Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1867.

NEW YORK.—JAMES R. WATTS, Room 6, 113, Broadway, New York City, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the MINERS' JOURNAL and to collect bills for the same.

MEMORIAL
OF THE PATRIOTISM OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.
Great Reduction in Price.
THE LAST CHANCE TO GET THE BOOK.

In order that all who desire to preserve this Record of the Patriotism of Schuylkill County during the Rebellion, may not be debarred by the price from purchasing, we have reduced the price as follows for the remainder of the edition:

in cloth,	reduced from	$2 50	to $1 50
"sheep, (library)	" "	2 75	" 1 75
"half morocco	" "	3 25	" 2 25
"morocco gilt	" "	3 75	" 2 75

OUR COAL STATISTICS.—As our edition of the Journal containing the Coal Statistics is exhausted, we have published the same in pamphlet form, and added the Prize Essays on mining Bituminous coal in England, published in the London Mining Journal, a few years ago. Price, 25 cents. Sent free by mail, on receipt of 25 cents. Also for sale at T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia; D. Van Nostrand's, 192 Broadway, New York; and A. Williams, 100 Washington St., Boston.

MRS. JEFF. DAVIS has a young son. She should name him Monroe.

MRS. BLOOMER—of short petti's and pant's fame—now wears long skirts like the rest of the angels.

MR. HARRY H. DAVIS of this Borough, is exhibiting his Panorama of the Rebellion with success in the different towns of the Cumberland Valley.

JUDGE PARRY.—We are pleased to observe that the name of our townsman is favorably spoken of by many of the papers of the State as a candidate for the Supreme Bench.

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.—In connection with this Institution located at Annville, Lebanon County, a Commercial and Normal School has been organized. For particulars see advertisement.

On the 19th instant the House very properly defeated the iniquitous Copperhead measure of dividing Port Carbon into two wards, against the wishes of a large majority of the citizens of the Borough.

THINGS are working down South. At a meeting in Augusta, Georgia, Friday evening it was voted to invite the colored brethren to come in, be registered and vote—their votes to be as good as those of white men!

THE Pittston Gazette, an excellent paper in every respect, appears in an enlarged form, with a new head, and is otherwise improved. Our cotemporary will accept our congratulations upon this substantial evidence of its prosperous condition.

WILL DONE.—The manager in which Mr. James Gallagher of Mahanoy Township, defended his house lately when it was attacked by five assassins, is entitled to great praise. The only regret our citizens feel is, that he did not succeed in putting the entire gang *hors de combat*, in his brave fight with them. Mr. Gallagher was in town on Thursday; was personally commended for his pluck; and was in fact while here "the observed of all observers."

MR. FISHER, State Senator from Lancaster, having been accused by the Harrisburg Patriot and Union and Lancaster Intelligencer, both unscrupulous, lying Copperhead sheets, of conduct unbecoming a Senator and a good citizen, he has demanded and there has been an investigation of the matter by the Senate. The charges are found to be totally without foundation in fact, and wholly devoid of truth.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—This election for a Governor and four members of Congress, will take place on Monday next, April 1. It will be very closely contested, and the majority either way is not likely to exceed one thousand. The prospect, however, is now in favor of the Republicans, who are working most industriously. The Copperheads are also putting forth their utmost efforts, and have placed upon their ticket a number of wealthy aristocrats who will grudge no expenditure to attain success. We believe that Governor Hawley cannot be defeated.

The Reading Journal celebrates its entrance upon the fifty-second year of its existence, by appearing on Saturday last in an enlarged form and with new type. The Journal is ably edited; is one of the most influential and high-toned Republican papers in the State, and its present typographical appearance is not exceeded in beauty by that of any paper in the State. We congratulate our cotemporary upon its greatly improved appearance, and upon its evidently prosperous condition. May the present proprietors live many years to conduct their admirable paper.

THE bill forbidding railway companies from making any distinction in the treatment of passengers on account of color or race, under a penalty of $500, having passed both Houses of the Legislature, has been approved by the Governor, and is now a law. Its immediate effect remarks the Bucks County Intelligencer, will be to abolish the odious distinctions which have heretofore existed in the street-cars of Philadelphia, where filthy and drunken whites have been allowed the full enjoyment of privileges from which decent colored people were excluded. In New York and Washington, cities supposed to be far behind Philadelphia in the development of liberal and humane ideas, there has never been any distinction among railway passengers on account of color.

