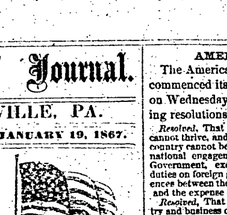
Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1867.



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

LEGISLATION FOR CITIES.

Physiologists have declared and we think, correctly, that to keep up the stamina of the population of cities, a regular infusion of country blood is necessary. The enervating habits and deplorable vices inherent it would seem, to large towns, reduce vitality and shorten life. Hence the great importance of the infusion stated. The political economist will decide that an infusion of country morality and reverence for what is right, is just as necessary to the morals of a city as an introduction of country vigor to recuperate and maintain the physical per centage of a metropolis.

The thought is suggested by the denial by the papers of Philadelphia that the country has a right to legislate for that and other cities of the State. We believe that the country has not only a right to legislate for cities, but that it is a positive blessing that there is a power to meet and overcome the immoral and destructive tendencies of city legislation. A city is—even the best—politically corrupt, and vice in all its hideous forms, reigns supreme. Look at New York. A ring of political tricksters, bankrupt in character, control its offices, and we see a gambler, a man who served a term in the State prison, returned to Congress. Could such a thing happen in the country? We are certain that it could not. Let any one who would obtain a fair view of the corruption existing in that City, read Parton's recent review of the manner in which the tax-payers are robbed by the officials. Philadelphia contains the same corruption, and the tendency is to extend it into State legislation, in opposition to the wishes of its best citizens. It is this which the country, pure and moral in its tendencies, feels it its duty to combat. The country anxious to preserve the morals of the city and its own, and to prevent such encroachments thereon, opposes all inimical legislation, in the interest of all the people of the State.

It is true that during the past fifteen or twenty years the reputation of our Legislature has been affected by suspicion of bribery and corruption. But who introduced the dishonorable system? Why, members from the cities—adventurers, men fit for nothing else, men who see a bill in no light, except "how much is in it? how much will it pay?" One of these modern legislators from Philadelphia who could barely write his name, told us some years since in that City that he had made twenty thousand dollars during the previous session, of course by "putting through" bills, which if they had passed, would have cost the parties applying, nothing, and if not, should not have been "put through" under any circumstances. Such legislation that owes its paternity to the cities, is what the country should resolutely oppose.

The Philadelphia Press of Monday contains a table of the census valuation of 1860 of real estate and personal property in Philadelphia, and the assessed value of the same in 1866. It proves what we assert, that cities are untruthful, corrupt and dishonest.

The census valuation of Philadelphia in 1860, was as follows:	
Real Estate,.....	$242,668,947
Personal Property,.....	151,475,621
Aggregate,.....	$394,144,568
The assessed value of the same City in 1866, was:	
Real Estate,.....	$160,450,666
Personal Property,.....	3,737,785
Aggregate,.....	$164,188,451

Now, we would like to know by what rule of honesty the value of Philadelphia property can be made $230,000,000 less than the census valuation of 1860? Assuredly Philadelphia has increased in nominal wealth through the rise of real estate, changed currency, etc., and the Press is undoubtedly near the truth when it estimates that the present value of the real estate of Philadelphia is $612,000,000, and of her personal property $361,000,000. What we ask, can be thought of the sheer honesty of a community that returns its real and personal property at about one sixth of its real value?

It is such a system of fraud and wrong that Philadelphia would introduce into State legislation, while her journals warn the country from interfering with it, whether it will affect the latter or not. For instance, they are now urging the Legislature to move favorably in the matter of permitting passenger cars to run in that city on Sunday. Philadelphia says that she is solely interested in this matter: that it is entirely her business, and that the country should have nothing to say about it. By your leave we say that we are interested in this matter. Leaving out of view regard for the sanctity of the Sabbath day and for the Divine injunction to observe it, we contend that on purely physical grounds workingmen in both city and country are interested in having one day in seven for rest from toil and for innocent recreation. The latter can be found more agreeably in a walk with one's family or friends than in a crowded passenger car, occupied possibly by half a dozen whisky bloats or savages in the shape of city rowdies. But to working men there is a point more important than this. Suppose we legalize Sunday labor in this shape, what will prevent stores being opened and trades being pursued in all their branches? It is folly to talk about legalizing one branch of profitable labor on Sunday and not another. The avaricious—and they are many—will encroach on the Sabbath, and finally labor which generally yields to the demands of capital, would have no day to call its own. We do not believe that any workingman who views this matter right, would ask for this innovation. We do not believe that it is right to compel any person to work on Sunday. We do not think that a man who owns a carriage is doing right to require his employee to drive him out on Sunday. We believe that it is absolutely necessary for every workingman, be he professional man, merchant, or mechanic, to have one day's absolute rest and freedom from the cares of business, in seven. We believe that the persons mainly in favor of passenger cars running on Sunday, are the stockholders, rowdies, rumsuckers, and persons of that ilk. We do not believe that it is the desire of the better part of the population of Philadelphia that this proposed innovation should be legalized. We therefore hope that the country through its representatives in the Legislature, will remain firm and resolutely refuse to sanction that which cannot be defended on the ground of necessity and which we have tried to show would be inimical to workingmen and to the best interests of society which the French Revolution proved must have one in seven as a day of rest and relaxation, or its very foundations would crumble into anarchy and madness.

