant-General Grant is hard at work re-organizing the Army of the Potomac. He has seen the army, and declares its morale, discipline, etc., very fine. Grant is an earnest, quiet worker, and the nation has faith in him. His headquarters are announced at Culpepper, eight miles in advance of the location of Gen. Meade. That place is connected with Washington by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and is about seventy-five miles distant. It is about the same remove from Richmond. At the latest report the total forces under Gen. Lee's orders are said to be 130,000 men. Of these 5000 are commanded by Breckinridge, and have been stationed between Lynchburg and Abingdon, in South-western Virginia, and guarding the line of the great southern railroad from Lynchburg to Longstreet's pickets in East Tennessee; 5000, under Imboden and Moseby, have been maintained near the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and in Northern Virginia; 30,000, under Gen. Elzey, at and near to Richmond, at Petersburg, Weldon, Goldsboro', Wilmington and along the railroad between Richmond and Wilmington, under Gens. Pickett and Barclay. Seven divisions of infantry, 70,000 strong; 250 pieces of artillery, with 5000 artillerymen, and fifteen regiments of cavalry, 15,000 men, or a total of 90,000 men, are under the immediate personal command of Gen. Lee. His entire control includes the 130,000 thus recently disposed. It was estimated that Longstreet had 20,000 when his headquarters were at Bull's Gap, in Eastern Tennessee, and some portion of this force is reported to have entered Virginia. If Johnston's corps, which is included in Polk's command, with headquarters at Selma, is allowed to contain Hardee's force of 20,000, a part of which was sent to Florida against Gen. Seymour, and also the cavalry under Forrest, Richardson, S. D. Lee and Wirt Adams, he has 75,000 men. Beauregard is credited with 30,000 at Charleston and Wilmington.

Our own forces are believed to be sufficient to meet all the contingencies of war. The larger part are veterans and thoroughly disciplined. They are well armed and clothed. The appointment of Grant, whose reputation as a cautious and prudent, but skillful, determined and successful general, has preceded him, has given them new fire, and gratified them by a nearer approach to their goal and object than has been had through weary months. The wise and energetic movements which preceded his arrival; the change of commanders in some divisions and brigades which accompanied it, and the alterations which followed, have heightened their hopes. There is evidently work in the immediate future; and that work is to be performed with good men, patriots and soldiers, under an accomplished commanding officer, supported by choice aids, upon the enemy's ground and against his chiefest citadel. The spring campaign in Virginia promises to open early and powerfully. The character which it will have is to be chronicled. But the facts reflected, without reference to destination or discriminent, encourage a belief that this last and mightiest effort will walk through battle to victory, so far that victory will lead in peace; or, at the least, those handmaidens of peace who precede her smiling presence.

BROOKS IS!—A silver half-dollar—the genuine coin—was received at this office the other day, in part payment of a year's subscription. It is of the coinage of 1854, when the Democratic party administered the Government according to the Constitution, and the Union stood intact, safe alike from the impious assaults of Secession on the one hand, and sectional Abolitionism on the other.—*Reading Gazette.*

While you are at it, record that under the Democratic administration of James Buchanan, armed traitors were permitted to encircle Fort Sumter with a cordon of batteries, and fire on the *Star of the West* which was attempting to land troops and provisions at the Fort. If that Democratic President had done his duty as Andrew Jackson would, had he been alive and occupied Buchanan's place, secession would have been nipped in the bud. The Rebellion commenced, six months before the Constitutionally elected President, Mr. Lincoln, took his seat. At that time the Abolitionists as a party, were small in numbers; the South had nothing to fear from them; its rights under the Constitution, were not assailed, and it had no just cause to secede. Encouraged however, by the known sympathy of the Democratic party with Slavery, the slaveholders resolved to rebel; and as Slavery is the sole cause of this war, every truly loyal man in the country is now in favor of its extirpation to secure a permanent and lasting peace. If this great blessing should be secured, and there is every prospect that it will be, Copperhead opposition will not have been without its uses. Partizanship now may distort this matter, but history will record it truthfully, and pretty much as we state it.

