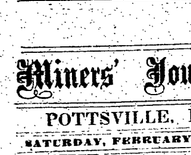
Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1867.



WHAT THE PEOPLE REQUIRE.

LET CONGRESS LISTEN.

Andrew Johnson made President by Booth, turned traitor to the principles on which he was elected. He usurped the powers of Congress, and appealed to the people to sustain him. The people by a majority unexampled in the history of the country, sustained Congress in opposition to the traitor President. He (Johnson) refuses to acquiesce in this decision; sets their will at defiance; prevents reconstruction; imperils the lives of the loyal people of the South, delivering them over to the tender mercies of fiends and traitors. Congress may pass laws, but they cannot execute them against the will of the Executive. The people, therefore, demand his impeachment and removal by Congress in order that the laws may then be enforced, reconstruction perfected, and confidence restored as speedily as possible.—Political expediency they utterly repudiate, and demand prompt action in carrying out their will. They want no tampering with misdemeanors and crimes in office, but prompt punishment dealt out to the culprits, as an example to all who may occupy the Presidential chair hereafter. We have the humiliating spectacle of three ex-Presidents of the United States, who from treason to their country, and their total abandonment of principles while in office, live only to be execrated by the people, and they are absolutely rotting down to their graves in obscurity, shunned and detested by the loyal people of the country. Should the present incumbent escape the penalty of his disgraceful career, he will leave the office more loathed than any of his predecessors, and add another to the disgraceful catalogue of living traitors to their professed principles, and deadly enemies to their country. The people therefore, demand that their representatives put a stop to further humiliating scenes of this kind, and hurl from power the man who disgraces the office, as a warning to all future Presidents. The people are determined to rule through their representatives; and if their representatives fail to carry out their behests, they too, will be hurled from their places by an indignant and disappointed people.

The earnestness of the people should be fully recognized. They are inflexibly just and true to their principles. Their judgment on matters of national importance, is generally correct, and the most eminent of our statesmen or military men must be consistent, or fail in their estimation. The reader remembers that during the war when General Sherman had accomplished one of the most magnificent military exploits on record, he committed what appeared to be an error of compromise with the rebel authorities. In an instant when the news was received, the entire current of popular feeling and admiration for the gallant soldier changed, and he sank in public estimation until the matter was fully and satisfactorily explained. Even General Grant—the great captain of the age—much as our people feel grateful to him for the eminent services he rendered during the Rebellion, does not from this anomalous position he occupies on the question of the President's acts and policy, maintain as exalted a place in the estimation of the people, as he did six months since. Henry Ward Beecher faltered in his useful career as an eloquent champion of Liberty, and he lost the confidence of the American people, which he can never regain to the extent which he once possessed it. These lessons are useful, showing as they do that the people are as earnest as they are honest in their advocacy of what is Just and Right.

Slavery has received its death blow, and is in its last gasps the great and immutable principles of Freedom are now in the ascendant, and the people's representatives must push forward and remove all the old slave fossils which they find in their way, obstructing and defacing the beautiful temple which we are now rearing, based on the eternal principles of Justice and Right. Let no traitor President who has disgraced the office and defies the people and obstructs the Government, remain while the Constitution and laws of the country point out the mode of removal. Let no Supreme Court, which was the creation of the people, and which only exists by their will, give decisions with impunity, which would disgrace the dark ages, in sustaining treason and traitors against the loyal men of the country, who by pouring out their blood and treasure so lavishly, saved the Union from disruption, and maintained the principles of the people's Government against the combined powers of traitors and slave drivers at home, and all the despotic Governments abroad who aided and abetted them. The Dred Scott decision tarnished forever the reputation of Judge Taney, and he sank into his grave stamped as the enemy of the human race. The recent decision of the present Supreme Court, under all the circumstances, is still more infamous, and the people demand its reorganization in the interests of freedom. The Supreme Court of the United States has no jurisdiction on mere political questions, which they cannot enforce—they belong to the legislative department of the Government. The recent dictum, like that of the Dred Scott case, was VOLUNTEERED BY THE COURT IN THE INTERESTS OF TREASON AND SLAVERY, to forestall action by the people.—The first looked as if it had been made to order for James Buchanan's Administration, because he, in his inaugural address, proclaimed that such an opinion would be delivered by the Court, even before the Court assembled and delivered said opinion. It is also firmly believed that Andrew Johnson was aware of the intentions of the Supreme Court, which has strengthened him in his usurpation of power, and in his dogged determination to thwart the representatives of the people.