LOW vs. PROTECTIVE TARIFFS.

The masses of men in business, either as small producers with limited capital or as mechanics and laboring men, are directly interested in a protective tariff. In this country without it, they are unable to compete with the cheap labor of Europe, or with the large manufacturers of our own land who being built up and firmly established, have resources denied the more humble producers. A low tariff may not stop the operations of the large manufacturer, but it will most assuredly, the man of limited means. Now, a protective tariff benefits both, while a low tariff creates a monopoly, protecting to a certain extent only the large producer, and crushing the small one entirely out of existence. We should benefit by the example of England and France in this matter. For hundreds of years, until by home competition and labor-saving machinery, they were enabled to throw their ports open to the trade of the world, they maintained a system of rigid protection. We must do likewise if we wish to build up our manufactures not only in the North but in the South, and eventually cheapen the prices of our products. Gov. Geary makes a happy allusion to this matter in his inaugural which we publish to-day, and we hope that Congress in its adjustment of the Tariff will appreciate the fact that our industrial interests need a Protective not a low Tariff.

JUDGE DUVAL, of the United States Court for the western district of Texas, has just delivered a stirring and patriotic charge to the Grand Jury.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

The American Iron and Steel Association commenced its annual session in Washington on Wednesday last. On that day the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the industry of the United States cannot thrive, and that the capital and the labor of the country cannot bear the taxation necessary to meet the national engagements and the requirements of the Government, unless a tariff be so framed that shall impose duties on foreign goods, that shall equalize the differences between the cost of labor, the interest on money, and the earnings of living here and in Europe.

Resolved, That the present stagnation of the industry and business of the country is due to the excessive importations of foreign goods under the low rates of the existing tariff.

Resolved, That the wages of American labor represent citizenship, and political power represent the possession of the homestead, the use of good food and the wearing by the workingman and his family of good clothes, the subscription to newspapers and the purchase of books, the education of children, and attendance on religious instruction; and that we earnestly oppose the reduction of these wages to the standard of the politically enslaved and pauper labor of Europe as hostile to the spirit of our institutions, inimical to the workingman, and adverse in every way to the best interests of our country.

Resolved, That cheap iron is the greatest need to a nation in its material development; that it is the duty of our Government to foster the domestic production of iron; that the policy pursued by the British Government in protecting British iron by constantly augmenting duties for the unbroken period of one hundred and twenty-seven years ought to be followed by our Government for the comparatively brief period necessary to establish our iron industry upon an equally firm basis.

Resolved, That while an increase of duties on iron and steel beyond those now existing may cause a temporary increase in prices, the effect of protective duties which establish industries to the point of competition with rival imports is ultimately to reduce prices to customers. It is demonstrable that the duty imposed by the Morrill tariff on cast steel, amounting to 100 per cent. increase on previous rates, under which duty the production of American steel was greatly extended, brought down the price of the imported article from 16½ cents a pound to 13 cents, and that when gold was at $2.80, and the best English cast steel consequently had to be sold at 42 cents, American steel of equally good quality never sold for more than 22 cents, and it is also true that previous to the present extensive preparations in this country to make Bessemer rails, the English agents charged for them $150 in gold, but dropped the price to $110 upon learning that we were going largely into the business under the expectation of an increase of the tariff.

Resolved, That the truest and quickest method of attaining to cheap railroad iron in the United States is to encourage, by increased duties, the enlargement of the rail mills now in operation, and the investment in new mills of a portion of that immense capital temporarily lost in speculation while waiting for a settled national, industrial and financial policy on the part of the Government.