PAYMENT OF THE STATE MILITIA OF 1862.—On Wednesday last Governor Curtin, in answer to a resolution for information, sent to the Legislature a message in reference to the payment of the Militia called out for State defense in September, 1862. The subject has been in the hands of the Adjutant-General of the State, but owing to the hurried manner in which the men were sent forward to the border, great difficulties have occurred in preparing proper vouchers, and after much correspondence with the authorities at Washington, that officer has at last got the matter in proper shape, and the Governor says, "There is reason to believe that the Militia called into service in September, 1862, will now be promptly paid." The difficulties unavoidably experienced in this case under our present Militia system, or rather from the absence of any adequate system, should cause our Legislature to set about at once to enact a proper Militia law to meet the exigencies of the times. The present disposition of the Rebels for raids to the Northward, and their numerous threats of another invasion; and also the open demonstration of Rebel sympathizers in Illinois, should move our Legislators speedily and earnestly to the work of perfecting a proper militia system for State defence in any and every emergency.

SLANDER REFUTED.

In our last we referred to the atrocious Copperhead slander against the noble women who went to Port Royal to give their aid in educating the emancipated slaves. Only the basest of the Copperhead papers—the Pottsville organs among the number,—have had the hardihood to publish it. These papers gave as authority for their atrocious calumnies the Rev. Mr. Billings. Mr. Billings thus refers to the charges in a note to the editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*:

SIR:—The atrocious calumny upon the lady teachers at Port Royal originated last Fall with the *Manchester* (N. H.) *Union*, a sheet too ludicrous and vulgar to merit even contempt. The assertion of the *N. Y. Tribune*, that I "endorse" the statement, is maliciously false; as not a word nor hint has ever escaped my lips to that effect.

Nothing but the foulest political venom could have induced such a libel upon a noble class of women, engaged in a noble work. It is humiliating to be forced publicly to deny the gross and disgusting falsehoods of an unscrupulous press. The insulators of the South, it is well known, are compelled to acknowledge paternity with the "chivalry"—their misfortune more than their fault.

L. BILLINGS.

Battleboro', Vt., March 23, '64.

THE SALE OF THE REPAIRS OF THE PUBLIC ROADS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—This week Mr. Reilly, Senator from this County, presented a bill to repeal the law throughout the entire County, authorizing the sale of the repairs of the roads. The law requiring the sale has worked so well, that it has saved the tax-payers of the County from $25,000 to $30,000 a year. Now it is proposed to reopen the swindling operations which some years since characterized the work of repairing the roads of the County, in order that township partizans may again rob the people. We were under the impression that representatives are sent to Harrisburg to protect the interests of the people. To judge from Mr. Reilly's course, representatives consider themselves under no such obligations. Cool, to say the least.

COPPERHEAD REBELLION IN ILLINOIS.—The friends of the Rebels have initiated a Rebellion in Coles county, Ill., where, to the number of three hundred men, under the Sheriff of the county, they have already had an encounter with the Union troops and citizens, several on both sides being killed and wound. ed. Four hundred men of the Fifty-fourth Illinois Regiment, left Charleston, in Coles county, on Wednesday night, for Gilliday's Mills, where the Rebels were in force. Shelby and Moultrie counties are also in a rebellious state, and it is to be hoped that prompt and energetic means will at once be taken to put down these sympathizers with Jeff Davis.

THE DRAFT IN KENTUCKY.—Gov. Bramlette and ex-Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, who have been in Washington in reference to the draft, have returned home. It is understood that they had a free interchange of opinions with the President and the Secretary of War, and both parties are in accord and harmonious as to the enforcement of the draft in that State under the amendatory enrollment act.

THE official majority in the State of New York, upon the new amendment of the Constitution permitting soldiers to vote, is 210,716. When the vote shall be taken on the same issue in Pennsylvania on the Fourth day of July, we shall look for a popular majority in favor of the proposition that will be quite as large, in spite of the opposition of the Copperhead leaders.

