Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1865.

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RECEIPT.

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To Hon. J. M. Garfield we are indebted for public documents.

The funeral of Mr. Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., will take place on Saturday next.

It is believed that our relations with Mexico will soon assume a new and important aspect.

To Col. John W. Forney we are indebted for a copy of the Annual Report of the Agricultural Department.

Capt. Geo. H. Border, Co. G, 188th Pa. Regiment, Richmond, Va., will accept our thanks for late papers.

Lieut. Wm. G. Berwell, Co. E, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, will accept our acknowledgments for late Richmond papers.

Fast Day.—President Johnson has appointed Thursday, the 24th of May next, as a day of humiliation and mourning, in memory of Abraham Lincoln.

To Mr. T. M. Helfrich we are indebted for a copy of the Mobile *Daily News* of April 15. It is published, of course, under Union auspices, the City being in our possession.

The leading hotels in New York have reduced their board one dollar per day. House rents are also falling in New York. The tendency of war to peace prices cannot be checked.

Ex-President Fillmore, who lives in Buffalo, did not drape his house on the reception of the news of the death of the President. We are not surprised at it. He is that bitterest description of Copperhead, an old line Whig repiile.

Crowded Out.—A number of communications, some of which we have had on hand for a fortnight, are unavoidably crowded out. We trust that our correspondents will bear with us until the pressure upon our columns is relieved.

Attorney General Speed has answer to questions from the War Department, given an opinion adverse to paroled Rebels taking up their residence within the loyal States, or to wearing Rebel uniforms when within those States.

Heavy Robbery.—Burglars entered the office of Eaton & Co., coal operators, in Archibald, Luzerne County, on the night of the 13th inst., and robbed the safe of $15,000. The robbers overlooked $20,000 done up in parcels, ready for paying the men.

The District Attorney of Franklin County, Pa., has prepared bills of indictment against General McCausland, Harry Gilmore and other rebels for levying war against the citizens of Franklin County. If true bills are found, Governor Curtin will demand these men of the Governor of Virginia.

Thomas S. Fernon, editor of the Philadelphia *Railroad Register*, was placed on trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Philadelphia, on Thursday last, charged with committing an assault and battery, and in the second count with committing an assault with intent to kill J. A Hubbell. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty on both counts of the indictment. A motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial was made. Fernon was admitted to bail.

Effect of the Teaching of the Copperhead Leaders.—In this County, *sub rosa* in the Union, and openly in the Copperhead districts, the assassination of President Lincoln has afforded satisfaction to the Copperheads. The expression, "he ought to have been shot four years ago," is frequently heard. Yet the leaders of the Copperheads affect grief, while their journals talk of their respect for the dead President. It is disgusting.

Joseph Shaw, editor of the Westminister (Carrol County, Md.) Democrat, had his paper and material destroyed the night after the murder of the President, on account of the disloyal sentiments expressed by the editor, and who was also warned away by the people. He left, but returned, when he was again waited upon by a delegation of citizens, who knocked at his door. He appeared and fired into the crowd, wounding a young man named Henry Bell. Upon this the enraged citizens killed Shaw on the spot.

A communication in reference to the assassination of President Lincoln, written by a Union man, a refugee from Southern tyranny, has been received. A note appended to it is important, and is as follows:

Note.—That this foul deed of murder has been long contemplated by the rebel chiefs, it is scarcely necessary to state; but the writer does most positively declare, that he has heard men high in authority in the South, frequently threaten its execution, and know from the statement of officials, that men were hired to do the deed, over three years ago. It is useless now for them to claim immunity, for there is scarcely a prominent man among them that has not publicly wished and hoped for this deed of shame, yet we notice those very men are trying to work themselves into power and authority at Richmond again.

Soldiers' Vote in New Hampshire.—At the recent election in New Hampshire, our gallant soldiers in the field voted as follows for members of Congress:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Marston, (Union)	748
Marcy, (Democrat)	41
Majority	707

SECOND DISTRICT.