Resolved, That the facts reported by the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, for use in the revision of the tariff, that the wheat and corn crops of the United States for 1866 amounted to 52,950,680 bushels; that of this quantity there were exported to Great Britain 2,969,553 bushels, as compared with 37,156,842 bushels imported into Great Britain from all other countries; that of the 3,022,788 hundred weight of wheat flour imported into Great Britain only 262,876 hundred weight were received from the United States—while, on the other hand, the imports of flour into the State of New York alone, in 1860, required twenty-six millions of bushels of wheat in addition to their own production to make up their consumption; while of the total value of the agricultural products of the country for the same year, including hay, butter, wine, potatoes, tobacco, hemp, and wool, as well as the staples including cotton, rice, and sugar, ONLY TWO AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT. WAS ESTIMATED TO HAVE BEEN EXPORTED, LEAVING NINETY-SEVEN AND ONE-FOURTH PER CENT. FOR THEIR HOME MARKET AND CONSUMPTION"—these facts conclusively prove the worthlessness of the foreign market to the farmers of this country, and demonstrate that the interest of all the agriculturists in the United States lies in building up home manufactures under the protection of tariffs so as to create a market for consumers of their products, to diminish the cost of their transportation and to secure to them steady, sure, and remunerative markets.

Resolved, That half a century's experience proves that there can be no practical protection to American farmers except what results from the existence and extension of American manufactures; that every pound of imported iron, steel, and copper, every yard of imported cotton, every pound of imported glass, every article imported the elements of whose production we possess, are importations in manufactured form of farm products and labor, which does not pay the tax without competition with the products of the farms and labor of the United States, and that the interests of American farmers, mechanics, artisans and manufacturers are one and indivisible, and require that they should act together to secure the undisturbed possession of their own markets.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the increase of protection given by the Finance Committee of the Senate to the wool growers of the United States, and we invite their co-operation to extend our country's mechanical industry so as to secure for themselves a permanent and ever-growing market for their fleece in the successful establishment of the American broadcloth and worsted manufacture, and the ability of well-paid laborers and a thrifty people to buy and to consume.

Resolved, That it is idle to make an endeavor to return to specie payments until we stop by a sufficient wall of revenue duties the present flood of imported goods and the steady exportation of the gold of the country to pay for them.

At the evening session speeches advocating protection were delivered by Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. Henry E. Davies of Massachusetts, Representatives Hale, Dodge and Griswold of New York and Hon. John A. Covode of Pennsylvania.

Commissioner Wells was also present, and made a speech denying that he is a free trader. He was followed by Judge Kelley who made a speech on the efforts which the British Free Trade League was making to disseminate free trade ideas, and to destroy protection, and held up a copy of a paper received that day by every member of Congress, called "Free Trader." It was made up almost wholly of extracts from Commissioner Wells' report, advance copies of which were sent to all the free trade papers of the country before it was sent to Congress. Free trade papers do not take so kindly to protectionists. Can Mr. Wells explain?

SIMON CAMERON as was indicated by the action of the Republican caucus last week, was on Tuesday last elected by the Legislature of this State United States Senator for six years from the fourth of March next. We have expressed our opinion of the choice, and need only reiterate that the Legislature in making it has not consulted the wishes of nine-tenths of the Republicans of Pennsylvania. We have simply done our duty as public journalists deeply interested in the welfare of our State and in the progress of the great work before us, in this matter, and wash our hands of any responsibility for evils that may result from the selection.

As a matter which may be interesting for reference in the future, we publish the speech made by Senator Cameron in Harrisburg on Tuesday, shortly after his election:

Your greeting is very kind and cordial, and I thank you for it. I thank God that in spite of the slanders my enemies have heaped on me for twenty years, my fellow citizens, who have seen my life from day to day, have always stood by my side and helped to repel them. This last struggle of my political life has ended in victory. I desired this as an answer to vindicate my honesty to my children and my friends. I have proposed to put these slanders behind me, and to forget alike the liars who concocted them and the fact that good men, in some cases, by the repetition of them, were induced to believe and repeat them. Of the eighty-two Republican members of the Legislature, my friends seem to me that eighty-three of them preferred me to any other candidate, and would have voted for me rather than have witnessed my defeat. The character of my supporters is as gratifying to me as their numbers—Any one who knows anything of our politics, who will read the list of those who voted for me, will find names as pure and honorable as that of the purest Christian merchant among my rivals, as quite as unlikely to descend to any corrupt proposal. Just there I leave the whole matter, putting all party feeds, and animosities, and prejudices together under my feet, and I go forward to the honorable duty to which my native State has called me for the third time.