A LIVE German Union paper to be named "*Berks County Zeitung*" will be published in Reading soon by E. H. Rauch, Esq., late of the *Mauch Chunk Gazette*. Mr. Rauch has the requisite talent to make his paper tell in Berks in favor of the Union, and we have no doubt it will do much to revolutionize the political sentiment of that County.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO IMPORTERS.—On Monday Mr. Cisco, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New York, issued a notice that importers may now obtain certificates of deposits of gold coin, with which to pay import duties, at a quarter of one per cent. lower rates than those of the market for gold.

PAYMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.—Major Bruce, of Baltimore, has been ordered by the Paymaster General of the United States army to examine the rolls of the Pennsylvania militia of 1862, and to proceed to make immediate payment upon them.

SO MUCH FOR A TRAITOR.—The full-length portrait of Ex-President Franklin Pierce has been removed from the rotunda of the Capitol in Washington, and cast among the rubbish.

"BIND UP FEATHER AND START TOGETHER."—The *Bucks County Intelligencer* advises absolute submission of believers and policy to the leading Democrats of the North, as represented by the Democratic State Convention, held in Philadelphia last week, was the necessity of "getting rid of the present corrupt Federal Administration." The ousting of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet from their present positions is thus made the ultimatum of party effort in the coming campaign. In their endeavors to accomplish this purpose, the Democratic leaders will have the hearty good will and effective help of the Southern traitors. They are sure of this, for the declares of the rebels have already been expressed. They too are very anxious to "get rid of the present corrupt Administration."

"Any change," says the *Richmond Examiner*, referring to Mr. Lincoln and the prospect of his re-election, "*any change will be the better for us.*" The Copperheads are of exactly the same mind. Then we have the declaration of Mr. Otho R. Singleton, of the rebel Congress, whose letter written in January is published. Singleton says: "If we sustain ourselves, or more, if we gain any signal advantage over the enemy soon after the opening of the campaign, we may give the opposition elements of the North a chance *to combine and beat Lincoln for President.* This I should hail as a good omen," &c., &c.,—Thus it is evident that this rebel Congressman is also anxious to "get rid of the present corrupt Federal Administration." The rebels clearly know their friends.

How can any honest and patriotic Democrat help to carry out the common object of the Copperheads and the traitors, as thus avowed by themselves?

TRADE OF TROY.—We have received a copy of the first annual report of the Board of Trade of the City of Troy, N. Y., for the year 1863. It is a very interesting compilation of the business of the City, the facts and figures showing that Troy is growing and prospering.

Of Coal the report says that Northern New York, Vermont and Western Massachusetts are mainly supplied from that market, and large amounts are also sold by the Troy merchants, which pass on to the Lakes and Canada without transhipment. The receipts and consumption of Coal in 1863, were as follows:

	Tons.
Received in 1863, other than that consumed in manufacturing.....	94,000
Consumed in Iron manufactures.....	92,745
" other manufactures,..	6,055
Total,.....	192,800

THE old public functionary, James Buchanan, was run for Constable for Lancaster township last week and was defeated. The polls stood thus:—

Heincy, Republican,.....	67
Buchanan, Anti-Coercionist,.....	18
Manchie, moderate Copperhead,..	7

Heincy's majority over Manchie, 60; over Buchanan, 48; over both, 41. The old man still has a hankering for office, and the action of the people of his township certainly proves that Republics are ungrateful.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.—Chas. H. Miller, 1st Lieut. and Adjutant of this Regiment, has furnished to the Colonel, John Irwin Gregg, its history from the period of its organization, Nov. 1, 1862, to Oct. 1, 1863. It has been printed in a neat form by King & Baird of Philadelphia, and is the most complete record of the casualties, marches, battles, etc., of any command, that we have seen. The Adjutant merits praise for the care and industry he has taken in its preparation.