Rollins, (Union)	498
Clark, (Democrat)	60
Majority	438

THIRD DISTRICT

Patterson, (Union)	639
Bingham, (Democrat)	45
Majority	594

The Borough Election.—The annual election of this Borough will take place on Monday next, May 1. There will be elected a Chief Burgess, High Constable, Treasurer, Auditors, Councilmen and School Directors. We have not space nor is it necessary for us to dwell upon the importance of selecting for the various positions the best citizens who can be induced to take them. Our people know that for several years past the school and council affairs of the Borough have been managed judiciously and economically. A fine new school building now adorns Centre street, without burdening the citizens with enhanced taxation, while a balance in the Borough treasury of over six thousand dollars, proves how carefully the finances have been managed. Let this satisfactory state of affairs be continued by going to the polls on Monday next and voting for the best men. Don't entertain the idea that these local elections are unimportant. They are important, for we want things well managed where we live.

Rebel Bonds.—We are indebted to Mr. John B. Wagner, Bat. I, 3d Pa. Art., for specimens of Rebel bonds of various denominations, which he captured upon his entrance into Richmond. They are printed on inferior paper, but the engraving is very fair. They bear portraits of Davis, Stephens, Stonewall Jackson, and other prominent Rebels. Each bond has coupons attached, some signed, "J. G. Dickinson, for Regs. of Treasury."

The $100 bond sent us is as follows:

Seven Per Cent. February 20th 1863.
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA LOAN.

AUTHORIZED ACT OF CONGRESS, C. S. A. OF FEBRUARY 20TH, 1863.
No. 9142 [Cut] No. 9142.

On the first day of July, 1868, the Confederate States of America will pay to the Bearer of this Bond, at the seat of Government, or at such place of deposit as may be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with interest thereon from date at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable semi annually, on the surrender of the annexed coupons. This Contract is authorized by An Act of Congress, approved 20th of February, 1863, entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of Bonds for funding Treasury Notes," and is upon the Express Condition that said Confederate States may from time to time extend the time of payment, for any period not exceeding thirty years, from this date, at the same rate of interest, upon the surrender of the Bond.

In Witness Whereof, the Register of the Treasury, in pursuance of said Act of Congress, hath hereunto set his hand, and affixed the Seal of the Treasury, at Richmond, this second day of March, 1863.

The coupons read as follows:

C. S. Loan, Feby 20th, 1863.

The Confederate States of America will pay to bearer Three 50-100 Dollars for Six Months Interest due ——, on Bond No. ——, for $100.

J. G. Dickinson, *for Regr. of Treasury.*

Those who have invested in these Bonds, may consider the investment permanent. In England unlucky holders are seizing upon whatever Rebel assets there are there, but the amount realized in this way is small. If they profit by the lesson, the money invested in Rebeldom may not be altogether wasted. They gain in return valuable experience.

For non-retention or incontinence of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidney diseases of the prostrate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, Use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
April 8, '65.—6m 14-6m

SHERMAN.

Negotiations with Johnston.

They are Disapproved at Washington, and Hostilities Ordered to be Resumed.

Sherman Exceeds His Authority.

GEN. GRANT AT RALEIGH.

The Truce with Gen. Johnston Suspended.

War Department, Washington, April 22, 1865.
Major General John A. Dix, New York:—Yesterday evening a bearer of dispatches arrived from Gen. Sherman.

An agreement for a suspension of hostilities, and a memorandum for what is called a basis for peace, had been entered into on the 18th inst. by Gen. Sherman with the Rebel General Johnson. The Rebel General Breckinridge was present at the conference.

A Cabinet meeting was held at eight o'clock in the evening, at which the action of General Sherman was disapproved by the President, by the Secretary of War, by Gen. Grant, and by every member of the Cabinet.

Gen. Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately, and was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the following telegram, which was penned by Mr. Lincoln himself, at the Capital, on the night of the 3d of March, were approved by President Andrew Johnson, and were reiterated to govern the action of military commanders:

On the night of the 3d of March, while President Lincoln and his Cabinet were at the Capitol, a telegram from Gen. Grant was brought to the Secretary of War, informing him that Gen. Lee had requested an interview or conference to make an arrangement for terms of peace.