Six years ago I thought that slavery was the strength of the rebellion and ought to be destroyed without delay. I wished also to arm all the black men who would volunteer. Of course, I thought that clothing a man to fight under a uniform implied that he was dressed with the rights of an American citizen; and I am always sorry to see a black soldier and then reflect that ever since Pennsylvania divides him the ballot—the only weapon whereby he can protect himself. I hope to live to see the word "white" stricken from our own State situation, and the spirit of caste, based upon color, utterly deprived.

The South, however, is more controlled by social influences than by political principles. If you are wise and firm you may possibly educate the rising generation with loyalty; but there is no method of statesmanship which will make this generation of the South loyal to the Union and to the flag. The poison of thirty years cannot be eradicated by the subserviency of the President or by the statues of Congress. Let us look the truth in the face. The Southern territory is disloyal. The loyal men of to-day must guard their children against another generation of rebellion. The constitutional amendment and universal suffrage will help to do this, but universal amnesty will help to undo it.

Of Andrew Johnson I said long ago, that he was a traitor to his party, and an enemy of his country, and I had man. He has done many bad things, but nothing worse than offering the officers of the country to those few unprincipled men who agreed to desert and betray the great Republican organization for his patronage. He joined the Democratic party long ago. He has a right to give the offices, but he has no right to dispose of them at auction, to weak-kneed Republicans. The pauper labor of Europe is again compeling with our labor, and our manufactories languish for want of protection against it. The country needs the assurance of my devotion to her interests in this regard, which is the interest of the whole country. I will continue to labor for them and out of season, to protect our manufactories from ruin and their workmen from being thrown out of employment, or their wages reduced to the standard of pauper labor. I hold that the true welfare of any nation depends on the welfare of its laboring class.

Gentlemen, I trust that this is my last political struggle. I have nothing more to desire, and I hope that we will all forget the bitterness, the unjustifiable bitterness, I think, of the late contest. For my part, I shall try to act as a representative of all the Radical Republicans of Pennsylvania, without regard to past differences or dissensions. With my temperament I cannot forget my friends who have stood by me so nobly, but I will try to forget and forgive the unjust calumnies and the political opposition I have experienced.

PARTIAL LEGISLATING.

We have often thought that legislative bodies, State and National, err when they legislate with an eye to favors to cities than to the country. A policy the effect of which is to depopulate to a certain extent, the country, and send people to cities to become non-producers in the shape of traffickers, money changers, etc., or acts unfavorably upon the cities by lessening the trade between city and country. The true policy it seems to us, is to legislate so as to induce men to hew forests, clear broad acres, till the soil, delve into the bowels of the earth for mineral treasures, and dot the broad expanse of the Commonwealth with thriving towns and villages.—Induce men by appropriate, fostering legislation, to become producers, and not mere drones in the enervating, vice-engendering atmosphere of a city. Build up the country and the cities will feel it in the increased trade which will be poured into their laps, and in the vigor which will be infused into them physically and morally, by intercourse with a hardy and keenly intelligent country population. Gentlemen of the National and State legislatures, in your legislation look not exclusively to building up the cities at the expense of the country. It is unwise.

PROPOSED "COAL EXCHANGE."—A preliminary meeting of the Coal dealers of New York was held in the "Exchange Sale Room," 111 Broadway, on the 10th inst. A committee of five, composed of Messrs. Andreas, Potts, Davis, Conart and Ely, were appointed to draft a suitable method of organization, to be presented to the members for discussion at the second preliminary meeting, which will be held at the same place on the 24th inst. On motion of Mr. Andreas it was resolved that a committee be appointed to select a proper person, amount of salary, &c.; to be stationed at New Brunswick, to forward boats, &c.

ON Tuesday last the ice on the lake in Regent's Park, London, broke through while crowded with skaters. Over two hundred persons were precipitated into the water, and thirty were drowned.

REJECT HIM.