THAT staunch Union newspaper, the Reading *Journal*, has entered upon the forty-ninth year of its publication. Its publisher states that during the past year his list of subscribers has increased beyond all precedent, and now numbers several hundred more than it did a year ago. The course of the *Journal*, and the ability and industry with which it is conducted, merit the prosperity noted. Friend Knabb will accept our congratulations.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN on Saturday issued his Proclamation specifying the persons to whom the benefits of the Amnesty Proclamation of December last are intended to apply. He also authorizes every commissioned officer in the United States service, either naval or military, to administer the oath of allegiance, and impose rules for their government in the premises.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The April number of this Magazine opens with an amusing and instructive article by Mr. C. C. Hazewell, headed, "Fighting facts for Fogies;" it is designed to combat the notion that more is to be expected from young commanders than from old ones.—"There are fogies," in this case are the advocates of this notion, for Mr. Hazewell proves from overwhelming testimony that old generals have, in all ages, done the greatest service; and that young ones have not been thoroughly efficient until they attained to middle age. No. 4 of Mrs. Stowe's "House and Home Papers" fully sustains the reputation of the series. "Among the Mormons" is a very interesting paper from the pen of Mr. Fitzhugh Ludlow. The writer is evidently a thoroughly honest and dispassionate observer, and gives "the saints" credit for what merits they possess. He is of opinion that nothing but the personal qualities of Brigham Young holds together the heterogeneous elements which constitute the Mormon association, and that on his death they will fall to pieces—his destined successor, Heber Kimball, being quite inadequate to the control of them. Dr. Holmes contributes the lackey's trump, 2 do. cherry bounce, 1 do. blackberry cordial, 1 do. catsup, 2 jars tomatoes, 4 do. currant jelly, 1 do. grape, 2 do. pickles, 1 do. raspberry jam, 1 do. plum jam.

MRS. RUSSEL IN BUSINESS.—Mrs. Russel, *Pres't.* Mrs. Russel takes this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of fifty dollars from the Ladies' Aid of Cressona, to be used in purchasing and preparing delicacies necessary for the sick soldiers in Pottsville Hospital. For this generous donation, as well as for the frequent *remembrances* of many ladies in Pottsville, she returns, in the name of the soldiers, her warmest thanks.

United States Stamp Duties, as Required by the Internal Revenue Law, and now in force.—The following Table contains the rates of duty upon Notes, Bonds and Mortgages for the sums and times stated. The duty on Bonds and Mortgages corresponds with that upon Notes drawn for equal amounts for a term of six months or longer:

Amount of Note or Draft.	Time not over 10 days.	Time not over 30 days.	Time not over 60 days.	Time not over 4 months.	Time not over 6 months.	Time exceed 6 months.
Over.	Not Over.					
$	$ 200	01	02	03	04	06
200	400	02	04	06	08	12
400	600	03	06	09	12	18
600	800	04	08	12	16	24
800	1,000	05	10	15	20	30
1,000	1,200	06	12	18	24	36
1,200	1,400	07	14	21	28	42
1,400	1,600	08	16	24	32	48
1,600	1,800	09	18	27	36	54
1,800	2,000	10	20	30	40	60
2,000	2,200	11	22	33	44	66
2,200	2,400	12	24	36	48	72
2,400	2,600	13	26	39	52	78
2,600	2,800	14	28	42	56	84
2,800	3,000	15	30	45	60	90
3,000	3,200	16	32	48	64	96
3,200	3,400	17	34	51	68	102
3,400	3,600	18	36	54	72	108
3,600	3,800	19	38	57	76	114
3,800	4,000	20	40	60	80	120
4,000	4,200	21	42	63	84	126
4,200	4,400	22	44	66	88	132
4,400	4,600	23	46	69	92	138
4,600	4,800	24	48	72	96	144
4,800	5,000	25	50	75	100	150

Checks dated or payable ahead are subject to taxation as Promissory Notes.

The New Rolling Mill of the Palo Alto Iron Company.—In January, 1863, the Palo Alto Iron Company finding that the old mill—although very effective for its size—was too small for its rapidly increasing business, commenced the erection of a new mill near the site of the former.—The building has just been completed, and reflects the greatest credit upon those who were engaged in its construction, for in every respect it is substantial and well built.