Let not the howling of the copperheads and traitors deter you from action. They howled at our soldiers, and every effort on the part of the Government to conquer the rebellion—they failed and diminished in numbers. It was the inaction of General McClellan that nearly destroyed our army and strengthened the enemies of the country. The inaction of our representatives in not pushing forward to hurl traitors from power, will also weaken Congress and add strength to its opponents, while determined and speedy action will not only greatly strengthen them before the people, but totally discomfit their adversaries, who are already boasting that the Republicans are divided on the impeachment and reconstruction questions. Neither heed the clamors of those merchants or money-changers, who sell their principles with their wares; they are no producers of wealth, but to a limited extent, the necessary drones in the community to exchange values, living off of those who create our wealth. They scarcely number one in five hundred of the great mass of manufacturers, mechanics, miners, laborers, &c., who create the wealth of the country, and who demand legislation for their protection.

If there is no time late this session, let these questions be among the first acts of the new Congress which is to assemble at Washington on the 4th of March. They are the men whom the people have elected so triumphantly; and as their salaries have been fixed by the present Congress at $5,000 a year, the people will expect them to perform their duty and settle these questions, if they are compelled to remain at Washington the greater part of the year.

The Currency.

Nearly all the measures before Congress for regulating the currency are in the interest of the money shavers and speculators, and that portion of the banks who lend their money to brokers and speculators at higher rates than they can get from the business community. These men want to shave from 1 to 2 per cent. a month, and are not satisfied with less than 10 to 25 per cent. dividends on stocks. It is the manufacturers, the miners, the mechanics and the laborers, who produce the wealth of the country, and in order to do so must have money at 6 and 7 per cent. to enable them to carry on their business remuneratively, even with a high tariff. These are the men to be heeded, and in whose interest Congress ought to legislate. They require a gradual reduction of our currency from war to peace prices, looking forward to a resumption of specie payments by the banks without disturbing the industry of the country violently, and destroying values too rapidly.—They are utterly opposed to any expansion of the currency of the country, because it destroys confidence in stability, and prevents the investment of capital in productive industry—in the building of houses, which cheapens rents—the building of factories, the opening of mines, &c., which creates competition, increases production at cheaper rates, and will give work to the hundreds of thousands now out of employment, and who are suffering in the midst of Winter. The policy that opposes contraction destroys confidence, and checks investment of capital in these channels and HAS DIMINISHED THE CREATION OF WEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES NEARLY ONE-HALF of the amount created during the rebellion. It is this policy which has thrown hundreds of thousands of the working classes out of employment—which checks consumption, stops factories, and is causing an accumulation of goods in all the markets. The increased issue of paper money cannot check this evil, but will only enhance it, and the refusal to contract only extends present evils without removing them. Some of the suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury are very good, but the whole influence of his conduct and policy is directly opposed to carrying them out. If he was permitted to carry out his views he would ruin the country. No MAN, WHO FAVORS FREE TRADE AND LOW DUTIES, CAN EVER ADMINISTER THE UNITED STATES TREASURY IN THE INTEREST OF THE HOME PRODUCING CLASSES, AND TO THE BENEFIT OF THE COUNTRY, we care not who he is. The sooner Congress impeaches the President and gets rid of the toadies in his Cabinet, the better for the country.

The currency can be regulated by two simple enactments by Congress, and specie payments brought about without contracting the currency. First fix a limit to the currency, and declare by law that only one dollar in currency shall be issued to $30 of the value of the real and personal property of the country. This will be ample for all present purposes, perhaps too large—but it fixes a limit to the issue, while it provides for its expansion as business and wealth increases, without any further disturbing legislation. This would give confidence, because it checks expansion, and business men who desire to invest are protected by the limitation of the currency, and can govern themselves accordingly. Let all other legislation be confined to regulating the different kinds of currency within that limit, which will not destroy confidence or disturb values. This is what the business community desire. They want something fixed and reliable on which they can base calculations. We would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to gradually withdraw the compound-interest notes, and require the banks to hold as their reserve the non-interest bearing greenbacks. If the National Bank issues and the greenbacks not absorbed as a reserve, did not give the full volume of currency up to the limit, we would increase the National Bank issues until all the compound-interest notes were withdrawn and the greenbacks taken out of circulation, thus leaving the whole currency of the country in National Bank issues distributed among the States in proportion to their wealth. When the banks resume, we would require them to hold their reserves in coin instead of government issues. A little interest may be saved by the issue of greenbacks as a currency by the Government—but we should never place it in the power of a corrupt Administration to unite the sword, the purse, and the patronage of the government, in one hand, to wield them against the liberties of the people, and destroy all State authority whatever. The fate of other nations ought to warn us against any such hazardous experiment, to save a few paltry dollars in interest. This interest could easily be saved by the economy it would effect in taking from the government the power of issuing paper money as a currency. The National Bank issues distributed among the States, gives us a currency of equal value without any of these risks, and the people are directly indentified with it, without its being controlled or suborned for party or despotic purposes.

