Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1867.

"Be just and fear not:
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's and truth's."

MR. KELLEY AND THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY'S REPORT.

In the United States House of Representatives on the 3d inst., Mr. Kelley, Member from Pennsylvania, made a speech, in which he examined in detail the late Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which Mr. Kelley justly terms a "budget of ineptitudes, incongruities, and non sequiturs." In a powerful argument Mr. Kelley totally demolishes the positions assumed by the Secretary. He shows that the Report abounds in phrases and propositions of doubtful meaning, and that the means by which it proposes to return to specie payments are extinguish the national debt within given periods would, by virtue of laws as fixed as that of gravitation, produce bankruptcy, individual, corporate, State, and national, and postpone the permanent resumption of specie payments for a quarter of a century. Mr. Kelley thinks that in the preparation of his Report, Mr. McCulloch, like an oarsman, rowed one way and looked another, and was too modest to announce his real purpose. Mr K. says:

He may have improved the occasion to repair a neglect in the education of the people: for Rev. Mr. Nasby tells us that the Secretary was present at the Cabinet meeting convened to consider the "unprevailded loosenin av the Nashnel-Union-Johnson-Dimekratic party in the various States with the view av drivin the Radicals into the ditch, and that he attributed it "to the limited knowledge the masses had av Injeany banks." But, be that as it may, the Report of last year will sustain the assertion that whatever commendation this report may deserve or receive from "Injeany" or other bankers, it is marked by no original production adapted to the existing exigencies of our country.

We regret that in consequence of its length we cannot publish this scarification of the financial policy of the "Injeany" banker. We have only space to note one point made by Mr. Kelley. Among some prescriptions other than that of excessive taxation, by which to restore the country, the Secretary says:—"With proper economy in all the departments of the Government, the debt can be paid by the generation that created it, if wise and equal revenue laws shall be enacted and continued by Congress, and these laws are faithfully enforced by the officers charged with their execution." And again, that he "has mainly directed his attention to measures looking to an increase of efficiency in the collection of revenue, to the conversion of interest-bearing notes into five twenty bonds, and to a reduction of the public debt." To this Mr. Kelley responds:

"Efficiency in the collection of revenues," forsooth "The faithful enforcement of laws by the officers charged with their execution." These are brave words to fall from the lips of one whose faithless service of official functions in this very matter has during the past year cost the Government more than $20,000,000. Brave words, indeed, are these from one who, if wicked attempt to subvert the popular will by the corruption of political partners has placed hundreds of well-tried, capable and experienced officers of the revenue and customs departments, and substituted for them men deficient alike in capacity, experience, and character. There is not a congressional district in the country whose people are not grieving over the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has embodied in his report reiterations of these fine phrases, has wantonly and wickedly aggravated the onerous taxation under which they groan. Let us tell him that the necessity of a faithful administration and due enforcement of the revenue laws, for which every patriot will pray, terrorized members would cower before the Secretary of the Treasury to avoid the topic. This is a matter on which Congress should take early action, and if it means that the customs and internal revenue laws shall be faithfully and impartially enforced. It must see that another than the author of the report I am considering shall have the selection of officers for their enforcement.

Mr. Kelley has certainly done well in his exposition of the incongruities, inconsistencies and impracticabilities contained in the Report of the "Injeany" banker, and the material interests of the country are under obligations to the able representative from Pennsylvania for his argument in favor of a true financial policy.

THE FIRST STEP TAKEN.

In the United States House of Representatives on Monday last, Mr. Ashley of Ohio, rose and said with solemn deliberation:

Mr. Speaker, I rise in a question of privilege. I rise to perform a painful duty, long overdue, never the less, I fear, to be imperative—a duty which I think cannot be postponed, and cannot without great criminality on my part be longer delayed. It is to be hoped that that duty would have devolved on an older and more experienced member than myself. Prior to the hol day recess I asked a number of gentlemen if they would if I offered a resolution which I tried to introduce, and on which the House refused to suspend the rules to enable me to do so. Conscious of the importance of the duty which the demand at our hands the proposition which I am about to submit. I am determined that no effort on my part shall be wanting.

He then set up to the Clerk's desk, the following charge and specifications, which were read:

I do impeach Andrew Johnson, Vice President, and acting President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors. I charge him with usurpation of power and violation of his oath of office in that he has abused the appointing power; in that he has corruptly used the pardoning power; in that he has corruptly used the veto power; in that he has corruptly disposed of the public property of the United States; in that he has corruptly interfered in elections, and conspired with others to commit acts which violate the Constitution of the Constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and they are hereby authorized to inquire into the official conduct of Andrew Johnson, Vice President, discharging the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States, and to report to this House whether, in their opinion, the said Andrew Johnson, while in said office, has been guilty of acts which were designed or calculated to overthrow, subvert or corrupt the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof; and whether the said Andrew Johnson has been guilty of any act, or has conspired with others to do any act which would be a violation of the Constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors, requiring the interposition of the constitutional power of the House; and that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to administer the customary oaths to witnesses.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 107, nays 39.