The letter of Gen. Lee was published in a letter of Davis to the Rebel Congress.

Gen. Grant's telegram was submitted to Mr. Lincoln, who, after pondering a few minutes, took up his pen and wrote with his own hand the following reply, which he submitted to the Secretary of State and Secretary of War. It was then dated, addressed and signed by the Secretary of War, and telegraphed to Gen. Grant:

Washington, March 3, 1865—7 P. M.

Lieut. Gen. Grant:—The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with Gen. Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of Gen. Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter.—He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. Meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

The orders of Gen. Sherman to Gen. Stoneman to withdraw from Salisbury and join him will probably open the way for Davis to escape to Mexico or Europe with his plunder, which is reported to be very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations.

A dispatch received by this Department from Richmond, says:

"It is stated here by respectable parties that the amount of specie taken South by President Davis and his partisans is very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations. They hope, it is said, to make terms with Gen. Sherman, or some other Southern commander, by which they will be permitted, with their effects, including this gold plunder, to go to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's negotiations look to this end."

After the Cabinet meeting last night Gen. Grant started for North Carolina to direct operations against Johnston's army.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Memorandum of Agreement Between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Johnston.

Washington, April 22, 1865.

As reports have been in circulation for some time of a correspondence between Gens. Johnston and Sherman, the memorandum or basis of what was agreed upon between these two Generals, and the results, are as follows:

MEMORANDUM.

Memorandum or basis of agreement made this 18th day of April, A. D., 1865, near Durham's Station, in the State of North Carolina, by and between Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate Army, and Major Gen. William T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States in North Carolina, both present:

First.—The contending armies now in the field to maintain their *statu quo* until notice is given by the commanding General of either one to its opponent, and reasonable time—say 48 hours—allowed.

Second.—The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded and conducted to theirseveral State capitols; there to deposit their arms and public property in the State arsenal, and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war and abide the action of both State and Federal authorities. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington City, subject to future action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

Third.—The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State Governments, on their officers and Legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and where conflicting State Governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fourth.—The re-establishment of all Federal Courts in the several States with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

Fifth.—The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchises, as well as their rights of person and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States and of States respectively.

Sixth.—The Executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war so long as they live in peace and quiet, abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey laws in existence at any place of their residence.

Seventh.—In general terms war to cease, a general amnesty, so far as the Executive power of the United States can command, or on condition of disbandment of the Confederate armies, and the distribution of arms and resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men as hitherto composing the said armies, not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfill these terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain necessary authority and to carry out the above programme.

W. T. Sherman, Major General,
Commanding the Army of the United States in North Carolina.

J. E. Johnston, General,
Commanding Confederate States Army in North Carolina.

This proceeding of Gen. Sherman was unapproved, for the following, among other reasons:

First.—It was an exercise of authority not vested in Gen. Sherman, and on its face shows that both he and Johnston knew that he (Gen. Sherman) had no authority to enter into any such arrangement.

Second.—It was a practical acknowledgment of the Rebel Government.

Third.—It undertook to re-establish the Rebel State Governments, that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives and an immense treasure, and placed arms and munitions of war in the hands of the Rebels at their respective capitals, which might be used as soon as the armies of the United States were disbanded, and used to conquer and subdue the loyal States.

Fourth.—By the restoration of the rebel authority in their respective States, they would be enabled to re-establish Slavery.

Fifth.—It might furnish a ground of responsibility by the Federal Government to pay the rebel debt, and certainly subjects loyal citizens of the Rebel States to the debt consummated by the rebels in the name of the State.

Sixth.—It put in dispute the existence of loyal State Governments and the new State of Western Virginia, which had been recognized by every department of the United States Government.

Seventh.—It practically abolished the confiscation laws, and relieved Rebels of every degree who had slaughtered our people, from all pains and penalties for their crimes.

Eighth.—It gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

Ninth.—It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved rebels from the pressure of our victories, and left them in condition to renew their effort to overthrow the United States Government, and subdue the loyal States, whenever their strength was recruited and any opportunity should offer.

Gen. Sherman's Order.