EDGAR COWAN has received the price of his treason. The President has appointed him Minister to Austria. To do this he has removed a gentleman, scholar and finished diplomatist, Hon. John L. Motley, who during the Rebellion by his pen and voice vindicated the cause of America and won us hosts of friends in Europe. This illustrious diplomatist must give way to such a scurvy fellow as Cowan. Pah! it is disgusting! The Senate will meet the wishes of the loyal men of this country by promptly rejecting the nomination when it is sent to them by Andy.

THE recent burning of twenty-two colored prisoners in the Kingston, S. C., jail, was the result of the obstinacy of the sheriff and jailor, who refused to unlock the door. A white prisoner was allowed to go out. The military authorities have ordered the arrest of the sheriff and jailor.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1867.—Jan.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.			
19 SATURDAY,	7 20	5 3	3	New M.	5 7	24 eve'g
20 SUNDAY,	7 19	5 4	4	First Q.	12 11	38 mo.
21 MONDAY,	7 18	5 5	5	Full M.	20 2	40 mo.
22 TUESDAY,	7 18	5 6	6	Last Q.	27 9	51 mo.
23 WEDNESDAY,	7 17	5 7	8			
24 THURSDAY,	7 16	5 8	9			
25 FRIDAY,	7 15	5 10	10			

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Temperature at Greenwood during the week ending January 17th, 1867.

JANUARY, 1867.	7 A. M.	NOON.	5 P. M.
11	26°	28°	22°
12	8	24	17
13	12	18	16
14	22	28	18
15	19	31	18
16	2*	22	14
17	16	19	10

* below zero.

Revival meetings are in progress in the M. E. Church, Mahanoy City.

The Mahanoy City National Bank employs a special night watchman.

A protracted meeting is in progress at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Tamaqua.

By an accident John Murphy of Ashland had one of his legs broken a few days since.

The Lutheran Church, Tremont, has drawn a three hundred dollar gold watch put up at shares.

An employee of the Preston Coal Company was run over by a train of cars near Girardville last week and killed.

To-morrow.—Third Sunday of the year and second after Epiphany. Days length, 9 hours and 45 minutes.

Rev. Mr. Graves of this Borough, will deliver his celebrated lecture "Matrimony," in Pottstown, on Wednesday evening next.

The Rev. W. H. Cook will preach in the 2d Presbyterian Church, Market street, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, in the evening at 7½.

The Tremont machine shop was slightly injured by fire on Saturday evening. The "Union" calls upon the citizens to get fire apparatus.

W. P. Kenny, Esq., has been appointed an extra conductor on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad in place of Mr. Wm. D. Reesor, resigned.

The Skating Park is open every afternoon, and every Tuesday and Friday nights when the weather is favorable. Next Carnival on Tuesday, January 22d.

Benjamin Williams formerly proprietor of the Mahanoy House, Ashland, died in Gordon on the 5th inst. The 6th his remains were interred at Minersville.

Several inches of snow fell on Wednesday night. For several weeks there has been fine sleighing here and there is every probability that it will continue all winter.

Plumbing and Gas-Fitting.—William L. Davis who has had ten years' experience in Philadelphia, in this business, is now established in business here. His office is in Silver Terrance.

On the 27th ult., a piece of fine ingrain carpet, fifty-two yards, was stolen from John B. Price, Ashland. If returned he will pay a reward dollars and ask no questions. Liberal enough, truly.

Port Carbon Literary Association.—Question for debate next Monday evening "Ought more cause than the Negro, to complain of his treatment by the white man, previous to 1860."

Donnelly's Art Union.—The drawing will take place on Monday evening next, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock, at the American House, Pottsville. The shareholders are invited to be present at that time.

The people of Ashland want a new depot there, and have petitioned the Reading Railroad Company to erect one. It would be a decided improvement to the people, the Company should comply with their wishes.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company are engaged in rebuilding Wismer's Locks, near Phœnixville, Chester county. A number of mechanics are now employed in the work, which is under charge of Joseph Philips, Esq., Superintendent of that Division of the Canal.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company has declared a dividend of six per cent. on its preferred stock, payable in cash, clear of taxes, on the 25th inst., and also a dividend of six per cent. on common stock, payable on the 1st of February next, clear of taxes, on the boat and car loan of 1864.

A Scientific troupe of glass blowers will give an exhibition at the Town Hall this afternoon, and one this evening. It is very intresting. A glass steam engine is shown in motion in itself well worth a visit. During the entertainment glass specimens will be given to the audience.