Thus has the first step been taken in this important matter. The New York Tribune objects to the movement because it will take up the time of the present session and because that journal thinks that it is not expedient. We do not think that there is force in either objection. Let the House Judiciary Committee report. Let articles of impeachment be prepared for the action of the Senate at its new session after the 4th of March—Having then a new Speaker who will be elected to replace old place Mr. Foster whose time expires with the present session the Senate can go on with the trial without interruption from any cause and without interfering with the business of the present session. Expediency has and should have nothing to do with the matter. The people demand his impeachment: He deserves it, for his acts of office have been so atrocious that Mr. Buchanan's have positively become respectable in comparison. It should be done as a warning, and serve as a precedent. The business of the country which is prostrated from the effect of his conduct, requires it. The effect of impeachment and his removal from the office he disgraces, would be good. Business would revive; reconstruction would be advanced, and we would be strengthened as a nation in the eyes of the world. Christendom would see that if the American people committed a folly in placing such a man in the highest office in the Republic, they had the courage to undo their bad work by removing him. So, speed the impeachment movement. The people ask for Andrew Johnson's removal.

THE SUFFRAGE BILL.

On Monday last President Johnson sent in to the Senate his veto of the Act passed by Congress extending the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia to colored men.—The vetoed bill subsequently passed both Houses by the constitutional two-thirds majority. It is now a law of the land.

Although the President once declared himself in favor of negro suffrage, now he opposes it, and would rather see disloyal men endowed with the right. He calls the act unconstitutional, although as is well known under the Constitution the District of Columbia is subject to the sole legislative authority of Congress. The real reason of the President's opposition to the measure is that conferring the suffrage on the freedmen will over throw the rebel powers in the South, and establish the Republican party there.

Now, that by this action of Congress this principle of colored suffrage is to become a distinctive issue in our national politics, let all the States—Pennsylvania among them—prepare to abolish its barbarous laws on this subject. Congress deserves the thanks of the people for its courage in this matter, and it is to be hoped that it will take another step by passing a law abolishing all distinctions of race and color in the exercise of the elective franchise in the organized territories of the United States.

During December, one million of dollars was paid to Southern claimants, for cotton captured and confiscated by United States troops during the war, and which they claimed was illegally taken from the owners. More than three-fourths of the amount stated was paid to blatant rebels and their sympathizers. Isn't it about time this thing of paying money from the treasury to rebels for property taken during the Rebellion, was stopped? We hope Congress will so decide.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

The annual report of Surveyor General Campbell contains the following facts:

For the year ending December 30, 1866, there were issued 295 tickets for patenting, 84 patents written and indorsed, 344 recorded and indexed, 516 warrants written, registered and forwarded, 2560 Treasurer's certificates of indebtedness issued, collected, receipted and delivered, 640 vouchers written, indorsed and journalized, 2916 accounts closed, 65 surveys examined and revised, 229 new surveys received, fees to the amount of $5,623 collected on a variety of work, enumerated in report. Amount of business is further indicated by the receipt of $13,467 purchase money received for lands sold, $4,000 for patent and warrant fees, copy of fees $1,549, &c. Total, $19,020. The office is now performing the laborious task of making out a list of all lands held by locations, or any other office right, issued from the Land Department of the commonwealth, of every description, upon which no patents have been issued, designating the county in which such lands are situated, with the amount due the commonwealth in each case. Lists, when made, to be transmitted to the Prothonotary of county in which such lands are situated, there to be entered in a lien document. The interviving formation of new counties and towns since the granting of many of the warrants and returns of the surveys make this a difficult work.

The amount now due on unpatented lands is estimated at $1,000,000. At present the law of 1854 requires the amount due on unpatented lands only to be made on, but Surveyor Campbell recommends that its provisions should be extended to patented lands upon which the State holds liens, and that the rate of interest be made uniform. Many persons have squatted on State lands, and there is no record of such unlawful entries. He proposes a complete catalogue, and add them to the list of liens when the parties are unable to pay the full amount of the State claim, or to pass them to lands as may apply and pay for them. No length of unauthorized possession secures title against the State, and if such parties are generally assured that they will be compelled to pay for the land, they will come forward and settle, but not otherwise. It is also proposed to make a penal offence for any party to enter upon and cut timber on State lands until a proper survey has been made and accepted by the State. Agricultural college land scrip to the amount of 150,000 acres United States lands has been granted the State by the general government, of which 200,000 acres have been sold at an average of 55 cents an acre. Receipts from this source, about $94,245. At this office contains the records of all the land titles in the State, its destruction by fire would be an incalculable loss, an irreparable evil. The Legislature is urged to make it, what it is not now, but certainly should be, thoroughly fire proof.