Fortress Monroe, April 22, 1865.

The following important order of Gen. Sherman was received here this morning:

Headq. Military Div. of the Mississippi,
In the Field, Raleigh, April 19, 1865.

Special Field Order, No. 58.—The General commanding announces to the army a suspension of hostilities and an agreement with Gen. Johnston and high officials, which, when formally ratified, will make peace throughout the Country from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Until the absolute peace is arranged, a line passing through Hillsville, Mount, Chapel Hill University, Durham's Station and West Point, on the Neuse River, will separate the two armies. Each army commander will group his army entirely with a view to comfort, health and good police. All the details of military discipline must still be maintained, and the General hopes and believes that in a very few days it will be his good fortune to conduct you all to your homes.

The fame of this army for courage, industry and discipline is admitted all over the world. Then let each officer and man see that it is not sullied by any act of villainy, rowdyism, and petty crime. The cavalry will patrol the front of the line. Gen. Howard will take charge of the district from Raleigh and Gen. Schofield Gen. Slocum to the left of Raleigh, and Gen. Schofield in Raleigh, its right and rear. Quartermasters and commissaries will keep their supplies up to a limit for the wagons, and the railroad superintendent will arrange a depot for the convenience of each separate army.

By order of Major General W. T. Sherman,
L. M. Dayton, A. A. G.

War Department, Washington,
Maj. Gen. Dix, New York: A dispatch has just been received by the Department from Gen. Grant, dated Raleigh, 9 A. M., April 24th. He says: "I reached here this morning and delivered to Gen. Sherman the reply to his negotiation with Johnston. Word was immediately sent to Johnston terminating the truce, and informing him that civil matters must be referred to him by any convention between army commanders."

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU.
Is the Great Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
Is the Great Blood Purifier.

Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.
April 8, '65.—1m 14-6m

THE OBSEQUIES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN PHILADELPHIA.

An Unprecedented Spectacle.

Philadelphia, April 25th, 1865.

Dear Journal:—How eminently happy and appropriate it was that the sacred remains of Abraham Lincoln should rest in that humble, unpretending, consecrated temple of freedom, Independence Hall, during the blessed day in which God himself rested from His labors. Cold and Hidden, but not dead, was he in the majestic glory by the old bell whose mission he fulfilled. The statue of Washington seemed to smile upon the calm, benign and beautiful, because unknown, form of the martyr at its feet. George Washington and Abraham Lincoln! Christianity only can boast a greater name. It was not mere excitement, mere curiosity, but a feeling deeper and more enduring than this, which filled great throngs who would not rest until they had seen if but for a moment, the beloved and enshrined features of the illustrious dead. All classes and conditions of men, women and children composed the surging and patiently determined multitude that were formed in great, continuous streams of humanity and solemnly passed through the State House, gazing reverfully upon him who now sleeps his last sleep. It was the irresistable, spontaneous outpouring of the best feelings of the great heart of a free people. This mute language of grief and sorrow, this earnest desire once more to look upon our noble ruler, proves that he has performed his duty, that his integrity and unwavering faith in God and humanity was well founded, for it is the mournfully silent but emphatic utterance of the approval and undying affection of his people. A few years ago I presented arms to Abraham Lincoln in all his firm, sturdy, undiscipline manhood; last saturday morning I again presented arms to Abraham Lincoln, but now on his way to his last resting place—the grave. Then, bravely standing up and encouraging the weary inspiring them with his own faithfulness, his own cheerfulness, hopeful, unselfish, and magnanimous, kind to the soldier, merciful to the enemy, and tender hearted to wards all; now, unsuspectingly, stricken down in the very hour of his richly-merited happiness, in the consummation of his ever hopeful and self-sacrificing labors, by the hands of an accursed wretch. Probably there never was a more effective sermon preached than that powerful, though silent one in Independence Hall last Sunday. It seems to me there is a terrible share of the responsibility of this dreadful calamity on the mercenary copperhead press and influence of the North. This seems to be the feeling of the mass, for the burning indignation, the smothered wrath, and spirit of revenge instantly punishes the least expression of sentiment contrary to the general feeling of sorrow and regret.