How to Resume Specie Payments.

After the new Tariff Bill, now before Congress, is adjusted, add the following section:

Be it enacted, &c., That leaving out of view both the export and import of Gold and Silver, whenever the exports do not exceed the imports in any fiscal year, the importing of Gold and Silver in any fiscal year, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to raise the duty on the value of all articles of foreign import (excepting such articles as have been exempted from the provisions of the act) 10 per centum within thirty days after the expiration of each and every fiscal year during which the exports as aforesaid do not exceed the imports, as aforesaid, ten per cent.

This would check the drain of our gold immediately. It would accumulate at home and the premium would immediately fall—the banks could secure a sufficient quantity to resume upon, and form a reserve, and there need be no contraction of the currency below the wants of the business community. Limiting our importations to our exports under the Protective Policy, would set all our factories, mills and mines in motion—labor would be all employed, machinery multiplied, wealth would increase rapidly, and the consumption of home goods and foreign luxuries, which we do not produce would increase in the same ratio. We could then meet our internal taxes, and the debt of the country would vanish without the people scarcely feeling it. The business men would then create wealth for extending the business and productive industry of the country so rapidly, that they would cease to be borrowers to any great extent. The money shavers would cease reaping 1 and 2 per cent. a month. The banks, instead of asking customers to leave one-half of their discounts lie in bank, would be begging the business men to take their money at 6 and even 4 per cent.—and those who are investing in stocks, which pay from 10 to 20 per cent., would find it more lucrative to put their money in business than loaning it out at the low rates of interest which always prevail where wealth accumulates rapidly. Our foreign commerce would expand in proportion as our domestic productions increase, because the abundance of wealth always lowers the rates of interest; and the introduction of machinery would greatly cheapen our products and enable us to dispose of the surplus in other markets in exchange for the increased quantity of raw materials and luxuries that we would import; and labor in all its departments would receive adequate reward.

Such would be the effect of the adoption of these two measures by limiting the currency, and preventing the exportation of coin.

But, say some, you place too much power in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. This is a great mistake. All the acts of the Secretary of the Treasury are governed by law, and this proposition is also governed by law. Such an argument ought not to have any weight whatever. But, says another, it will derange prices. It will do no such thing. The check will always be effective, and consequently, prices would be more regular in the markets. It is only giving the Secretary of the Treasury the power to accomplish what the National Banks in European countries do, by raising the rate of interest when importations are excessive, and reducing it as they decline.

The country is, financially speaking, resting on a volcano. The creation of wealth is rapidly diminishing. Hundreds of thousands of people are out of employment. They are looking to Congress for relief. So far none has been granted. If Congress entertains the schemes of the money changers they will only make the state of affairs worse. Then let them beware of the masses, and particularly the HUNGRY MASSES, who are never governed by reason. In the recent speech on the finances, the Hon. Mr. Hooper caught a glimpse of the discontent that is beginning to show itself when he said:

"Whenever the resumption of specie payments occurs, it will be brought about in one of two ways: either by the banks co-operating with the Treasury Department in wise and judicious measures to bring it about gradually and without disturbing industry; or, failing in this, it will be abruptly forced on the country by a public clamor, which, regardless of consequences, will no longer submit to conditions that impoverish the country for the benefit of importers, bankers, and the whole various and motley tribe of speculators."

All the laws governing the finances and all the tariffs that may be passed, will be shorn of one half their healing benefits if his Accidency is not impeached and hurled from power by Congress as speedily as possible. He has disgraced the country by his drunkenness and indecent harrangues, and if reports are correct, he has converted the White House into a brothel. He has usurped power which does not belong to him. He has bribed the people by bestowing offices on men who pledge themselves to support "My Policy," which is treason to the nation. He has pardoned the most infamous traitors that ever disgraced the human race. He has pocketed bills passed by Congress, in defiance of law. He has restored property confiscated by the government, to the rebels. He has converted the lately subdued rebels into bitter and determined hostility to the Government. He has encouraged the murder of white and black men by hundreds, only because they were loyal to the Government of their country; and he tendered the United States forces to a disloyal Governor to shoot down loyal men in the exercise of their rights. If these are not sufficient grounds for impeachment under the Constitution, we should like to know what else is required to make a case.

We repeat again. Let Congress beware of the masses. Not of those who constitute the scum of the country, who refused to defend their country in its hour of peril, and mobbed and murdered colored women and children in our cities. Their instincts are cowardly and depraved. But beware of the loyal masses, the men who fought the battles of the great Rebellion and conquered the rebels, and those who cheered them on and gloried in their victories—they are to be feared at the ballot-box, if Congress should neglect their duties to their country, from any cause whatever, and disappoint the loyal men of the country.