State Treasurer's Report.

The Annual Report of State Treasurer Kemble shows a satisfactory condition of the State finances:

The receipts for the year ending 30 November have been $6,929,663-54, all from ordinary sources, excepting $667,554 85 refunded by the general government, and $100,000 received from Pennsylvania Railroad Company on account of indebtedness. The expenditures during the year have been $6,162,304 31, as follows: for ordinary expenses $4,022,040 41; $497,068 70 for the Chambersburg sufferers, and $1,567,650 25 for the liquidation of the debt. Among the ordinary expenses is included the amount paid for the relief of the Chambersburg sufferers.

The Treasurer says that the Act of last Legislature authorizing the payment of pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812 cost the State much more than was anticipated, over $600 claims having been already received and allowed, amounting to $90,000. He recommends that the law be repealed, holding that the issue of pensions should be done by the general government.

The officer complains of the negligence of the local assessors in procuring returns of dividends and interest—In the first, fourth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth wards of Philadelphia, there is no such return made to the Auditor General's office, and to the State. The amount of tax paid by this source during the year is about $300,000. He recommends that the State tax on dividends and interest be collected with, or in lieu thereof each county be required to pay into the State Treasurer forty cents on each taxable inhabitant.

He believes that the State debt can be reduced hereafter without increasing the burden of taxation at the rate of twelve millions of dollars per annum, which would in a very few years liquidate our entire State indebtedness.

If the satisfactory condition of our State is to be continued, the Union party must be kept in power. If the Sham Democracy obtain power again in Pennsylvania, the debt and taxation will be increased. That fact should be impressed upon the minds of the people.

THE COTTON TAX.—We trust that Congress will embody in its new Tariff bill a tax of five cents per pound on cotton, with a drawback of three cents per pound on that used in this country. Manufacturers are in favor of it. From it a large revenue could be derived while it would protect our cotton manufactures and build them up in the South. This latter feature is especially important. We advocated this matter last year, when the Tariff was under consideration, and we favor it still for we think that it is a tax which should be imposed while that on manufactures should be removed. The great necessity now is to build up the manufactures of the country, and every measure tending to that desirable result should be adopted.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1867.—Jan.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES
12 Saturday	7 23	4 55	New M.: 5. 7 34 evening
13 Sunday	7 23	4 56	First Q. 13 11 38 morning
14 Monday	7 22	4 57	Full M. 20 2 40 morning
15 Tuesday	7 22	4 58	Last Q. 27 9 51 morning
16 Wednesday	7 22	4 59	
17 Thursday	7 21	5 0	
18 Friday	7 21	5 1	

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Temperature at Greenwood during the week ending January 10th, 1867.

JANUARY, 1867.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
4	17	32	29
5	5	10	28
6	20	33	29
7	20	36	32
8	11	22	19
9	15	27	26
10	15	29	22

Skating on the Park is fine.

To-morrow.—Second Sunday of the year and first after Epiphany. Day's length, 9 hours and 33 minutes.

One of our carriers lost his route book on Saturday morning last. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

The owner of two fur cuffs dropped in Union Hall on Thursday evening, at Miss Hewlett's concert, can obtain them by calling at this office.

The late Fair of St. Patrick's Church in this Borough, realized over $1,000 after paying all above expenses, of $2628 40. This must be very gratifying to the managers.

Masonic.—The following are the officers elected at the last meeting of Tamaqua Lodge, No. 228, A. Y. M., to serve the ensuing year: S. H. Leeser, W. M.; Wm. Brookes, S. W.; J. H. Martz, J. W.; M. P. Fowler, Treas.; Wm. Prizer, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Good Intent Fire Company held on Thursday evening last, the following officers were elected: President, S. R. Russel; Vice President, W. H. Gore; Secretary, A. B. Cochran; Treasurer, Samuel M. Mortimer.

Heller's Entertainments.—The entertainments of Professor Heller the world renowned magician, will commence in Union Hall on Monday evening next, 14th instant. His Sphynx will be something worth seeing. Reserved seats for these performances can be obtained at Bosbyshell Bros.

In a list of the names of soldiers of whom, up to this time, nothing definite has been learned—published by Miss Clara Barton—we find the name of William Lord, Jr., A, 96th Pa. Regiment. Does a comrade know what became of him? If so, address Miss Clara Barton, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Peter F. Hanley formerly of this Borough, printer, and son of Capt. John A. Hanley, died in Philadelphia on the 4th inst., aged 46 years. He had worked for many years in that City at his trade, before his death. His remains were interred on Monday in Odd Fellows' Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.—The Sheriff will expose to sale on Monday, February 4, 1867, at the Court House in this Borough, the following property:

Coal land in Tremont township, 465 acres and dwelling, as the property of Josiah Lidwell, William M. Beal and John B. Prince.