BOOTH'S DIARY.—A controversy in the House between Butler and Bingham, has elicited the fact that the private diary of John Wilkes Booth was found upon his person after he was killed, and that the book was not produced in evidence upon the trial of the surviving assassins. It is said that eighteen pages of this diary have been cut out. Mr. Butler accuses Mr. Bingham of having been guilty of that act, and Mr. Bingham gives no satisfactory explanation. The people would like to know something more about this matter. What motive was there in concealing a writing which might have revealed the full particulars of the plot, which the government, even at this day, professes not to understand? Will Mr. Bingham or Judge Holt explain?

THE NEW YORK TIMES in commenting on the terrible state of affairs in Schuylkill County, says that the press of this section must be derelict in its duty, and does not condemn in strong terms every cause that fosters and encourages crime, or this state of affairs would not exist. The Miners' Journal as the citizens of this County know, is not amenable to this charge. They know that we have condemned in the strongest terms, everything that has tended to encourage crime in Schuylkill County, and urged reforms. Three times we have been prosecuted by the authorities of this County for condemning the notoriously lax enforcement of the laws against men guilty of the highest crimes. In an article on the cold blooded murder of Henry H. Dunne shortly after the assassination, and the prevalence of crime in this County, we spoke of the bad effect on the County of a "lax administration of justice." We were prosecuted for alleged libel on the Court, and an antiquated Judge from Columbia County was on the point of sending us to prison for the alleged offence, when we were pardoned by Governor Curtin, who a better lawyer than Ellwell, decided after a careful perusal of the article, that it was not only not libelous but that it was a proper article to publish under the circumstances.

We refer to the matter merely to show our New York cotemporary what tyranny and injustice a journal in this County has to encounter, when it endeavors to do its duty to the public, and speak in the interest of law and order. The officials who rule this County so disastrously, would if they had the power, muzzle the press which exposes their incompetency and dereliction of duty, as effectually as Napoleon III. suppresses free speech, while a press that panders to them and positively encourages the assassins and robbers of the County, meets their favor and patronage. The Times we trust, if it alludes again to this matter, will at least do the Miners' Journal justice when it speaks of the press of the County.

AT GEN. GRANT'S request Congress will in the event of adjournment, meet at stated intervals before December. Gen. Grant apprehends trouble in enforcing the military reconstruction law. If left alone it is feared that the President would concoct mischief, and encourage armed opposition to the law in the South. Gen. Grant's want of faith in Johnson shows how desperately corrupt the acting President has become.

[COMMUNICATED.]

RECONSTRUCTION OF TRADE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL:—

The subject of reconstruction is now settled on a firm basis, and the work of rehabilitation is fairly inaugurated. The next great question for the country is, how to pay the national debt with safety and with the least oppression to the people.

If the business of the country can be kept in a steady and prosperous condition; if each citizen partakes of the benefits of a brisk and healthy trade, the taxes will not be onerous. But if trade is not kept in a productive channel; if hundreds of thousands of our people stand idle from the effects of stagnation, produced by a false theory of economy and a vacillating policy of finance, the taxes will not only be onerous and oppressive, but the people will be unable to pay them.

The payment of the U. S. debt and interest is dependent on the prosperity of the people. Let our legislators direct their attention to this subject; solve the problem, and the work is half done. But it is not half thinking and the hard part will be encountered in their legitimate business transactions. We do not want our financial policy inaugurated or controlled by foreign speculators, or liable to be upset for the gain of the few at the sacrifice of the many. The question is now, how to secure a healthy state of trade, for that is the foundation stone of prosperity. We offer the following ideas on the subject:

Trade is dependent on the old laws of demand and supply, and stagnation arises in trade, from want of demand or a over-supply. To create demand, it is only necessary that supply shall receive a just remuneration. It cannot be expected that any man will work at profits of supply, inevitably lessen the demand, and is destructive of prosperity. It is said that free trade keeps domestic produce at a moderate price; but all experience shows that home competition has a much stronger effect in that direction, without any of the disastrous effects of free trade. Home competition gives us good and cheap produce; it gives sustenance and employment to our own people; it develops our resources, and keeps our gold at home; this latter fact should be enough to satisfy those who are clamoring for specie payments.