Let Congress calmly consider and govern their legislation accordingly.

MR. RANDALL'S BILL.

The most iniquitous and indefensible bill that has been introduced to the present Congress is that of Mr. Randall proposing to limit the circulation of currency to that issued directly by the Government. This bill is a stroke at the existence of the national banks in the interest of brokers. The proposition cannot be received favorably by the people for its to these institutions when not in the hands of mere shavers. the people look for protection. The people do not believe in uniting the purse and the sword, and placing them in the hands of a corrupt Administration as would be the case if this bill of Mr. Randall should become a law. Under existing circumstances the greenback currency cannot be withdrawn from circulation without affecting the business interests of the country, but we think that all government notes should be withdrawn as soon as possible.—The founders of the republic were opposed to issuing notes directly by the Government, and we see no reason why it should now be introduced, unless to please the Copperhead party which is endeavoring to destroy the national banking system found to work so well.

Mr. Randall's bill has been framed in the most plausible manner, but it is a measure that owes its conception to the enemies of the interests of the people, and which would turn them over to the tender mercies of the shavers. To us it is surprising that Congress will even entertain a project that if successful would destroy the national banks so necessary to the legitimate business of the country and to save the people from being robbed by conscienceless shavers.

AMERICAN IRON IN THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

An excellent stipulation in the original Pacific Railroad grant, was that which provided that American iron should be used in laying the road. We regret that the Senate has seen proper to strike it out, but hope that the House will reinstate it.

This is more necessary from the fact that while in the present Tariff bill other interests are protected adequately, the duty on foreign railroad iron is from three to four dollars less than it should be. This is an erroneous policy not only for the interests of rail makers but for the railroad companies. If the duty should be placed at $18 a ton instead of $14 the stimulus given to the manufacture of railroad iron in this country would create competition and reduce prices to the consumer. Mills would spring up in all the iron manufacturing sections of the country.

To show the effect of even threatened competition, we might state that the original price in England of Bessemer steel rails was $150 per ton. As soon as it become known in England that seven mills for the manufacture of steel rails were in progress of erection in this country, the price of that description of rail declined to $110 per ton. This shows the effect of competition, and proves that the true policy is to build up our own mills, in the interest of not only the producer but consumer.

We hope that the House will so view this matter, and insist that nothing but American iron shall be used in the construction of the Pacific Railroad.

"PENNSYLVANIA AND COLORADO GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY."—This Company is a Schuylkill County organization, not for speculative purposes, but by legitimate mining operations in Colorado to assist in developing the vast mineral resources of that Territory. It may be interesting to note that a letter dated "Denver, January 21, 1867," has been received from Mr. Jas. A. Harlan, Superintendent of the Company, stating that he has contracted for the building of a mill at a cost of $55,000, to be completed by the 20th of July next, and capable of working twenty tons of heavy iron pyrites per day of twenty-four working hours. Mr. Harlan thinks however, that the mill may be ready to run by the 1st of June, and that it will be capable of working twenty-five tons of the pyrites every twenty-four hours. This Company has a lode which assays richly. But few shares of its stock remain unsold, as the prospect is that there will be a rich return for the investment.

The minerals found in Colorado have been catalogued by Mr. J. Alden Smith. Besides gold and silver, the following are the most important:

Agate, alabaster, alum, (soda alum,) amazon-stone, amethyste, antimony, asbestus, ventarin, (gold gem,) beryl, emerald, aqua marine, bituminous coal, bloodstone, carnelian, cornelian, chalcedony, chrysoprase, opras, native copper, sulphuret of copper, green carbonate of copper, (malachite,) flint stone, garnet, hyalite, iron ores, (magnetic, specular, iron pyrites, red ore, brown ore, limonite, meteoric iron, (composed of nickel, cobalt, iron and copper,) manganese, mica, onyx, petroleum, porphyry, salt, saxonite, selenite, silver ores, wad, opal, sulphate of soda, tourmaline, zinc, (sulphuret of zinc).

The pure or "free gold" is of very rare occurrence in the territory. Choice specimens of ore have been reported to assay as high as $2,000 to the ton, some $10,000 and some $20,000. It is to come down to the actual practical every day yield of the mines now in actual working, we find the "Wood lode" yielding ore, $100 to the ton; the "Verion," $150 to the ton; or $1500 to the cord; the "Buena," $100 to the ton; the "Bob Tail," $180; the "Gremory," $175; the "Orphan Boy," $125, the "Ne Plus Ultra," $180.