Messrs. William Harris and Benjamin Haywood designed the building. It is 127 feet wide and 200 feet in length, and of ample height for good ventilation, which must add to the comfort of the workmen. The carpenter work was executed by Mr. Jacob Trough, and the mason work by Mr. Schenck. Both have been done in a workmanlike manner. The height of the stack of the boilers is 96 feet—a nice piece of brick work. The machinery in the building was put up under the superintendence of Mr. James Heckman. The machinery which is of the best description, consists of six boilers in the main mill made by Mr. George W. Snyder, and two reserve boilers in an adjoining building, made by Mr. John T. Noble. These boilers are 28 feet in length, and 4 feet in diameter, and are furnished with Gifford's Injector, an improvement on the old force pump. Each of the boilers made by Mr. Noble contain two 15 inch flues, made on the Cortiss principle. Without being invidious, we might state here that Mr. Noble's boilers are considered among the best manufactured. We understand that boilers furnished by him to the Allentown Rolling Mill, have been in use over two years, and that during that time they have not required any repairs. This fact in itself, establishes the character of the boilers. There are two engines in the building, the main mill has a horse power engine, built by Mr. C. W. Snyder, he running the rolls; this engine is 20 horse power engine, built by Mr. T. H. Wiedersheim of Port Clinton, for the small mill. The latter engine is for the finishing mill. The main engine is very compact, and is surrounded by large steam heavy pipes with all the furnaces. This arrangement is very complete. The rolls run by the large engine, are three "trains," respectively, 16 18 and 20 inches in diameter. The heating for the rolling mills east by Wren & Brother. On Tuesday last steam was raised and the engines started. They moved smoothly and successfully. The diameter of the cylinder of the large engine is 27 inches, with a stroke of 3½ feet. The fly-wheel of this engine weighs over 20 tons. The entire engine is a fine piece of work, creditable to the shop from which it was turned out. When the mill is fairly in operation there will be 7 double, and 4 heating furnaces. The castings for them were made in Allentown, and by Messrs. Wren & Brother and Pomroy of this Borough.—The shafting in the mill was made by Mr. Pomroy.

It is expected that the mill will commence first week making iron. It will at once make all descriptions of merchant bar iron, and shortly be prepared to fill orders for T and angle iron. It is estimated that the capacity of the mill will be 600 tons of merchant iron per month.

The officers of the Palo Alto Iron Company are, *President*, Benj. Haywood, Esq. *Treasurer and Secretary*, Mr. J. F. Petrie. *Directors*, Messrs. B. Haywood, Geo. Bright, Thomas F. Wright, Jacob Trough and Wm. Hofman.

On Tuesday, after the engines had been started, three hearty cheers were given by the workmen for the new enterprise and for the projectors, which elicited from Mr. Haywood a few pertinent remarks. He dwelt with much force and truth on the mutual confidence which should exist between the employer and employed for their joint interest, and said that it would ever be his care to promote the welfare of those among his workmen who were worthy. He said that he himself was a workingman; could sympathize with workingmen, and that they had but to act well their parts, and there was no position of honor or profit they might not hope to reach. To his own hard labor alone, was he indebted for what he possessed. He finished his remarks with a patriotic sentiment, and amid the applause of his auditors.