The prosperity of the whole is dependent on the prosperity of each part; therefore it is the interest of each part to see that all parts are prospered.

We do not want what is falsely called a *judicious tariff*; we do not want a tariff made up of compromises, to try and equalize a seeming clash of interests. No, we want all parts and every interest fully protected against the pauper labor of the old world; not for a day, or a month, or a year, but for all time; then, and not until then will business revive and stand forever firm and steady; capital will leap at once into its proper channel; namely, the development of our great resources; competition will secure us against monopoly and fraud; we will start on a career of unexampled prosperity and our national debt may really be a national blessing.

The present tax-law is another great evil, it is not only unpopular and productive of fraud, but it is oppressive, unjust, unequal and will be never ending in its changes and modifications; therefore let all the revenue be collected on the income tax, and taxes on produce be abolished; this would equalize the burden fairly, and not disturb trade. By a higher rate and strict enforcement of the law, the people would pay each year exactly according to their ability, and much valuable time would be saved by the government and people. Here then is the remedy for paying safely our great debt.

FIRST. Protect everything that asks for protection, and destroy all bonded warehouses.

SECOND. Collect all tax by the income tax.

THIRD. Leave the national banks alone, and let greenbacks and national bank notes be the currency, according to the universal desire and wishes of the people.

FOURTH. Do not force specie payments without the specie.

FIFTH. Reduce if possible, all government bonds to one class and date, bearing an interest in gold of, not more than five per cent. FINANCE.

REMARKS.—Our correspondent is correct in many of his positions, but very erroneous in others. First—It would be an outrage to collect all taxes from incomes. This would be taxing the thrifty at the expense of the unthrifty. Incomes of course, ought to bear their proportion. The proper subjects of taxation in every Government are the vices and luxuries, and not the productive industry of the country. The vices and luxuries of every country tend to debase the community, and the Government can obtain twenty dollars from these sources to where it can or ought to obtain one from taxing the virtues thereof. The first sought to be checked by excessive taxation, while the latter should be encouraged by the fostering care of the Government. We could obtain all the taxes required for paying the interest on our public debt, the support of the Government, and the gradual extinction of that debt, from duties on foreign imports under adequate protection, on rum of every description, tobacco, money-shavers, who ought to be taxed heavily, the non-producers, who are drones in the community, who desire to live off of the producers and consumers, incomes, and stamps for various articles. These are the proper subjects for taxation in every enlightened country, and it is nothing but the debased character of so many of the people and of so large a portion of their representatives, that prevents the selection of such articles and persons for almost exclusive taxation. We would also add to them cotton, which was the cause of our indebtedness, and this ought to be taxed five cents per pound, until our debt is either extinguished or placed in a condition which will be easy to carry. We would allow a drawback of two cents per pound on all cotton that is consumed at home, which would give a great impetus to our domestic manufactures of cotton, and would satisfy the consumers; but we would keep the tax at five cents a pound on all cotton exported, and this tax would not exclude our cotton from foreign markets, but would still be as profitable a business in this country as any other staple which we raise.

THE COMMITTEE OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY CITIZENS.

The Committee of citizens that visited Harrisburg on Thursday of last week for the purpose of procuring legislation to secure protection to life and property in this County, visited Governor Geary during the afternoon of that day and had a pleasant and satisfactory interview with him. After the Chairman of the Committee had stated at length the object of the Committee's visit, the Governor fully appreciating the great necessity of legislation in the case, made an earnest and eloquent speech. He stated that he had heard of the terrible condition of affairs in Schuylkill County, but that until the Committee made its statement, he had no idea of the actual condition of the County, as regards lawlessness. He commended the citizens highly for the manner in which they were acting in thus seeking reform through the legal channels, and said decidedly that if the Legislature should refuse or neglect to give what in justice is asked, the people would be justified in protecting themselves in the most effectual manner possible. If it should be necessary he would head the citizens in their movement, for the citizens of Pennsylvania must be protected in their lives and property. In alluding to the murderers of the Zook brother, the Governor said that the authority of Pennsylvania would pursue them to the boundaries of the country, to Europe or wherever international laws have power to arrest and bring them to justice. The Governor's able speech made a great impression on the Committee.