THE COUNTY STATEMENT.—This statement is not entirely satisfactory to our tax-payers. While the interest account has been increased from $58,280 to $64,389, the amount stated as remaining in the hands of collectors, is entirely too large. No other county in the State would permit such an amount by at least $120,000, to remain uncollected. The report suggests the question, why is not Kepner's defalcation settled up? Year after year it is carried among the assets of the County. If there is nothing to be realized from it, why not wipe it out? The Treasurer received last year over eight thousand dollars salary. When we know that in Berks and Lancaster, counties more populous than this, the Treasurers receive respectively $1600 and $2000, we must condemn the Commissioners for not moving earlier in the matter of procuring legislation to have the salary fixed. The Alms House cost the County $75,000 last year. Whether this covers all the orders drawn we do not know. But this we do know, that by careful management it could have been carried on for $25,000 less. The Commissioners themselves receive too much. Half the time charged could be lopped off by having only meetings of the full Board once or twice a week, except when Court is in session. Then they might meet every day. At other times one Commissioner and the Clerk would be sufficient to be in the office. The general expenses of this County are entirely too great. As soon as we get the statements of the auditors of Berks and Lancaster for the past year, we will institute a new comparison of the expenses.

MR. SMITH, one of the editors of the Chicago Republican, delivered an address on Monday last at the Philadelphia Coal Exchange rooms, on the importance of a tariff. The press of the West needs revolutionizing on this question. The Republican is one of the few able newspapers out there that understand the necessity of Protection and zealously advocate it.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL ALMANAC.—We are indebted to the publishers Weed, Parsons & Co., Albany, N. Y., for a copy of the Almanac for 1867. In addition to the Calendar, this Almanac contains an amount of political and historical information not found in any other almanac which has come under our notice. It is ably compiled.

"THE SPARKLING STREAM" is a collection of Temperance melodies set to music. The words and music have evidently, been selected with care, and the aim of the author appears to have been, to furnish such music as is best suited for the parlor, the lodge, division or concert room. Published by Charles M. Tremaine, 481 Broadway, New York.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1867 is a most complete political register. It contains a list of the laws passed at the last session of Congress, election returns of States and Territories in 1866, and other matter of great value to the public for reference. Published by the Tribune Association, New York. Copies can be obtained at B. Rifman's bookstore, this Borough, price twenty cents.

NEW MUSIC.—Mr. L. H. Gurney has added three new songs to his former popular compositions. They are, The Song My Mother Sang, with pianoforte accompaniment; Linger No More (Round Marguerite's Tomb, a sequel to "Lost Marguerite"; and Guardian Angels, a song or duet, with piano accompaniment. They are beautiful. Published by Adams & Co., 91 Bromfield street, Boston.

"DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA" has made a bit among the girls and boys. The January and February numbers are very fine in illustration and in matters of interest to the young. Published by W. Jennings Demorest at the young. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 473 Broadway, New York, at $1.50 a year, or 15 cents. This publication interests and pleases the youngest child.

THE GUARDIAN.—Dr. H. Harbaugh has retired from the editorship of this magazine which is devoted to the social, literary and religious interests of young men and ladies, and is succeeded by Rev. R. Bansman, A. M., who is a vigorous and polished writer. Published by S. S. Fisher & Co., 54 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

THE LIFE'S FRIEND.—The February number contains a fine steel engraving, "The Sailor Boy's Dream of Home"; a double-page colored fashion plate; a beautiful wood cut, "Winter," and many illustrations of various styles of apparel for ladies and children, workable patterns, directions, &c. The stories in this number are excellent. Splendid premiums are offered to subscribers. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The January number has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 25 Walker street, New York. The contents are, Our Naval Defences; where are we?; conclusion of Sir Walter Raleigh; The Story of a Maiden of Prague; Sir William Parker, the Admiral of the Fleet; Conington's Translation of the Aeneid; Cornelius O'Dowd; The Coming Race; Western Gondar; Women and Children in America; part one of Brownlow; Who are the Reformers, and what do they want? A superior number.

BEADLE'S MONTHLY.—This magazine is firmly established in popular favor, and we are not surprised, for it is conducted with great energy and ability. The contents of the February number are: The Genie, an illustrated poem; Snakes, illustrated; nine and ten of Who Was He?; The Indian Family; Lost Tresses of Expression; Gone Astray, a poem; Edgar Allen Poe, an autobiography by Mrs. E. Oakes Smith; The Spectre Bridegroom, a story; Tom Tracy; Help, illustrated; Diamond Cut Diamond; Popular Errors Respecting Animals, Birds, etc.; three and four of Crowding in Gotham; Notes, Notices and Gossip.—Published by Beadle and Company, New York.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—The December number of this able Review has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 25 Walker street, New York. The contents embrace eight interesting articles, entitled, Conclusion; On the Relation of the Free Church to his Majestic Power; The Irish Church Establishment; The Emperor Frederick the Second; Professor Conington's Aeneid; Respectivo's Sixteenth Century Stories; The Classes of Ca'ais; Submarine Telegraphy. Now is an excellent time to commence a subscription to one or more of these useful Reviews published by the Leonard Scott Company.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.—A new series of papers is begun in the February number under the style of "Round-the-World Joe." Joe is a sailor who has visited the places he describes and gives correct information on the geography, history, religion, dress, manners and other peculiarities of the countries and people named. These articles, it is believed, will prove the most informing, entertaining, and brilliant yet given to any periodical for young people. A fine steel engraving, a colored plate and a music page, is contained in the present number of "Our Young Folks," which also includes an out-door essay on the timely subject of Exercise.