The officers of W. C. No. 72, I. S. of A., of Mahanoy City, recently elected, are as follows: P. P., M. B. Allebach; P., Benj. Foehl; V. P., F. L. Shipman; M. of F., J. S. Destler; R. S., Wm. R. Yost; A. R. S., Sylvester Schuler; F. S., W. Scott Yost; T., Geo. Decker; C., Wilson W. Miller; I. G., Chas. S. Bonner; O. G., T. J. Foster.

Oct. 2, Pr. Boy was the lucky one at the Eisteddfod in Wednesday evening last. He drew the large fruit cake baked in Mr. Lincoln's stove at his former home in Springfield, Ill., and presented to our Welsh friends by Mrs. Tilton of that City, the lady who made it. The Colonel will accept our congratulations upon his good fortune in drawing the cake, and our thanks for a piece of it.

Large Pumpkin.—Last season, Mr. Daniel Deibert a farmer of South Manheim Township, raised from two seeds, seven pumpkins weighing in the aggregate, three hundred and eighty-seven pounds. The largest which he brought to town on Monday last, weighed sixty-four pounds. This may be considered an extraordinary product from two seeds. The species is known as the barrel pumpkin.

Yesterday morning the pupils connected with the Paschal Institute of this Borough, presented their Principal with a elegantly finished, gold-headed cane. It contains the following inscription: "To J. A. M. Passmore, January 1, 1867." The intention was to present it on the 1st, but the pupils were disappointed in not receiving it at that time. Mr. Passmore is in every respect, worthy of this testimonial.

Temperance.—The following are the officers for the present term of Perseverance Division, No. 46, S. of T., of Ashland:—W. P., Ed. Ebert; W. A., Daniel Heil; R. S., John T. Davies; A. R. S., John A. Gamer; T., George N. Dowden; F. S., Moses Owens; Chaplain, Rev. J. R. Sykes; C., Ormon C. Barnard; A. C., Thomas Stevens; I. S., David Giles; O. S., Thomas Tindle. Left officers: L. C., Miss Maggie Dryden; L. S., Mrs. Heil; 1st L. A., Miss Alice Burchfield; 2nd L. A., Miss Henrietta Keller; 3rd L. A., Miss Mary Lewis.

The second masquerade and fancy dress carnival of the season will be given at the Skating Park, this Borough, on Wednesday evening next, 16th inst. The band will be in attendance, and the participants will we do not doubt, have a good time. The Park is now illuminated with powerful reflectors and if the moon should be propitious on the evening fixed for the carnival, the smooth surface of the Park will present a brilliant scene.

We might state that whenever a red flag is displayed on the pole at Centre and Mahantango streets, it is to inform skaters that there is skating at the Park.

Phonography.—Rev. E. Jones of Cincinati, who teaches Prof. Pitman's system of phonography, is now in this County, for the purpose of giving instruction in the art. He has formed a class in St. Clair, where he is now teaching. He will proceed from thence to Minersville, and afterwards form a class here. A letter from Mr. Ephram T. Davies, of Minersville, commendatory of Mr. Jones as a teacher, will be found among the advertisements in to-day's Journal. Prof. Pitman's system is excellent, and all who can should learn it from so capable a teacher as Mr. Jones.

The Lincoln Cake.—The acknowledgments of the Eisteddfod for the present of a cake baked in a cooking stove still standing in the former residence of Abraham Lincoln, Springfield, Ill., are expressed in the following resolution adopted before its adjournment:

RESOLVED, That the memory of our late patriotic President Lincoln, the true lover of liberty, is more fragrant to the Welsh Eisteddfod. That the cake baked in his old cook stove which was sent as a memento, to the Eisteddfod by Mrs. G. Tilton and James Rea, Esq., of Springfield, Ill., is most gratefully received, and that the sincerest thanks of the Eisteddfod and Committee are hereby tendered to that patriotic lady and gentleman for the same.

The Union Hall Lectures.—The first lecture of the second course was delivered on Monday evening last by Rev. Dewitt Talmadge of Philadelphia. The subject was "Our Home." Mr. Talmadge after describing the annoyances of house-hunting and the inconveniences of boarding, dwelt upon the building of what should be our house, or home. He gave the idea of laying the corner stone with all the family present; then described the hall, the parlor, the sleeping rooms, the dining room, the nursery and the kitchen. It was a delightful lecture, particularly remarkable that so many charming images, so much that is useful, so much fun could be elicited from apparently so homely and dry a subject as "Our House." Those who were present are under obligations to Mr. Talmadge for one of the most pleasant intellectual treats they ever experienced. It is to be hoped that this will not be Mr. E.'s last visit here in the character of a lecturer. All who were present on Tuesday evening would like to hear him again.