After the interview Governor Geary sent to the Legislature the following message on the subject:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, March 21, 1867.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN—I have been waited upon this afternoon by a large delegation of citizens of Schuylkill County, who have come here in pursuance to instructions contained in a resolution adopted by a mass meeting of citizens held in Pottsville last evening, for the purpose of obtaining legislation which will terminate the scenes of murder and outrage which are now shocking the community with their enormity. In obedience to their request, and in accordance with my own wishes, I call your attention to the resolutions passed at the meeting last evening, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, and urge upon you the necessity and importance of immediate action.

The petitions simply ask at your hands protection for their persons and property, a right which should be willingly and promptly granted before the soil of their County is again reddened with the blood of a peaceable and inoffensive resident. During the last three or four years nearly fifty murders have been committed in Schuylkill County, and the murderer, in almost every instance, has succeeded in escaping almost entirely from the fear of the citizens to take any action towards the detection and conviction of the criminal.

The people of that section, as of all others of this Commonwealth, should and must be protected by the authorities of the State, and I respectfully urge you to listen to the appeal herewith enclosed, and take such action as in your wisdom you deem best suited to ensure to them security of life and property, and to secure the speedy and certain punishment of crime.

JNO. W. GEARY.

We have just returned from Harrisburg and we are gratified to state that a strong disposition is evinced in the Legislature to grant everything asked for by our citizens, that will not conflict with existing laws. We think we may say safely, that the police bill and act for the establishment of a new criminal court will be passed. The jury bill will be a general law. This will be good news to the people of the outer districts who exposed to the assaults of the bands of ruffians that infest the County, keenly feel the danger of "the situation."

In alluding to the prevalence in this County of murders and robberies, the Scranton Republican remarks:

That something should be done in Schuylkill is alarmingly evident. And lawlessness has become so general and so bold there, that we fear none but the most vigorous measures will be sufficient to repress it. We of Luzerne have a direct interest in the matter.—We have a similar population, and impunity for such crimes as are daily committed in Schuylkill will soon bring to the surface a crop of them in every mining county in the State. For our population, with our lax administration of justice, this county has been extraordinarily quiet,—though bad enough at all times—but with such a school as Schuylkill constantly open to our people, we may any day look for similar epidemics of outrage. Luzerne has every reason for rigorously seconding whatever movement Schuylkill may make toward restoring peace and safety within her limits.

HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL.—This gentleman, Minister to Stockholm, has been superseded by the appointment and confirmation of Gen. Bartlett. A Mr. M'Ginnis was nominated some time ago by the President, and Mr. Campbell offered the mission to Bogota, to induce him to resign, but he refused to do so, and the nomination of M'Ginnis was rejected by the Senate. But it seems the President has now succeeded in having him superseded by the nomination and confirmation of Gen. Bartlett.

INFAMOUS SPECULATION.—It is established beyond all doubt that vast speculations are now going on at Chicago and other leading points in the west and northwest, in breadstuffs and provisions, and that it is owing to these movements that the recent advance in these prime articles of consumption is owing. Immense amounts of money are invested with a view to get the control of the market, and it is said that many of the local banks are engaged in the nefarious business.

LETTER FROM DAKOTAH TERRITORY.

Verbal Account from Indians of the Massacre near Fort Phil. Kearney

Position of Affairs with the Hostile Indians.

We are indebted to our esteemed correspondent "Dakotah" for the following letter which contains an interesting statement of "the situation" in Dakotah Territory, and which gives the first authentic intelligence we have seen of the fight between our troops and the Indians near Fort Phil. Kearney that preceded the terrible massacre at that point. The account was obtained from surviving Crow Indians who were in the fight, and will be read with interest:

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.)

FORT RENO, DAKOTAH TERRITORY,
February 21, 1867.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Since my last letter, nothing of peculiar interest has occurred to vary the monotony of garrison life; the construction of log shelters for the troops, and attention to herding and guard duty constituting our usual employment.

The Indians have not annoyed us any—indeed none have been seen in our immediate vicinity for some time. Should they pay us a visit, however, we are sufficiently strong within our stockade to hold their combined force at bay, until a sufficiency of troops is sent to this line to clean them out and silence their hostility to the Government forever.

Lieut. Greer of the cavalry reached here last night from Fort Phil. Kearney, on his way to Laramie with a large train of wagons, one company of cavalry and a number of unserviceable horses.