The other articles continue to combine use with pleasure in a highly commendable manner, and we believe it never been wisely or so pleasantly catered for as they are in this, their own organ and representative. Published by Ticknor and Fields, Boston.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1867.—Feb.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
9 SATURDAY	7 15	5 28	New M. 4 4 20 even'g
10 SUNDAY	7 14	5 29	First Q. 11 8 34 morn.
11 MONDAY	7 13	5 30	Full M. 18 2 45 even'g
12 TUESDAY	6 55	5 31	Last Q. 26 6 38 mo.
13 WEDNESDAY	6 54	5 32	
14 THURSDAY	6 53	5 33	
15 FRIDAY	6 54	5 34	

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Temperature at Greenwood, during the week ending February 9th, 1867.

FEBRUARY, 1867.	A. M.	NOON	P. M.
3	20	28	25
4	28	30	29
5	24	40	34
6	26	45	36
7	28	36	33
8	26	40	34
9	22	32	32

On Sunday night we had thunder and lightning.

The Odd Fellows' Hall building, Ashland, is nearly complete.

The Reading Railroad Company will erect a new depot at Ashland.

The Lincoln Zouaves, Mahanoy City, will give a ball on the Twenty-second.

More rain on Monday night, accompanied by repeated flashes of lightning.

We call attention of persons wanting Insurance to the card of T. A. Godfrey in another column.

Messrs. J. M. Freed & Co., Centralia, will have their breaker rebuilt in time to ship at the opening season.

To-morrow—Sixth Sunday of the year and fifth after Epiphany. Day's length, 10 hours and 29 minutes.

Counterfeit one dollar National bank notes are in circulation. Some of our storekeepers have had them offered to them.

On the 30th ult., a lad named Evan Davis was badly injured by a fall of coal in Mr. Focht's mine near Mahanoy City.

On Saturday last two miners fell down the slope at Beatty's colliery, near Ashland, and were killed. We have heard their names.

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

Burglars infest Tamaqua. A few nights since they made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the residences of B. F. Hughes and J. M. Hadesty.

The Mahanoy House, Ashland, has been purchased by Messrs. Moodie and Spinney, who will refit and lease it to Mr. Newcomer, late of the American, this Borough.

The protracted meeting still continues at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Mahanoy City. About fifty persons have been converted. Nightly, publicists earnest attend.

The post of the Grand Army of the Republic lately established here, is likely to be productive of much good in this community. It honorably discharged soldiers have expressed their determination to become members.

Fatal Mining Accident.—An inquest was held at Mt. Pleasant on Sunday last, by deputy-Coroner P. Neugard, on the body of Martin Gilden, who was killed in the mine on Friday last, by a fall of stone that struck him on the head. Verdict, "accident."

On Tuesday afternoon last a foot race took place on the grounds of the Agricultural Park, between the "Broom Boy" of New York, and a boy belonging here. The latter proved the fleetest by about twenty feet, notwithstanding he gave his competitor the advantage of several yards start.

The World Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has many commendable special features. One is, that the non-participating premiums are lower than those charged by any company in the world. Mr. J. D. Bruner, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., is the general agent for this State.

The John Wiest who was robbed last week near Mt. Pleasant, this County, is the son of the late Samuel Wiest of Jordan Township, Northumberland County. He resides a few miles from Klingerstown. His head was cut very badly by his robbers, who robbed him after knocking him senseless.

Burger and La Rue's Carnival Minstrels gave an entertainment here on Monday and Tuesday evenings. As a musical troupe it is superior. There are several fine voices in the company while the correct and pleasing style in which they sang masterly. We have rarely heard a more satisfactory musical performance in that line.

By reference to an advertisement in another column it will be seen that Walker & Price whose store is in Union Hall, Mahantongo street, offer their stock of goods at greatly reduced prices. This firm has obtained a favorable reputation for the excellent quality of the goods it offers for sale, and for the disposition to give satisfaction always evinced.