On the night of the 4th inst., as Deputy-Sheriff Thomas Horan and R. B. Reber were coming to this Borough from Ashland, and as they were crossing the railroad at St. Clair leading from Mr. Lanigan's Furnace, their sleigh was struck by a car and demolished. Singularly, neither of the occupants were injured.

Mr. William Barr, formerly with the late Charles Lins of Ashland, has opened a drug store on Centre street, S. Ashland. He requests us to state that he hopes by personal attention to business to receive a fare share of public patronage. Also, that he has on hand pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes.

When Mr. Heller came here this week to give his entertainments he did not bring his grand concert piano. Mr. P. Absmeier, Centre street, furnished him with one of Albrecht's organs make, which gave him so much satisfaction that he thanked Mr. A. in a letter which will be found in our advertising columns.

The Tamaqua Journal of last Saturday, says: "The other evening a party of Irish gentlemen, "wicked" up a shanty in the Valley train, as it was making the trip from Pottsville to this place. Conductor Sodders and his train were therefore compelled to stop to understand who was "boss of the boat." Mr Sonders, although a polite and accommodating conductor, is a rough customer for such chaps to deal with.

The Pittston Gazette must find some other place to locate the Hon. Ira Van Vesburg reported by it to have died lately in Mahanoy City, leaving $45,000 to his affianced bride, Miss Lizzie R. Tilley of Pittston. The Mahanoy City Gazette knows nothing about such a distinguished person as Hon. Ira Van Vesburg living or dying in that Borough.

Messrs. Potter & Lowrey, accountants, will settle the difficult accounts, close old books, open new ones, change from single to double entry, calculate interest, &c., &c. Don't forget their class in book keeping and penmanship, above R. A. Glover's store, Centre street, Monday, Thursday and Friday evenings of each week.

A stated meeting of the Schuylkill county Medical Society will be held at the house of Dr. J. S. Carpenter, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 2d, 1867.

The officers of the preceding year were unanimously neglected to serve for the present year, after which the meeting adjourned, to meet the first Wednesday of April next.

Temperance.—A session of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of Penna., will be held in the hall of St. Clair Division, No. 544, S. of T., on Wednesday, Jan. 23d, 1867. On the evening of the same day, a public meeting will be held in the Primitive Methodist Church, (St. Clair,) and the public are invited to attend. Good speakers will be in attendance.

Tremont contains three thousand inhabitants, six churches, a bank, a printing office and newspaper, post office, iron foundry and machine shop, steam tannery, two hotels, eighteen stores, several of which sell over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of goods annually, a telegraph office, steam flour mill, a brewery, a screen factory, and has many collieries in its vicinity.

Heller, whose tricks and piano playing are so attractive, gave entertainments in Union Hall on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Except on the last named evening when the skating carnival interfered, his audiences were large. He is a finished performer, and witty. His puns are neat and in good taste. It is a satisfaction to have a visit from so gentlemanly and accomplished a performer as Prof. Heller.

On the night of the 11th inst. a citizen was stopped by some men near Potts' foundry, and his money demanded. He told them that he had none, and they let him go, merely remarking that they had mistaken him for another person. From the expressions made use of by the men it is supposed that they were laying in wait to attack and rob Mr. Charles Baber, who lives in that section of the Borough.

In our advertising columns will be found a notice to the Pottsville Building and Saving Fund Association. Persons taking shares in this Association and paying monthly sums, can at any time draw the principal with six per cent. added. Members can effect loans from the Association on the payment of interest, repayment to be made in small monthly sums. The object is to induce persons to save and thus enable them to procure homesteads.

It is annoying to have toothache, and to many an alarming thing to go to a dentist to have a tooth extracted. The timid can cast aside fear if when they are afflicted they will go to Dr. G. N. Bowman in Market street near Second, and get him to use his new method which is not only safe and harmless but which is positively pleasant. The Doctor is an excellent dentist, and has a favorable reputation for the excellent artificial teeth he inserts, and the careful manner in which he fills teeth.

The Skating Carnival at the Park on Wednesday evening was largely attended by masqueraders and others. The Park was brilliantly illuminated and there was much amusement and pleasure. A grotesque band caused much laughter by their antics. Many of the lady skaters were beautifully costumed. About 9 o'clock snow commenced falling heavily which somewhat interfered with the skating, and the carnival closed earlier than it would if the weather had continued favorable.