From him we gained some interesting points concerning the state of affairs up the country.

At Phil. Kearney all has been quiet since the massacre. The Indians apparently frightened at their success, seem to have moved away from the scene of their bloody and remorseless victory.

As I may have informed you in my last, there has been no communication between Fort Phil. Kearney and Fort C. F. Smith, ninety miles above, for more than two months, for the reason that it has not been deemed advisable to weaken the garrison of Phil. Kearney by a force sufficiently strong to successfully resist the numbers of the enemy, it would probably encounter in an endeavor to reach that upper post.

Grave apprehensions have existed for the safety of the garrison of C. F. Smith, consisting of only two companies of infantry, who are situated on the Big Horn River and immediately in a region abounding with buffalo, elk, deer and other game, and of course in the Indian range.

Several attempts were made to send despatches through by means of couriers, who, as a general thing can get through the country more safely than inconsiderable bodies of troops. One, two, or three men travelling together, if experienced in wood craft and acquainted with the country, can proceed directly to any river point by avoiding the routes of travel and carefully concealing their march.

But bodies of troops with their trains make a large object and can be seen for great distances in the clear atmosphere of this extended country; they must too, confine their march to the roads, the especial object of the Indians attention, and when seen, as they most probably would be, there follows a trial of strength between the Indians and the troops which would be determined by numbers.

The reported strength of the Indians and the known strength of the troops on this line, is widely different, the troops being largely in the minority, while the Indians confident and strong in their belief, by their recent successes, have a morale added to their numerical force, which make them no trifling enemy in an open or hand to hand contest.

As I before stated, several attempts were made to open communication with C. F. Smith, and large rewards were offered to those who would be found adequate to undertake the mission, and those who did for one reason or another failed.

About two weeks ago however, two non-commissioned officers of the 18th Infantry, Sergt. Grant of E Co. and Sergt. Graham of G Co. volunteered to undertake the required service, and their offers were accepted.

Leaving the post with their arms, rations and blankets and upon snow shoes, they set out upon their perilous journey. After several days of most arduous travel among the mountains, and fastnesses of the country, their cars were cheered by the sound of reveille drums. They had succeeded!

They reached the post in safety to find it undisturbed and in the enjoyment of an abundance of supplies of every kind.

After resting for several days, they set out upon their return, accompanied by a friendly half breed Crow Indian and mounted on mules.

Near the close of the first day's march they were observed by a party of hostile Sioux and pursued. In the pursuit Sergt. Grant received a wound in the leg, which so disabled him, that part of the Indians besieged him. His comrades, also some distance off, took cover and have, no doubt, successfully defended themselves. Sergt. Grant obstinately held his little fortress until dark, when having killed three of his besiegers, he succeeded in eluding the enemy, and the following morning, after several days of incredible hardship, seemingly beyond the endurance of men, they arrived separately, but at about the same time at Fort Phil. Kearney in a frozen, starving, nearly crazed condition.

None but men of the clearest heads and most resolute courage would have accomplished this mission, the country over which they passed being perfect *terra incognita* to them.

To make their conduct in this affair redound still more to their honor, they have steadfastly refused to receive one dollar of the very handsome reward which was offered for the service—saying that as U. S. soldiers they had simply done their duty.

That these brave men will be handsomely recognized by the Government I do not doubt. Promotion or a medal of honor, or both is the least such conduct deserves.

While at Fort C. F. Smith, they learned that at the massacre at Fort Phil. Kearney, the Indians had a force of about two thousand five hundred (2,500) warriors, (principally Sioux and Cheyennes and some Crows), and that they had lost in the fight, thirty killed and about one hundred and fifty wounded, most of whom it is learned from the friendly Crows at the post, have since died, or are dying.

The nation is divided—a small portion having joined the confederacy while much the greater portion remain in peace with the Government.

Some of the Crows who were wounded in the fight died while the couriers were at the post, and their relatives among the friendly Crows could be heard in their camps for distant hobbles, uttering their Indian wakes or lamentations for the recent dead.

The Crows state that the Sioux and Cheyennes are much alarmed at what they have done, and are endeavoring to effect a treaty with the principal chiefs of their nation for permission to pass through their country for the purpose of escaping into British territory, where the aroused vengeance of the Government can overtake them in its force.