Masonic.—At a regular communication of Sacfara Lodge, No. 257, A. Y. M., held at Tremont, December 17, 1866. The following officers were duly elected to serve for the next Masonic year, commencing on St. John's day:

W. M., Isaac D. Lehman; S. W., William J. Lewis; J. W., George R. Miller; Secretary, John Totty; Trustees, W. H. Reinoold, J. B. Ziobach and Geo. P. Owen.

The above officers were duly installed by P. M. Tice, on St. John's day, December 27th. W. M. appointed Bro. W. M. Reed S. D.; Bro. Hamilton Bayley J. D., Bro. John Deibler Tyler. After the installation the brethren retired in a body to the National House, Tremont, and sat down to a sumptuous repast prepared by Bro. Joseph Enzensperger in the usual excellent style, to which the brethren did ample justice. After the usual Masonic toasts the brethren were entertained with an instructive address by Bro. Wm. Garrett, after which songs and recitations occupied the evening until a late hour. Brethren all seem to have retired highly pleased with the night's entertainment.

The Pottsville Literary and Debating Society was this week again disappointed by the lecturer announced, being the whole week almost, and the question "Did the Southern States by their act of secession and rebellion forfeit their status as States in the Union," was discussed by Messrs. Maitz and Burlingame on the affirmative and by Messrs. Schalck, Smith and Bechtel on the negative. This question is now concluded, but the Associate Judges being absent, no decision was rendered. Rev. Mr. Graves has promised to address the Society next Tuesday evening, Messrs. E. H. Burlingame and O. P. Bechtel have been appointed chief debaters for next week, they to select the question, and also their assistants.

The officers of the Society beg the public to pardon the irregular proceedings during the past few weeks; they hope to be more fortunate in their selections and appointments hereafter.

The members of the Society are earnestly requested to attend promptly and early, and show more zeal in the cause otherwise the Society will soon have to adjourn *sine die*.

Death of a Soldier.—Robert Morris Huntzinger, youngest son of Samuel Huntzinger, Esq., of this Borough, died at his residence on the 2nd inst., at his residence in this Borough, aged 30 years, 11 months and 27 days. His death was caused by an affection of the lungs. When the rebels opened on Fort Sumpter in 1861, Mr. Huntzinger enlisted in Company C, Capt. J. K. Sigfried, 6th Pa. Regiment, for the three months service. At the expiration of that service he re-listed in Company A, Capt. C. Kline, 96th Penna. Cavalry, in which he served about four teen months. At that period he was on service in the vicinity of Nashville, when his horse fell with him, breaking one of his legs in two places. In consequence of this he became permanently disabled, and was honorably discharged from the service. He returned to his home and the Army the reputation of a faithful, brave soldier. He leaves a wife and two children.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence, Callowhill street, between Centre and Railroad. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

Sleer Wedding.—On last Wednesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Guiterman of Port Carbon, celebrated their silver wedding. Beside the family consisting of eight children and four grand children, there was a large number of guests from Philadelphia and other places present. Among those from Pottsville, were Hon. F. W. Hughes, Hon. C. W. Pitman, Dr. Chas. Hughes, Sr., E. C. Nice, Oliver Jobson and E. F. Whitney, Esqs. The venerable Henry Stussler and lady, father and mother of Mrs. Guiterman were also present.

Evening prayers and a sumptuous entertainment was conducted on the grandest scale. The table was loaded with good things, the wine and other drinks were excellent, and the music was furnished by Prof. Cornell. The toasts, speeches, songs, toasts and social amusements were the order of the evening, and everything was gotten up in a style commensurate with the well known hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Guiterman. Many of the presents were very fine, and the well pleased company adjourned at a late hour, with many wishes for unalloyed pleasure to the "happy couple."

Tremont Affairs.—We extract the following items from the Tremont Union of Thursday last:

LADIES' FAIR.—The Ladies' Fair closed on Saturday night last.

CALL ACCEPTED.—Rev. Mr. Berlin, of Williamsport, Md., has accepted a call of the St. Johns' Lutheran congregation of this place, and will under-take the ministerial duties here about the 1st of February next.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—The Evangelical church of this place are holding a series of meetings, and we understand a deep interest is being manifested. On Monday evening it was crowded to excess, many being obliged to go away for want of room. The Mr. Reed Reinoehl is being assisted by Mr. Garret.