On Wednesday day night of last week the public school building in Mahanoy City was set on fire and damaged to the extent of $200. The School Board offers a reward of one hundred dollars for information of the guilty parties. The Gazette thinks that the object in firing the building was to attract the attention of the citizens to that quarter so that robberies might be committed, from the fact that keys were taken from the doors of a number of the principal places of business, during the day.

Fire in St. Clair.—On the night of the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock, flames were discovered issuing from the building adjoining the Lafayette House, St. Clair, occupied by B. H. Davis, shoe dealer. The building could not be saved, but a large portion of Mr. Davis's stock was rescued from the flames. That which was destroyed is insured. A correspondent informs us that the use of Mr. Buehler's fire hose in his opinion, saved the town form a destructive fire. He calls upon the Council of that Borough to procure hose and other necessary measures to extinguish fires. It certainly, is a timely suggestion, and our St. Clair neighbors should petition their Council to that effect.

The Good Intent Fire Company feeling grateful for the exertions made recently to render their Fair a success, and for the patronage so liberally accorded them by the citizens, adopted the following resolution at their last meeting;

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Co. are due the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed upon us in our efforts to procure a steamer, and more especially are our thanks due to Mrs. L. Shearer and the ladies who assisted her and so generously devoted their time for the benefit of the Fair. This will always be remembered with the deepest gratitude by the members of the Good Intent Fire Company.

Fatal Accident at a Colliery.—On the 11th inst Jacob Kimmel, a laborer employed at the Good Spring Colliery, about three miles from Tremont, and residing at the colliery, met with a fatal accident which resulted in his death the following day. It seems that he was working on a platform at the Colliery. A car of coal was being dumped above, when the tip broke, and the car came down upon him, injuring him so badly that he died on Saturday last. Mr. Kimmel was a sober, industrious and worthy man. He leaves a family of children. He was at the time of his death 42 years old. He was a native of Germany, and had been fifteen years in this country. On Monday preceding his death he had received the final naturalization papers constituting him a citizen of this country.

The Pottsville Literary and Debating Society was at its meeting on Tuesday evening last, favored with a lecture from Prof. Geo. A. Frederick. His theme was the influence which every one exerts on those around him for good or for evil; and the importance that such influence be used for the welfare of mankind. The *morale* of this lecture and its happy delivery made it one of the best yet delivered before the Association.

The leading debaters being absent no question was presented for debate, and the Society was obliged to adjourn.

The appointments for next week are as follows: Lecture by Rev. Mr. Cook. Question "Does the present state of the country as indicated by Congress tend to the stability of the Union?" will be debated by Messrs. A. H. Pryor and Geo. Martz, on the Affirmative, and by Messrs. O. Smith and A. W. Schalck, on the Negative.

Cases of Violation of the Internal Revenue Laws.—In this case of Hiram B. Pease, distiller at Shenandoah City, whose distillery and liquor store had been closed by the Collector of this District for illicit distilling, the District Court of the City of Philadelphia, libeled the property seized and had it appraised. The amount of the appraisement was $1002. Mr. Pease settled the matter by paying the Collector $1000 of the above amount, in addition to the costs of suit. The entire amount paid was about $1500.

Mr. Pease was not prosecuted criminally, it being thought that the pecuniary loss would be a sufficient punishment to deter from a repetition of the offence. Parties engaged in illicit distillation should take warning, as the officers of this District will rigidly prosecute all violations of the law.

On Wednesday last the brewery of Joseph Adams, Tamaqua, was discovered by the Collector, on a charge of making fraudulent returns.

Merited Appointment.—William Anman of this Borough, has been appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in the United States Infantry, the appointment bearing date May 26, 1866. He is now stationed at Newport (Ky.) Barracks, for which place he left on Wednesday morning last. The appointment was made without solicitation on the part of Lieut. Anman, it was, however, in our opinion, due to him for his gallant military career during the Rebellion.

Lieut. Anman enlisted as a private in the Washington Artillery, and served in the Company when it reached Washington, April 18, 1861. After that service he enlisted Sept. 9, 1861, in Company G, 48th Pa. Regt., as a private. He served with his regiment in the Army of the Ohio, being mustered out of the service with the Regiment July 17, 1865. Before Petersburg he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant, and after the surrender brevetted Captain for brave and meritorious conduct. When mustered out he was Captain.