This improvement in addition to a new machine shop recently erected in Palo Alto, gives our sister Borough the appearance of a manufacture Lowell among the mountains. They will of course, give employment to an additional number of workmen, and add to her population and prosperity. Mr. Haywood, Mr. Bright, and the other projectors of an enterprise of some magnitude, will we trust, reap a rich return for their investment. Men of this character, are the life blood of a business community.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 31, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—Special legislation is still the order of the day, and the manner in which acts to incorporate new coal, iron, improvement and mining companies are rushed through the Senate and House, throws all previous legislation of this kind entirely in the shade. An act authorizing a company to operate with a million of dollars capital, goes through as readily as would an act to change the name of John Doe to Richard Roe. No remark is made—nobody votes against the bill, and no person for it, save the Senator having the bill in charge. The passage of these bills is stimulated by the rage for speculating in stocks in Philadelphia.—Old corporations are galvanized into vitality by enabling supplements, the stock thrown into the market, and off it goes with a rush. This is the case with quite a number which have come under my immediate observation. A short time ago the Clinton Coal Company's stock was worth forty cents a share. Some shrewd speculators bought it nearly all up at that figure, had a supplement passed, and are now engaged in pushing it off at $3 50 to $3 75.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Mining and Manufacturing Company passed the Senate on Monday evening. When I saw the bill I had barely time to take a very hasty glance at it, but if my memory serves me, it had a blank left to fill in with corporators' names. This blank was not filled when the bill was passed. It was brought out of the Committee in this form, and I could not get a sight at its provisions or main features. I presume it will pass the House without being printed.

It may be as well to state that none of these coal and iron bills, save that of the Preston Improvement Company, have as yet been approved by the Governor. Bills of a similar character have been vetoed by him, and the impression prevails that he will veto all such bills that may come before him. My impression is that even if Gov. Curtin should veto these acts, they are so numerous that a combination would carry them through both Houses over the veto.

On Tuesday last Mr. Kinsey, of Bucks County, rose in place in the Senate the following joint resolution:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has deemed it necessary to issue another call for two hundred thousand men to aid in putting down the rebellion; and whereas the people of Pennsylvania have with characteristic liberality and patriotism contributed by taxation nearly twenty-three millions of dollars to raise bounties to pay to volunteers under the late calls for five hundred thousand men, which tax has been principally raised by taxes upon real estate: therefore.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That the Governor, in connection with the State Treasurer, be and they are hereby authorized to offer a bounty of three hundred dollars for each volunteer necessary to fill up the quota of this State under the President's call for two hundred thousand men, dated the 14th of March, 1864, and for the purpose of enabling the State to pay said bounties, the Governor and State Treasurer are hereby authorized and empowered to receive proposals for a loan of one million of dollars, and to issue bonds to be received by the State in ten years, bearing interest at six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and December in each and every year; said for the purpose of providing for the payment of the interest and creating a sinking fund to redeem the said bonds at maturity, the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives be instructed to report a bill taxing all railroads and canals in or passing through the State a light transit duty on passengers, coal, iron, and other products and merchandize carried on said railroads and canals.

To enact the above into a law would be a piece of gross injustice to canal and railroad companies; or, assuming that such companies would by an increase of rates, put the onus of taxation upon an already overtaxed community, the taxation would be unequally divided. For instance, the counties of Green, Somerset, Jefferson, Forest, Elk, Clearfield, Potter, &c., &c., without a single railroad or canal inside of their limits, would have their quota filled by money taken from railroads and canals located in sections of the State where the people have responded to every call made for men. Call you this justice? Why, the coal operations of Schuylkill County under this bill would be taxed nearly a million of dollars in addition to what they already taxed. The operators would shift the burden upon the shoulders of the workmen, and by next winter, in all human probability, coal would be almost out of the reach of the poor man's purse, although he might live almost within sight of the mouth of the mine. I do not think that the Judiciary Committee will ever take action upon a measure at once impracticable as well as opposed unjust, but facts ascertained beyond a doubt that if every enrolled man in the State will pay five dollars into a general fund, more than enough bounty can be raised to fill the last call of the President.

On Tuesday a small supplement to the charter of the Borough of Minersville passed the Senate. It has reference to the municipal government.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Lowry offered a resolution that the banks of the State be compelled to redeem their issues in legal tender notes when required to do so by the holders. The effect of such a law would be to depreciate the State bank notes, and "shove up" those of the Government. A motion to postpone for the present was carried by a vote of 16 to 14.