FATAL TERMINATION.—The accident which happened to Mr. George Lehman, some three months ago, in the mines in Banks Tunnel, terminated fatally on the 29th of December. Mr. Lehman was a member of the order Odd Fellows. His remains were deposited in the M. E. Burial ground, New Year's day, the funeral cortege was one of the largest ever seen in Tremont. Tremont Lodge, No. 246, of which deceased was a member, turned out in large numbers, Schuylkill Lodge, No. 282, and Pine Grove Lodge No. 145, were also largely represented. Rev. Mr. Reinoehl, Pastor of the Evangelical Church, officiated at the house of the deceased, and preached in German an impressive sermon from Matt. 24: 42. Rev. McConnell, of the M. E. Church, officiated at the grave, Rev. Mr. Schlowe, reading their beautiful burial service at the grave.

In our last we noticed the fact that a series of highway robberies was committed by three highwaymen, between Bear Gap and Mt. Carmel, Northumberland County, on the 24th ult. The following additional particulars are from the *Sunbury American*:

"The first persons robbed were Isaac Hummer and a boy from Rush. The robbers, with revolvers in hand, caught the boy while he was feeding their money or their lives, and took from Mr. H. $30 and his new overcoat; and from the boy $2.50. Soon after they robbed Peter Yocum, of Bear Gap, of $50 and a silver watch. The last party that came along was Simon Vought, of Montour county, from whom they took $59. The fourth victim they encountered was Adam Snyder, who is from near Lewisburg, from whom they took $18 and a revolver. The fifth was Washington Swank, from near Elysburg, whom they relieved of $6, and requested the latter to inform the first of the cause he had no more. These robberies were committed in the space of an hour. The condition of affairs in the contrejion, near Mt. Carmel, is terrible. Men who have been long out of employment, and lawless men, inflamed with liquor, threaten to rob, and shoot if necessary, all travellers they meet. Every effort should be made by of the conductors on the railroads, near Mt. Carmel, have been assaulted, and now carry revolvers."

Alms-House Report.—The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Poor, of Schuylkill County, was held at the Alms House, Jan. 7, 1867. President, R. C. Wilson, Isaac Orwig, Jr., B. T. Hughes.

The following is the census of the House for the month ending Dec. 31, 1866:

No. of Inmates in the House Nov. 30, 1866 ... 426
" Admitted ... 21
" Dec. 31, 1866 ... 473
" Increase last month ... 47
No. of Inmates in the House Dec. 31, 1865 ... 415
" at same time this year ... 473
" Increase last year ... 72

Of the above, 53 are insane, 1 is an idiotic; 97 under medical treatment; 67 children.

Admitted during the month, 34; Discharged and absconded, 3; Bound out, 2; born, 3; died, 4.

Lodging and meals were furnished to 203 persons.

Outdoor relief was granted to 404 persons, amounting to $1,127 00.

Bills were read, and orders were drawn, amounting to ... $3,957 50
Previous issue ... 71,902 79
Total in 1866 ... 75,878 29

The following appointments were made by the Board, Jan. 1, 1867:

Steward—Michael Seltzer; Matron—Mary Seltzer; Physician and Surgeon—Dr. B. Shannon; Asst. Physician and Clerk—Dr. O. L. Saylor; Shoemaker—Henry Bergony; Baker—George Huntsicker; Counsel—Charles Hipple.

Miss Hewlett's Concert.—A large and appreciative audience was present at Miss Hewlett's concert in Union Hall on Thursday evening. It was her first appearance here, and we believe in a public concert, as a performer, and she made a favorable impression. She was a pupil of Perelli. She is petite in person and young, and would be unreasonable to expect a lady of so delicate a physique to possess a voice of much volume. That she has not. But she has a voice that is fresh, sweet and of considerable compass. She has been apparently, carefully cultivated, and she executes difficult passages with ease and brilliancy. She sang a selection from the opera of the Sicilians, a song "The Nightingale" by Ganz, and Eckert's Swiss song (especially the latter), very acceptably to the critical audience. This was evinced by the enthusiastic applause that rewarded her efforts.

Miss Hewlett was assisted by Miss Denegre, who possesses a fair contralto voice, and sang with effect the dashing "Drinking Song" from Lucretia Borgia, and a duett from Linda with Miss Hewlett. The duett was encored, and they sang very charmingly, "Meet Me by Moonlight Alone."

The other performers were Prof. Roberts, a fine bassoo, and Prof Becker, the accomplished pianist. The former sang two songs well, while the latter played two solos very effectively—the one from Donnizetti being particularly pleasing.

Miss Hewlett's concert was all in all a decided success. When time ripens her powers she will without doubt, fill a prominent position in the musical world. Even now she is a singer of no mean ability, and Pottsville will be glad to hear her again should she decide to pay us another visit at no distant day.