What a proud reflection it must be to some of the next generation to think that during life trying time in the nation's history their fathers were—*copperheads*, and used their contemptible influence against a man whom God had chosen, and against human freedom! The copperheads of the Revolution were saints compared with these of our day who helped their arrogant southern masters to murder such a man as Abraham Lincoln.

Many of your readers have had the mournful pleasure of seeing the funeral procession and the sacred remains of the President for themselves, others have read the well-written descriptions in the daily papers before this. For the benefit of such as have had neither of these opportunities, I will give you a short description of the sad event. The ceremonies were an unmistakable tribute of affection and devotion to the memory of a good man. There was nothing strictly imposing about it; that would imply formality and more observance of custom and duty. The immense crowds, the cheerful suspension of business, the order and quiet of the city, the patience of the people, the respectful and affectionate demeanor paid to the corpse as the magnificent hearse passed along the route, the long and seemingly endless procession that solemnly followed it, the mournful strains of music, the slow tolling of the bells, the regular firing of the minute guns, the subdued aspect of the multitude that lined the streets, the heavy mourning, the tributes of noble women, the rare flowers that covered the costly coffin—its emblems of the departed President's own purity of soul and goodness of heart—all were free, spontaneous expressions of love for the people's dead friend. Upon the arrival of the train at the depot the head of the procession formed on Broad street and commenced the line of march. The military and civil processions were all already formed in the different streets ready to fall in at their respective places, in the column. The colored men of the masonic lodges carried a banner in the centre of which was a large picture of Abraham Lincoln signing the Emancipation Proclamation. Thank God for that Proclamation! It was the greatest act ever performed, and it alone would secure the brave signer a glorious immortality. As the silver hearse, drawn along, drawn by eight beautiful black horses, thousands of tear-dimmed eyes gazed upon it, and thousands of yearning hearts longed for one more look at its illustrious inmate. The order of the procession was perfect in every column. Bells tolled, minute guns were fired and mournful music floated on the breeze throughout the whole march. At about eight o'clock the hearse arrived at the State House. The Union League Band was stationed in the steeple and performed solemn dirges. Independence Square was brilliantly illuminated. Amid breathless silence and in deep gloom the remains of the late honored President of the United States were laid in state in that historic hall—the pride of loyal Philadelphia. The scene in the Hall was magnificent, solemn and awe-inspiring. A white wreath at the head of the coffin was a card containing the words used by the deceased not long since: "Before any great national event I have always had the same dream. Had it the other night. It was a *ship sailing rapidly.*" Truly he himself, the representative of our glorious ship of state, was unconsciously sailing rapidly. But after all his trials and vicissitudes, his conflict with treacherous elements, he is safely and peacefully anchored where traitors cannot come.

At ten o'clock on Saturday night the lid of the coffin was removed. A large full length portrait of the President was placed in front of the State House and covered with black cloth so as to represent the body in the coffin. A motto made of gas jets was formed above it and contained the simple words:

REST IN PEACE.

From six o'clock on Sunday morning until two o'clock on Monday morning the people passed through the State House in files and obtained a brief glance at the loved features of the dead. All day Sunday the streets were literally packed with human beings anxiously waiting their turn. Never before was such a crowd witnessed in the city. The people came together from all directions. And yet, with a few exceptions, the best of order and harmony prevailed. The stream of visitors lasted all this time without a moment's pause, and thousands could not gain admission. Finally the hour arrived to close the Hall and prepare for the journey to New York. It has been estimated that about one hundred persons entered the Hall every minute. The corpse was cleaned, the coffin reverently place upon the hearse, and the escort, together with an immense concourse of people, solemnly followed it to the depot, from whence at four o'clock on Monday morning, as the first rosy dawn of the bright harbinger of day fingered the eastern horizon, the train with its precious burden, started for New York. And now all is quiet.