You may well I hope they'll succeed; twould be just such an elephant I would like to make John Bull a present of. DAKOTAH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 22, 1867.—SENATE.—Mr. Bigham introduced a bill repealing the tax on certain real estate, and apportioning $300,000 among the several counties of the State. The tax bill relative to the increase of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as passed by the House, was concurred in. A message from the Governor called attention to the visit of a committee of citizens of Schuylkill county relative to the bad state of affairs in that county. A resolution recalling from the House the Pennsylvania Railroad bill, which was vetoed by the Governor, was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed a new bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to increase its capital stock. The Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill to increase the pay of members of the Legislature to $1500 per annum, with mileage and stationery. A joint resolution, authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to inquire into the various systems of prison discipline, was passed. Also, the bill to authorize the Recorders of Deeds to record the discharges of soldiers. Adjourned.

March 25.—SENATE.—At the evening session, the Attorney General was directed to enter into the expediency of compelling the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company to connect with the Erie, as stipulated in the charter.

March 26. SENATE.—An act for the better and more impartial selection of jurors in this commonwealth, providing for the election of two jury commissioners in the several counties, electors by vote for but one, thus avoiding all political bias in the selection of juries, came up.

Mr. White moved to amend by including the president judge of the district on the jury commission.

In the course of the discussion on this amendment, Mr. Lowry opposed it, alleging that it would act much the difficulty in Schuylkill county, where the complaints of the people were "high as heaven" against the judge and those who administered the law.

Mr. Randall—Not at all sir.

Mr. Lowry—If the Senator had stood where I stood, before a committee of Schuylkill citizens, a few days ago, he would not make that assertion.

The amendment of Mr. White was disagreed to, and the bill was discussed to the hour of adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The new Jury bill for the State was considered. Philadelphia was exempted, and the bill passed; yeas 28, nays 6. The bill will be published entire as soon as the Senate and House conference committees adjust the amendments proposed by the two branches.

The new Registry law for the State was considered, similar to the New York one requiring assessors to keep a registry of voters, and produce the same at places of election to inspectors and judges fourteen days previous to the election, and hold the session daily for days before the election, to receive the names of persons not before registered. The bill was passed in Committee of the Whole, and was postponed until to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A message was received from the Governor, vetoing the act extending the general mining and manufacturing laws to fire insurance companies. Adjourned.

March 27.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the Pennsylvania Railroad supplement, authorizing the construction of additional tracks, &c. The House amendments to the Jury bill were disagreed to, and a committee of conference was appointed. Seven bills of no general importance were passed. Mr. Fisher introduced an act authorizing the Governor to purchase property to establish a Home for Disabled Soldiers. Mr. Burnette, an act extending the time for allowing State banks to organize under the national banking law. The Military Committee reported the new Militia bill, imposing a tax of four dollars upon citizens who do not belong to military companies, &c. The afternoon session was occupied by the consideration of local bills. The Militia bill was passed to second reading.

HOUSE.—The General Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and its consideration also occupied the entire afternoon session.

THE Legislature has not yet taken definite action in regard to the outrages in Schuylkill County, but it is understood that there is a general feeling among the Senators and Representatives in favor of enacting some law or laws which will give better protection to life and property in this County. From the proceedings in the Senate on Thursday, as published in yesterday's papers, we make the following extracts:

Mr. Fisher presented the petition of citizens of Union Township, Schuylkill County, praying for prompt legislation to protect them from outlawry. The petition was read, and recites that on Saturday night last six "murderers" appeared at the house of Henry Rapp, and brutally murdered Jacob Johnson, and wounded Henry Rapp. The guilty parties fled, and have not been apprehended. They pray that "for God's sake" some protection be extended to peaceable citizens.

* * * * * * *

Mr. McConaughy read in place "An act for the better protection of the persons, property, lives, and interests of persons in the mining districts of this Commonwealth (being the bill for the protection of citizens of Schuylkill County and other mining regions), by the appointment of a police force by the Governor."

Mr. McConaughy moved that the committee be instructed to report the bill for immediate action thereon.

Mr. Randall called the orders of the day.

The Speaker ruled that he would have to proceed with the orders.

Mr. McConaughy moved that the committee be discharged from the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Randall again called the orders.