Black Band Iron Ore.—The interest in the discovery of this ore in this County is on the increase. Where it was mined by E. W. McCleary, Esq., at St. Clair, it is supposed to lie seventy-five feet under the Diamond Vein, not seven as was stated erroneously in our last. On Tuesday a huge mass of the ore was brought to the Union League room, and is peculiarly interesting showing as it does, the thickness of the vein at St. Clair, which is thirty-nine inches. There is no vein of this ore in Great Britain which can approach this of Schuylkill in thickness. The great point now is to ascertain positively whether it permeates the Region. So far, it has been discovered at several points in the County, and this week we understand that traces of it were found at an old working in Sharp Mountain, this Borough. As all railroads must in course of time, on the score of economy, adopt steel rails and as this ore will make a fine article by the Bessemer process, if found to the extent anticipated, this can be made the great iron and steel producing region of the country.

A communicant writes to us on this subject, anticipating interference from the low duty proposed to be placed on imported old scrap wrought and cast iron. He is fearful that if the low rate of duty which he names in his communication should be adopted, it will interfere fatally with the development of our iron interest. The matter is certainly worthy of investigation, and of petition to Congress if found to threaten as seriously as our correspondent supposes. His communication is as follows:

POTTSVILLE, January 9, 1867.

MR. EDITOR.—There is quite an excitement now existing in our town and county in regard to new discoveries of iron ore. This is all very good, and it is hoped and believed that the end will be that sufficient ore will be found to make Pottsville the Birmingham of the iron business. But while this is being done, and everything is "couleur de rose" so far as regards abundance of all necessary materials to make iron, the Congress of the United States is considering the propriety of admitting at the nominal duty of three dollars per ton foreign cast iron, old scrap iron, old wrought and cast. Many of the principal English and Continental roads are now taking up their iron rails and substituting steel, and selling their old iron to us for sale. The writer was offered an invoice of 2000 tons of old rails then landing in New York, for considerably less than he could buy good pig iron for, and for rolling mills it is worth $15 per ton more than pig iron; and these old rails are even being worked up into new rails for the Pacific roads, which are being built with the aid of the Government, notwithstanding the requirement that American iron was to be used in the rails. So you see, Mr. Editor, before we trouble ourselves in hunting material to make iron, we had better first find out whether Government is going to put us on an equality with the cheap labor of Europe. In that case, if we have any among us curious to try the iron making business, my advice is to go to England or Belgium, and I think those views will be endorsed out by several gentlemen who have recently returned from a tour of inspection of English iron interests. It matters not what the duty may be on railroad bar iron or pig iron, so long as the English can send iron (wrought iron) into the country duty free, or nearly so, it has the same effect on iron making here. BLACK BAND.

About St. Clair.—Over the initials, "S. G. H.," a correspondent furnishes to the Pottstown Ledger the following notings of St. Clair—our sister borough—under date of Jan. 2, 1867.

This borough is three miles above Pottsville, and midway between Port Carbon and New Castle. It lies in a beautiful valley, through the centre of which flows Mill Creek, and is well laid out, the streets intersecting at right angles. The buildings are mostly frame, a large number having been erected during the past season, and others were remodeled; but in architectural beauty the place is far behind Pottstown. There is a population of about 7,000, of various nations and conditions, such as American, German, Welsh, Irish and Welsh, the foreign element greatly prevailing. This is the mining district, and here Coal is King. Collieries are numerous, the principal of which are those of the St. Clair Company, Consolidated Mammoth Vein Company, the Messrs. Johns, Snyder & Coe, &c. Great beds of coal dirt close by the town, attract the eye. In brisk times immense quantities of coal are sent to market from this neighborhood, but for several weeks past the trade has been very dull—little or nothing doing at most of the mines. In our place the prospect is brightening, although I fear it will be several weeks yet before we shall see times brisk. Near the other side of Broad Mountain, by means of stationary engines, coal is brought up to the top, thence along the ridge to a point in view of the town, and then down the mountain. The road passes through here to Palo Alto where the long trains are formed. There is one blast furnace here, and the iron business is the chief one in the neighborhood, give promise of iron works before long.

We have churches enough in the place, if they were only more efficient. Satan and his cause seems to be on the ascendant. Few towns perhaps are more carried with intemperance; drinking houses are to be found abounding, and when all other kinds of business is dull, the rum traffic flourishes. Oh! it is fearful to think how many business and trades, how many families, frequent these dringing hells, spend time, money, health and conscience, pawn soul and body to the devil. We have several temperance societies, and those who are doing something to mitigate the evils of the monster vice. Recently a lodge of Good Templars has been opened, which bids fair to be very useful. A few weeks ago we had a lecture on temperance by Mr. Caswell, of Canada West, which was an impressive and thrilling address, his style very much resembling that of Mr. John B. Gough. I would advise the friends of the cause in Pottstown to secure his services for a few evenings.