Mr. Allison offered a resolution that the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to report a bill instructing our Senators and members of Congress to vote for the passage of an act to pay the bounties promised to volunteers in the army in gold or its equivalent. Mr. Champneys moved to amend, by requiring the committee to inquire into the expediency of bringing in such a bill. This gave rise to a prolonged debate, in which the Republican side contended that the practical effect of such a resolution was to embarrass the Government. At one time the discussion rendered one or two parallel cuts necessary, but I thought for a moment that I was in Congress, instead of the Pennsylvania Senate. The Republicans alleged that a joint resolution had already passed instructing our members to vote for an increase of privates and non-commissioned officers. To this Clymer replied that there was no fixed amount, and owing to the depreciation of the Federal currency, the bounty promised to-day may leave the soldier no better off to-morrow. Allusion was also made by the Senator from Berks that the interest on the national debt, and our Foreign Ministers' salaries ought to be paid in gold.

Mr. Nichols of Philadelphia, finally offered a substitute that the committee be required to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill to increase the pay of the soldiers, the debt and Foreign Ministers be paid in the currency of the country. Mr. Hopkins offered an amendment that the said increase be not less than twenty-five dollars per month. The amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended passed the Senate.

The North American Staff Bill is still in the House, but I think it is safe to say that before this letter is closed it will have passed that body. I have not noticed any local legislation.

Nothing commenced pending this epistle, no less than six bills to charter coal and iron companies have been introduced in the House and Senate. These bills, I judge by those who offered them, are not from your locality, and I have no evidence in my possession that they are from, or what mining privileges they confer upon corporate bodies, as it is safe to say that at least one-half of them are only secured to be thrown into the market for sale, or the stock to be run into market, "pulled" up to the highest figure, and sold. Many a poor, unfortunate devil will be wrecked by venture amount of their hard earnings in some of the stock market, for sooner or later the bubble must burst.

An act to provide for the manner in which the soldiers are to vote has passed the Senate. Under its provisions as fair an election of opinion can be had in camp as at the ballot box at home.

The Philadelphians are in a terrible turmoil in regard to the passage of a gas ordinance by the two branches of the Home, and any number of them are here looking to the Senate. The whole thing amounts to nothing more nor less than a free fight among themselves as to the property of the people, each party endeavoring to enable franchise without paying anything of any consequence for it. No less than five companies were after the same route. YORK, BROAD GAUGE.

WAR ITEMS.

Lieutenant General Grant has established his headquarters at Culpeper, eight miles in front of General Meade.

—Gen. Grant is enthusiastic in the expression of his admiration of the Army of the Potomac—men, discipline, morale, material—all.

—A Chattanooga dispatch says that the rebels are very strong in our front at Dalton. Bishop Polk is said to be reinforcing Johnson's army.

—Our losses at the capture of Fort De Russey, Red river, were seven killed, 12 mortally wounded, 12 severely, 47 slightly wounded, and 70 not specified. The Rebel loss was five killed and four wounded. About 1,000 men had composed the garrison of the fort, but more than half of them had been withdrawn to defend Alexandria.

—Forrest, the Rebel cavalry leader, seems to be on the war path. He fell upon the town of Paducah, Kentucky, on the 25th inst., 50 miles above Cairo, early on Saturday morning, and sacked and fired the place. He made four attempts to capture the fort, but was each time repulsed. Most of the burning was done by our gunboats which opened upon the city during Forrest's operations. The Rebels soon retired.

—The following General Order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 27, 1864.

All furloughed men of the Ninth Army Corps, will at the expiration of their furloughs, rendezvous at Annapolis, Md. Department and other commanders will facilitate the execution of this order. By command of

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

—Says a Huntsville, Ala., letter: "I listened, a day or two since, to a butternut-clad individual, who had succeeded in making good his escape, explaining eloquently on the rickerees, with which the confederacy was embraced south of the Tennessee River. His response to a question propounded by a citizen ran somewhat in this wise: 'Do they carry close over the river? Well, stranger, I should think they did! They take every thing who hasn't been dead more than two days!' If this is correct, the Confederacy has at least a ghost of a chance left.