Mr. Wallace protested against the consideration of the bill at this time.

The Speaker ruled that it would take two-thirds to agree to the motion.

Mr. McConaughy said he would allow the matter to rest until the proper time.

Definite action on this matter cannot long be delayed.

A MEETING of the Republican State Central Committee will be held at the Lochiel House, Harrisburg, on the ninth of April.—The principal object of assembling the Committee on that occasion is to fix a time for holding the Republican State Convention for 1867. Every member is earnestly requested to be present.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1867.—SENATE.—The Senate received a petition for the more stringent enforcement of the United States laws in the territory of Utah, and the better protection of the rights of American citizens there. Mr. Wilson offered a concurrent resolution declaring "that common justice, sound public policy and the national honor unite in recommending that Jefferson Davis be brought to a speedy and public trial, or that he be released from confinement on bail, or on his recognizance." A bill exempting from duty works of art imported for presentation to the United States, or any State or city, and refunding the duties collected last year on agricultural implements imported as models, was passed. The House amendment to the Southern Relief bill was concurred in—yeas 29, nays 9. The bill to suspend the operations of the act for the relief of the heirs of John R. Bonligny was passed. The bill to amend the Bankrupt act by repealing the provision for the appointment of registers in bankruptcy by the Chief Justice was taken up, and after a long debate, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House amendment to the resolutions directing the Secretary of War to furnish arms to the State of Tennessee were agreed to. The Military Committee reported a substitute for the Indiana reinstatement bill. It provides for the appointment of a commission to examine the claims of Indiana and Ohio for repelling rebel raids, and appropriates a sufficient sum to pay them. The bill was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Southern Relief bill, after it had been amended by striking out the special appropriation of one million of dollars, and authorizing the Secretary of War, through the Freedmen's Bureau, to apply so much of the balance of the army rations, and stations to the relief of destitute and guard duty constituting our usual employment.

The Indians have not annoyed us any—indeed none have been seen in our immediate vicinity for some time. Should they pay us a visit, however, we are sufficiently strong within our stockade to hold their combined force at bay, until a sufficiency of troops is sent to this line to clean them out and silence their hostility to the Government forever.

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As I may have informed you in my last, there has been no communication between Fort Phil. Kearney and Fort C. F. Smith, ninety miles above, for more than two months, for the reason that it has not been deemed advisable to weaken the garrison of Phil. Kearney by a force sufficiently strong to successfully resist the numbers of the enemy, it would probably encounter in an endeavor to reach that upper post.

Grave apprehensions have existed for the safety of the garrison of C. F. Smith, consisting of only two companies of infantry, who are situated on the Big Horn River and immediately in a region abounding with buffalo, elk, deer and other game, and of course in the Indian range.

Several attempts were made to send despatches through by means of couriers, who, as a general thing can get through the country more safely than inconsiderable bodies of troops. One, two, or three men travelling together, if experienced in wood craft and acquainted with the country, can proceed directly to any river point by avoiding the routes of travel and carefully concealing their march.

But bodies of troops with their trains make a large object and can be seen for great distances in the clear atmosphere of this extended country; they must too, confine their march to the roads, the especial object of the Indians attention, and when seen, as they most probably would be, there follows a trial of strength between the Indians and the troops which would be determined by numbers.

The reported strength of the Indians and the known strength of the troops on this line, is widely different, the troops being largely in the minority, while the Indians confident and strong in their belief, by their recent successes, have a morale added to their numerical force, which make them no trifling enemy in an open or hand to hand contest.

As I before stated, several attempts were made to open communication with C. F. Smith, and large rewards were offered to those who would be found adequate to undertake the mission, and those who did for one reason or another failed.

About two weeks ago however, two non-commissioned officers of the 18th Infantry, Sergt. Grant of E Co. and Sergt. Graham of G Co. volunteered to undertake the required service, and their offers were accepted.

Leaving the post with their arms, rations and blankets and upon snow shoes, they set out upon their perilous journey. After several days of most arduous travel among the mountains, and fastnesses of the country, their cars were cheered by the sound of reveille drums. They had succeeded!

They reached the post in safety to find it undisturbed and in the enjoyment of an abundance of supplies of every kind.

After resting for several days, they set out upon their return, accompanied by a friendly half breed Crow Indian and mounted on mules.