Last week, on Christmas, and the following night, the Sunday School and Choir of the M. E. Church gave an exhibition and concert. In which a great variety of pieces were spoken and sung by the children, who generally acquitted themselves very well, which, with the accompaniment of the organ, discovered some grand music. The entertainment as a whole passed off finely, and it was the best Christmas festival we have witnessed here. On his momentary recovery from his trepidation, the pastor responded to the complimentary address of the children in a most appropriate, and pouring forth his heart-felt pleasure occasioned by this visit on the eve of the departing year, and his unfeigned gratitude to all who had contributed to gladden the hearts of his people and friends absent, who had taken part in this encouraging measure and token of Christian sympathy and affectionate regard for the pastor and his family. And having expressed his gratitude to his kind people, he recognized the hand of the Great Head of the church in the dispensation of this charity, and thanked Him for His gracious protection of his people and friends, and himself and family also. He invoked for his friends and children the choicest blessings of God, and a rich reward of grace for their work of faith and labor of love.

A most pleasing and delightful interview ensued, which continued until 10 o'clock, when the crowd dispersed amid mutual congratulations and expressed wishes at a happy meeting.

The gifts were sea-sonable and useful—very judiciously designed and selected, and when valued and totaled, amounted to over $150. The pastor expressed himself greatly encouraged, and deeply grateful that God has given him so many friends and kind supporters in Pottsville, and as evidence of the prevalence of the true spirit of Christianity in his rising congregation. Well done, truly, by this noble little band of Reformers in Pottsville! You deserve the respect and sympathy of all God's people in this town. The Lord of Zion prosper you in your church organization and your directive influence. J. A. LOCKER OS.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 1, 1867.

Letter from Dakotah Territory.

The Massacre of United States Troops near Fort Phil Kearny—The Military Force to Oppose the Indians.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

FORT LARAMIE, D. T., Dec. 26th, 1866.

In order to comprehend what follows it is necessary to premise that the Indian troubles in this section which are now assuming immense proportions, which have caused the loss of many lives and much treasure, cause the loss of many more, and have to the fact that the road to Virginia City in the Gold Region of Montana, compelled to pass through this point, passes in a roundabout direction through the country of Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Crow, Blackfeet, and other Indians, and the western portion of the road is absolutely stocked with game, and is claimed by the Indians as the only country left them in which they can subsist.

The rights of way claimed by the whites because the route leaves some five hundred miles of travel over the old route to Virginia City via Salt Lake.

In order to protect the travel, three forts "Reno," "Phil Kearny," and "C. F. Smith," have been established—the first 117 miles from "Laramie," "Phil Kearny" about 60 miles further, and "C. F. Smith" about the same distance north of "Phil Kearny."

Frequent engagements have taken place between the troops and the Indians for the mastery, but in consequence of the insignificance of the numbers of the troops stationed along the line the results have been unduly in favor of the Indians. Only a few weeks since my arrival here a severe engagement took place near Fort Phil Kearny, in which several soldiers and a valuable young officer, Lieut. Bingham, 2d U. S. Cavalry, were killed.

The news of last night, however, exceeds anything in Indian warfare except Custer's massacre in Florida.

It appears that on Friday, the 21st inst., a large body of Indians hovering near Fort Phil Kearny threatened wood train, with a detachment of troops consisting of three officers and ninety-four men, went out to the assistance of the train. The Indians retreated, drawing the troops in pursuit to a point about 2 or 3 miles out of the post and behind a ridge of hills. Here a stubborn fight ensued, the circumstances of which can never be known, as not one single soul of the troops, either officer or soldier, survived to tell the tale of the fight. Every man was killed and scalped, and the bodies of many horribly mutilated.

The noise of the firing was heard at the post and reinforcements sent out, but too late. The massacre was complete, and the Indians retreated and well armed to the number of over one thousand, were retiring victoriously.

The names of the officers killed are Lieut. Fetterman and Lieut. Brown, 18th U. S. Infantry, and Lieut. Grummond, 2d U. S. Cavalry.

Reinforcements from the east have just arrived, and say that a treaty offensive and defensive has been formed between seventeen different nations, who have now in camp ready for active operations, about fifty thousand warriors, and who declare their firm intention to attack and destroy the posts named.

Orders have been received from Gen. Carrington to exhibit their discharges on enlistment, or shall produce satisfactory evidence of having been honorably discharged from the service. Any soldiers or sailors who shall fail to do so will be considered as deserters and treated as such.

Order received from Gen. Sherman to-day, calling for volunteers or regulars to fill the ranks of the 18th Infantry. Order issued