Fire in Ashland.—On Tuesday night last at 10½ o'clock, flames were discovered issuing from the upper rooms of the house of the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad Company, in Ashland. All efforts to save the building were fruitless, and it was entirely burned down. The house belonged to Mr. Marlion, which was in the building. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Discharges Lost.—In December last William Williams late a private of Company F., Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, lost two discharges in Pottsville. Mr. Williams is a young man who has been honorably discharged honorably discharged twice. He was a resident of this County at the commencement of the Rebellion, and who lost an arm in battle. The discharges will be of no service to anybody but him. We feel sure that any kind service to leave them at this office, he will assist the soldier in obtaining his bounty and do for him a great favor.

Rev. Mr. Jones of Cincinnati is now teaching Pittman's system of Phonography—a course of ten lessons—in the Welsh Methodist Church, corner of Third and Minersville streets, this Borough, day and evening. The hour of instruction commences in the evening at 7 o'clock. It is a beautiful and useful art, and Mr. Jones is a gentleman who has long experienced in teaching it. Pittman's system is considered the best ever framed. Mr. Jones will not take any pupils after Tuesday next, in order that the progress of those who commence early may not be interfered with.

Professor F. Veling, the accomplished violinist, will give a vocal and instrumental concert in Union Hall, this Borough, on Monday evening, 25th instant. He will be assisted by Prof. H. Becker, Mr. F. Spiczel, Mr. Kallenbach, Mr. C. Dell, Messrs. A. and J. Gallaud, and by a number of his pupils from twelve to fifteen years of age, who will perform on the violin, great organ, and piano. On the occasion they will play a concerted piece said to be of great beauty and never played here before. The Professor is a fine artist and worthy gentleman, and we trust that he will have a large audience on the occasion.

There is an ordinance of this Borough requiring that pavements shall be cleared within a certain time after a fall of snow. By the non-observance of it the pavement from Miss Boland's store down to Mr. Atkins's residence has been in a slippery condition during the past week, rendering it very disagreeable for ladies who walk between Morris' Addition and Pottsville. It is to be hoped that during the remainder of the winter the officer whose duty it is to see the ordinance enforced will insist that this thoroughfare be kept in good condition. The condition of the pavement opposite the Clay Mountain is a matter of complaint with all the residents of Morris' Addition.

"A Lively Time for the Mules."—Under the above heading the Lebanon Courier of Thursday last contains the following:

There has been a lively time among some of the creditors of the Glendon Coal Company, in Schuylkill county, the past several days. Eight mules belonging to the company were brought into Lebanon county, and the contest was as to who should get the lien on them. The creditors in Schuylkill county, learning of their whereabouts, had a race to Lebanon to get their testatum writs first in the hands of the Sheriff. Some took the cars, and some drove across the mountain. One party drove from Pottsville to Lebanon in four hours, and was the winner in the contest. The mules were sold at Hehn's hotel, in Myerstown, on Monday, by the Sheriff for twelve hundred dollars.

Foundling.—On Thursday night last about 8 o'clock, shortly after the Philadelphia train came in, the cries of an infant were heard in Railroad street near the residence of Mr. Washington Gross. The child was found on the pavement, apparently suffering intensely from hunger and cold. It was taken into Mr. Gross's house, and through the exertions of Mrs. Gross it finally revived, and yesterday was quite comfortable. It is a male infant apparently about five weeks old and quite thin from neglect we should suppose, as it appears healthy. It is thought that the woman who left it in Railroad street, came up in the evening train, getting on at Reading. The conductor states that she had a bundle in her arms and hid her face as much as possible during the passage. Any respectable person can have the child to adopt, on application to Mr. Gross.

On Saturday night last the rain fell, accompanied by lightning. The flashes were high above the clouds that drop so thick and heavy. The entire evening and night were rainy, and Sunday was almost equally dismal. It was remarkable, however, that while a February rain was falling, the lightning of August should have played overhead. During Saturday and Sunday vast quantities of snow and ice were carried away.

Tuesday next, 14th, will be St. Valentine's Day. Valentine, after whom the day was named, was a presbyter of the church, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II, at Rome, A. D., 271. It is said that on this day the birds choose their mates, whence, probably, came the custom of young people choosing valentines or particular friends on the feast of Valentine. Up to within a recent period, it was customary for persons of both sexes to send each other on this day tokens of affection, or humor, but the practice has become almost obsolete.

Superior Limestone.—Simultaneously with the discovery of black band iron ore in this County, there has been found a deposit of very fine limestone at Schuylkill Haven. Some deposits of limestone have been discovered in the Coal region, equal to Genesee County, so sulled for using with the black band in smelting, so that which exists in the red shale measures at Schuylkill Haven. It is the best flux for using with the black band, yet found in this County.