We congratulate Lieutenant Anman upon this recognition of his merits by the Government.

On the 10th instant four Irishmen entered the house of one of the hands employed at the powder works of Welty & Co., near Tamaqua. They found no one at home but the man's wife and small children. They took a pail which was hanging on a nail and decamped with it. When informed of the circumstance by the woman, who ran to the mill, Mr. Boyer started after them and succeeded in overtaking them, and by means of the persuasive eloquence of a loaded revolver, made them disgorge. If Mr. Boyer had not been a Republican, he would have shot them.

The Tamaqua Journal says the same party afterwards robbed the watchman employed at the Mahanoy Tunnel. They caught him on the railroad between the Mahanoy Tunnel and the Tunnel. When the robbers let him go, he took the short cut, and reached the tunnel ahead of the robbers, where he with Mr. John Flynn, the road master, set to work to block the road. On their arrival three of them were captured, but the fourth made his escape. The captors took the three, tied them to a post, and left them to die death. They were then let go and the Journal will guarantee that they will be careful how they attempt to play highwayman hereafter.

Proceedings of the Borough Council.—Present, Messrs. Fox, Nagle, Heffner, Dobson, Reed, Leonard, Cochran, Prest.

Minutes read and adopted.

St. Com. reported culvert in Mauch Chunk st. completed by Jacob Madara as far as the work can be completed this winter, at a cost of $105. Report accepted and bill ordered to be paid.

Jno. Treasury statement read and filed.

Bill of George H. Stichter & Son $118 90, referred to Lamp and Water Com.

Bill of Jas. Reed, $28 34, read. On motion ordered that $20 23 be paid, and balance $8 11, costs of Mennig suits, returned, Borough not liable.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

Henry Shelly,	$1 50
Brian Fox,	21 27
B. R. Morris,	41 52
L. C. Thompson,	4 80
Philip Nagle,	5 00
Pottsville Gas Co.,	404 91
M. Work,	9 58
Jona. Schumm,	29 71
Shoen Davis,	70 01
Simon Derr,	66 84
Jac. Madara,	105 00
Jac. Reed,	20 23
	783 49
	13,869 66
	$13,853 15

ANALYSIS OF THE ST. CLAIR BLACK BAND BY MESSRS. BOOTH GARRETT AND SMITH OF PHILADELPHIA.

Protoxide of Iron,	40.44
Protoxide of manganese,	0.17
Magnesia,	trace.
Lime,	1.66
Magnesia,	1.84
Water (fixed?),	2.98
Silex,	1.95
Sulphur,	0.19
Phosphorus,	0.11
Carbonic acid and water,	33.65
	100.

Metallic iron, 29.23.

Truran gives the following analysis of several average samples from different collieries, commonly called Black Band, as analyzed by Dr. Colquhoun:

ANALYSIS OF SCOTCH CARBONACEOUS ORES.

Protoxide of iron,	53.03	40.77	53.82	
Protoxide of iron,	.22	2.12	.22	
Lime,	8.33	.90	1.61	
Magnesia,	1.17	.73	.32	
Silica,	1.40	10.10	9.00	
Alumina,	.63			
Carbonaceous matter,	34.03	17.38	7.70	
Water,	1.41	1.00		
	100.	100.	100.	
Metallic iron,	41.2	34.0	41.6	

ANALYSIS OF WELSH CARBONACEOUS ORES, OR BLACK BAND.

Carbonate of iron,	88.9	51.6	92.8	29.0	79.8	80.0
Carbonate matter,	31.3	11.4	5.3	23.0	10.1	9.6
Silica and alumina,	4.0	4.0	.7	4.0	4.0	4.2
Silica,	3.5	2.9	.7	32.4	5.1	8.8
Alumina,	3.5	1.7	1.1	14.0	2.4	1.0
Bisulphide of iron,	1.0	.4			1.2	1.1
Moisture and loss,	7.7	2.4	.1	.6	1.2	1.11
	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
	39.3	39.3	44.7	14.	38.4	38.5

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Moisture and loss,	7.7	2.4	.1	.6	1.2	1.11
	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
	39.3	39.3	44.7	14.	38.4	38.5

From the above it will be seen that our carbonaceous ores differ considerably from the Welsh and Scotch, and resemble to some extent the spathic carbonates, which of all ores produce the best iron for the manufacture of steel.

Rogers gives the analysis of some of our carbonates