S. S. B.

Why Injure the Complexion by Powders and Washes which choke or fill up the pores of the skin, and in a short time leave it harsh and dry? It is in the blood, and if you want smooth and soft skin use Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion.
April 8, '65.—1m 14-6m

The Letter in the London Times—its remarkable Statements and their Probable Bearing on the Recent Diplomacy in North Carolina.—An exchange commenting on these statements asks: "Did the author of the letter to the London *Times*, on the 4th of March, know the fact then that a plan was on foot to assassinate President Lincoln, Vice President Johnson, the Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and Gen. Grant, that caused him to employ the extraordinary language that Sherman *within* a few weeks of this time (the 4th of March) may by possibility *be autocrat of this continent?*" Is it not fair to presume that when Johnston and Breckinridge made up the infamous programme which Sherman signed, that they knew exactly what Jeff Davis' assassins were doing in Washington, and, supposing the entire murderous plot would prove successful, induced Sherman to do what he did, believing that he would, after the wholesale murder was announced, have full power to execute that programme?"

President Johnson's Prompt Firmness.

A Washington correspondent writing about the mistake of Sherman says that it consisted in acceding to a surrender of every principle for which the North has expended blood and treasure, instead of demanding the capitulation of his beaten foes, and has produced a deep feeling of regret here, from those in the Executive Departments down to the wounded soldiers in the hospitals. During the past four years, the American people have learned to face difficulties with calmness, to bear humiliations in good temper, and to forgive officers of the regular army who have been hampered by old friendships, or dazzled with hopes of the Presidency. But it is a bitter pill sent from North Carolina to be swallowed, and the only consolation is that when President Johnston submitted it to his Cabinet, he said: "Gentlemen, *this proposition is not debatable*, and I only submit it to ask you how it is best set aside" Fortunate was it for the country the Lieutenant General was here, and that he started with his usual promptitude, carrying only a saddle and bridle, ready to take the field, and to chastise this audacious foe.

Beware of Counterfeits and Unprincipled Dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other preparations, on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations. (April 8, '65.—1m 14-6m

The Poisoning of Andrew Johnson.—There can be but little doubt left in the minds of those who have attentively perused the details of the plot to assassinate the leaders of the Government, that Andrew Johnson, who has endured so much undeserved obloquy for his apparent apathy on the 4th of March, was on that occasion under the influence, not of spirituous liquors, not either of a mere disturbing drug, intended only to disfigure him, but of a deadly poison, furtively insinuated in his drink with the view to his death. It is in proof that the assassinations were to have been perpetrated on the 4th of March, and that Booth, the chief assassin, had posted himself in a position where Mr. Lincoln must pass closely by, and it was doubtless expected that about the time when the President should have perished by the pistol, the new Vice-President would have expired in the Capitol from the effects of the potion he had taken. Probably this view of the matter has never struck the mind of Mr. Johnson, and it is not to be supposed that under the mystery of that strange occurrence, which must have puzzled him more than anybody else, he would care to allude to the affair wi h any attempts at explanation that might have been misunderstood. The disclosure of the instructions distributed among the assassins, "that they were at liberty to use the blade, the pistol, or the bowl, but they must bear in mind *the latter had once failed*," seems to be conclusive upon this point, and will doubtless suggest some important recollections to the President's mind. His powerful nature triumphed over the internal drought, and thus, in addition to an invaluable life being saved to the nation, we are gratified in the conviction that one who has always been a sober, self-respecting statesman, is now providentially relieved from even a passing cloud on his career.—*Wilkes' Spirit.*

Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash cures secret and delicate disorder, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.
April 8, '65. 14-6m

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, April 29, 1865.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 65,042 15-by Canal 23,259 00; for the week 88,301 15 tons, against 91,979 for the corresponding week last year.

The trade is larger this week than we anticipated, but we learn that it was caused by an anticipated stoppage of the trade at the close of this week, in order to reduce wages and transportation. The plentiful supply of vessels at low freights has enabled the Government to take in a stock of coal to last about six weeks, and the coal wharves at Port Richmond are largely stocked with coal to supply orders for some time to come.