—The rebels have compiled a list of the losses in both armies, since the commencement of the war, which sums up as follows:

Federal losses in battles, &c.,.....	262,720
Do do by sickness, &c.,.....	250,000
Federal total loss in three years,.....	512,720
Confederate losses in battles, &c.,...	317,425
Do do by sickness, &c.,...	130,000
Confederate total loss in three years,...	447,425—447,425
Excess of Federal loss,.....	265,295

A decision has just been announced by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which is of some importance to farmers engaged in the dairy business, to the effect that they are not, as farmers, manufacturers, selling milk, butter and cheese as an incident of their farming operations, are considered as farmers, and are exempt from license for the sale of their products.

Col. Oliphant of the 14th Veteran Reserve Corps, recently detached from this post and his regiment, left Harrisburg on Monday morning for Washington, bearing with him the good wishes and kind regards of all who had the pleasure of enjoying his acquaintance. As an officer he was faithful and firm in the discharge of his duty, and the good order that prevails here may in a great measure be attributed to his excellent judgment. We part with him with sincere regret.

Notwithstanding the severe accident that Mr. Philip Nagle, the painter, of this Borough, recently met with, which has since confined him to his bed, and rendered him incapable of attending to business, it is still carried on by Mr. Abram Nagle, who will receive and execute promptly all orders, the same as usual. We state this fact, as some suppose that Mr. Nagle's accident has stopped his business. Such is not the case.

Recommended for Promotion.—D. W. Scott, Sergeant Company K, 131st Regiment, has been recommended by the Board of Examiners at Washington, for a Captaincy of colored troops.—He passed a creditable examination last week in Washington. Mr. Scott was formerly a teacher in this Borough. He was wounded in the Battle of Chancellorsville. He is a brave soldier, and we congratulate him on his prospective and merited promotion.

At a regular meeting of Pottsville Division, No. 52 S. of T., held at their hall on Wednesday evening, March 30th, the following officers were elected:—

W. P. C., H. Boabyshell; W. B., Abraham McNeal; R. S., Jesse J. Hawley; A. R. S., Richard Harlan; T. S., Chas. H. Weizel; T., Geo. W. Beck; Chap., Robert Mills; C., Chas. Bushong; A. C., Chas. Parker; I. S., H. M. Chambers; O. S., Joseph P. Houck.

Easter Services.—The festival of Easter, commemorative of the resurrection of Christ, was celebrated on Sunday last by services according with the character of the joyous occasion. The chancel of Trinity Church was beautifully decorated by some of the ladies, and the fragrance of flowers in the font and at the communion table, pervaded the edifice. The music was joyful and the *Te Deums* in the morning was impressively and beautifully rendered by the excellent choir of the church. The festival of the School attached to the Church was postponed this year. In the evening Rev. Mr. Reynolds from abroad, preached, expressing his pleasure at witnessing as he did in the morning, so many communicants.

A Special Meeting of the Borough Council was held on Thursday evening last. Present, Messrs. Cochran, Dolson, Heffner, Grossang, Morris, Focht, Reed, Derr, Beveridge and Pitman, President.

Petitions signed by a large number of citizens, praying that a Committee be appointed to make a complete enrollment of all persons in the Borough subject to military duty, were read, whereupon Mr. Focht offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed with power to appoint a person in each Ward to make an enrollment of persons in the Borough, subject to military duty.

Adopted.

The chair appointed the following Committee: Messrs. Focht, Heffner, Beveridge and Gressang.

On motion of Mr. Reed it was resolved that the Committee have power to employ men to make the enrollment, and to fix their compensation.

Adjourned.

Movement to Take Care of the Orphan Children of Soldiers.—Mr. Coburn State Superintendent of Common Schools, in view of the suggestion of Gov. Curtin in his annual message, that the maintenance and education of the poor orphans of our soldiers should be provided for by the State, which he requests the State bank notes, and "shove up" those of the Government. A motion to postpone for the present was carried by a vote of 16 to 14.

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