The following is an analysis of the Schuylkill Haven limestone, made by Booth & Garrett, analytical chemists. It is from the top rock or outcrop:

Carbonate of Lime,	74.41
Silex, clay,	18.15
Oxide of Iron,	5.20

This is much richer in carbonate of lime than that found at Fort Kennedy, Montgomery county Pa., of which the following is an analysis made by James Higgins, analytical chemist, for John Kennedy:

Carbonate of Lime,	57.01
" " magnesia,	40.06
Sand, clay, etc.,	2.03

Alms-House Report.—The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Poor, of Schuylkill County, was held at the Alms House, Feb 4, 1867. Present, R. C. Wilson, Isaac Orwig, Jr., B. T. Hughes.

The following is the census of the House for the month ending Jan. 31, 1867:

No. of Inmates in the House Dec. 31, 1866	473
" " " " Jan. 31, 1867	498
Increase last month	25
No. of Inmates in the House Jan. 31, 1866	425
" " " " same time this year	498
Increase this year	73

Of the above, 57 are insane and idiotic; 115 under medical treatment; 70 children.

Admitted during the month, 26: Discharged and absconded, 13; bound out, 1; born, 2; died, 2

Lodging and meals were furnished to 245 persons.

Out-door relief was granted to 664 persons, amounting to $2,500 45.

Bills were read, and orders were drawn, amounting to $10,022 43.

The Tremont Union published testimony elicited at an inquest held on the 24th ult., by deputy-Coroner Bechtel, on the bodies of Thomas and James Ferguson, found dead in the fire RUNWAY of "Black Heath Vein," new slope, Donaldson. The Jury rendered the following verdict:

"That on the 24th day of January, in the year 1867, at a certain place called Donaldson New Slope, Thomas Ferguson and also James Ferguson were found dead, and that each of them came to his death by suffocation from the effects of foul air accumulated in the gangway, from a fire that was ignited near a fire grate kept at the bottom of the slope.

And we come to the conclusion that it would be much safer if stoves instead of grates were used in the mines for heating purposes wherever it is practicable.

The funeral was the largest ever seen in Tremont. It took place on Sunday, the 27th ult. The Union says:

The large circle of relatives and friends, the different societies, and the military formed the funeral cortege and moved up the main street to the M. E. Graveyard, witnessed by hundreds of silent spectators. After the beautiful burial service was over, the relatives and societies were admitted to the church, and a most beautiful and impressive sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. S. J. McCombs, which was repeated in the evening for the benefit of those who were unable to gain admittance in the morning.

Another Prize Fight to Take Place.—If there is any truth in the following article from the New York Clipper, another prize fight is to disgrace the eastern portion of our State. One of the principals it is said, belongs to this County. The fight is arranged for the 18th of March, next month. The final deposit of cash will be made on the 12th, at Lawrence's Hotel, Harrisburg, at which time other matters necessary to the proposed fight will be arranged. The Clipper's article is as follows:

MILLING ARTICLES SIGNED BY TOM KELLY AND TOM PARKINSON.—These lads, who made their match, all but the simple formalities, the evening after the Collyer and McGinde fight at Harrisburg, met at Reading, Pa., on January 31st, and put their autographs to a stipulation of which the following is a synopsis: Kelly, of Philadelphia, and Parkinson, of Schuylkill County, agree to fight according to the Rules for $1000 a side, on Tuesday, March 15, at 112 pounds, to weigh the day before fighting (March 14), between 3 P. M., and 6 P. M., and to be in the ring between 6 and 10 o'clock. The battle is to take place in Pennsylvania, half way between Pottsville and Philadelphia, and the men for their representatives are to toss for choice, at the last deposit, which is to be put up at Joe Lawrence's Sportsmens' Hotel, Third street, Harrisburg, Pa. $100 a side have been sent to this office as the first and second instalments of the $1,000, and the remaining deposits have to be put up as follows: on February 5 another $100 a side is due; on February 19, another $100 a side; on March 5, and on Tuesday, March 12, the final $200 a side. The witnesses to the above were James O. Welsh and Wm. Pierce. The $200 received, both the men have to select a final stakeholder nearer home, as we do not care to hold it, and when that is done we will remit to that party the amount intrusted in our hands.

Temperance.—A meeting for the organization of a Juvenile Temperance Society will be held in the Baptist Church, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. All boys and girls who want to become members are invited to attend and enrol their names.

Hon. E. Carswell of Canada, will lecture on temperance in Union Hall, this Borough, on Monday evening next. We have had the pleasure of listening to this eloquent and earnest speaker, and advise those who wish to hear an address, equal in pathos and humor to those delivered