The trade sums up this week as follows compared with last year:

	1864. WEEK.	1864. TOTAL.	1865. WEEK.	1865. TOTAL.	INCR. & DECR.
P & R. R. R.	64,619	960,504	65,042	968,270	27,766
Schuyl Can.	27,369	118,319	23,259	172,965	10,045
L Val R. R.	73,831	456,057	91,942	517,832	31,775
Lehigh Can.	18,050	47,890	16,033	55,881	19,129
Scrant. Nth.		282,720		438,561	292,862
" Sth.		13,305		42,057	28,948
Penna. C.	2,409	68,856	10,858	119,070	55,164
Del & Hud.			14,445	14,445	14,445
Shamokin	2,713	73,099	5,102	71,461	47,535
Trevorton	2,176	7,085	526	7,178	93
Sh. Mt.	5,559	11,885		16,411	4,969
Lykens Val.	1,018	9,325	892	19,462	10,067
Broad Top	8,990	104,087	7,268	90,477	13,609
	167,880	2,244,116	164,738	2,224,786	
	163,738	2,224,786			
	4,142	19,330			

As we stated last week the trade remains dull, and it is difficult to dispose of prepared Coal at except at a loss, with the present high prices of wages and transportation.

It is notorious that the wages paid at the Collieries in this Region at least, are much higher than is paid in any other branch of business, common laborers receiving absolutely more wages than skilled mechanics. As all our readers know we are not the advocates of low wages, because we have lived long enough to know that that neither our business, or any other branch of business, can prosper when wages are low; but the time has come when the Rebellion is rapidly waning away, and we must begin to descend from the high scales of prices, as the prices of other commodities recede in also, and come down as speedily as possible to peace prices, or to that point at which it will be known that prices will not recede much further, before business will become brisk again. We do not anticipate that prices of labor and products will ever go down to the rates which ruled before the Rebellion broke out; but it is necessary to submit to present circumstances with as good a grace as possible, before we can expect a revival of business again. All that is necessary, is to satisfy the public that prices cannot go any lower, when business will take a start again, and we will have a career of prosperity in this country, which it has never witnessed before in a time of peace, provided the people will adhere strictly to the Policy of Protecting every branch of American Industry from foreign competition, which will always secure adequate reward to the laborer and producer, whose interests are identical in every branch of business. With adequate Protection our National Debt will scarcely be felt—but without it, the country will be prostrated. The sooner every citizen becomes enlightened on this point the better for the interest of the country. The heavy taxes, together with the decline gold, the high price of which operates as protection on every branch of industry has demonstrated that the present tariff is not adequate, and the Iron interest is already suffering to some extent, and it is notorious that when the iron trade is dull, all other branches of business are similarly effected, and particularly the Coal Trade.

The following is the result of the Auction Sales of Scranton Coal on the 26th inst.

SALE OF SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION, APRIL 26TH, 1865.

Steamboat—offered 3500 tons.

1000 Talmage, Hunt & Co.	$7 00
1000 W. Merritt	7 00
1000 Talmage, Hunt & co.	7 12½
250 Townsend	7 25
250 Knight	7 12½
3500 tons.	

Lump—offered 5500 tons.

1000 Talmage, Hunt & Co.	7 00
1000 W. Merritt	6 87½
1000 Sawyer & Co.	6 87½
100 Stars	6 85
100 Wilkesbarre	6 95
100 Harris	6 90
200 Benedict	6 95
700 Hopkins	7 25
100 Sullivan	
5500 tons.	

Broken—offered 5200 tons.

100 C. Helsey	7 25
100 Seltzer	7 50
400 E. T. Conner & Co	7 25
100 Haggerty Bros.	7 12½
400 Seltzer	7 12½
250 Union Manufactg Co.	7 12½
100 Williams	7 12½
1000 E. A. Packer & Co.	7 00
200 Knight	7 12½
1000 W. H. Griffin	7 12½
1000 Talmage, Hunt & Co.	7 18
550 Hopkins	7 20
5200 tons.	

Egg—offered 3500 tons.

300 Sergeant	7 37½
100 Billings	7 25
100 Benedict	7 20
1000 Sawyer & Co.	7 20
100 Van Dusen & Co.	7 45
1000 Talmage, Hunt & Co.	7 45
100 Norton & Co.	7 45
250 E. A. Packer & Co.	7 45
650