Near the close of the first day's march they were observed by a party of hostile Sioux and pursued. In the pursuit Sergt. Grant received a wound in the leg, which so disabled him, that part of the Indians besieged him. His comrades, also some distance off, took cover and have, no doubt, successfully defended themselves. Sergt. Grant obstinately held his little fortress until dark, when having killed three of his besiegers, he succeeded in eluding the enemy, and the following morning, after several days of incredible hardship, seemingly beyond the endurance of men, they arrived separately, but at about the same time at Fort Phil. Kearney in a frozen, starving, nearly crazed condition.

None but men of the clearest heads and most resolute courage would have accomplished this mission, the country over which they passed being perfect *terra incognita* to them.

To make their conduct in this affair redound still more to their honor, they have steadfastly refused to receive one dollar of the very handsome reward which was offered for the service—saying that as U. S. soldiers they had simply done their duty.

That these brave men will be handsomely recognized by the Government I do not doubt. Promotion or a medal of honor, or both is the least such conduct deserves.

While at Fort C. F. Smith, they learned that at the massacre at Fort Phil. Kearney, the Indians had a force of about two thousand five hundred (2,500) warriors, (principally Sioux and Cheyennes and some Crows), and that they had lost in the fight, thirty killed and about one hundred and fifty wounded, most of whom it is learned from the friendly Crows at the post, have since died, or are dying.

The nation is divided—a small portion having joined the confederacy while much the greater portion remain in peace with the Government.

Some of the Crows who were wounded in the fight died while the couriers were at the post, and their relatives among the friendly Crows could be heard in their camps for distant hobbles, uttering their Indian wakes or lamentations for the recent dead.

The Crows state that the Sioux and Cheyennes are much alarmed at what they have done, and are endeavoring to effect a treaty with the principal chiefs of their nation for permission to pass through their country for the purpose of escaping into British territory, where the aroused vengeance of the Government can overtake them in its force.

You may well I hope they'll succeed; twould be just such an elephant I would like to make John Bull a present of. DAKOTAH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 22, 1867.—SENATE.—Mr. Bigham introduced a bill repealing the tax on certain real estate, and apportioning $300,000 among the several counties of the State. The tax bill relative to the increase of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as passed by the House, was concurred in. A message from the Governor called attention to the visit of a committee of citizens of Schuylkill county relative to the bad state of affairs in that county. A resolution recalling from the House the Pennsylvania Railroad bill, which was vetoed by the Governor, was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed a new bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to increase its capital stock. The Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill to increase the pay of members of the Legislature to $1500 per annum, with mileage and stationery. A joint resolution, authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to inquire into the various systems of prison discipline, was passed. Also, the bill to authorize the Recorders of Deeds to record the discharges of soldiers. Adjourned.

March 25.—SENATE.—At the evening session, the Attorney General was directed to enter into the expediency of compelling the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company to connect with the Erie, as stipulated in the charter.

March 26. SENATE.—An act for the better and more impartial selection of jurors in this commonwealth, providing for the election of two jury commissioners in the several counties, electors by vote for but one, thus avoiding all political bias in the selection of juries, came up.

Mr. White moved to amend by including the president judge of the district on the jury commission.

In the course of the discussion on this amendment, Mr. Lowry opposed it, alleging that it would act much the difficulty in Schuylkill county, where the complaints of the people were "high as heaven" against the judge and those who administered the law.

Mr. Randall—Not at all sir.

Mr. Lowry—If the Senator had stood where I stood, before a committee of Schuylkill citizens, a few days ago, he would not make that assertion.

The amendment of Mr. White was disagreed to, and the bill was discussed to the hour of adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The new Jury bill for the State was considered. Philadelphia was exempted, and the bill passed; yeas 28, nays 6. The bill will be published entire as soon as the Senate and House conference committees adjust the amendments proposed by the two branches.

The new Registry law for the State was considered, similar to the New York one requiring assessors to keep a registry of voters, and produce the same at places of election to inspectors and judges fourteen days previous to the election, and hold the session daily for days before the election, to receive the names of persons not before registered. The bill was passed in Committee of the Whole, and was postponed until to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A message was received from the Governor, vetoing the act extending the general mining and manufacturing laws to fire insurance companies. Adjourned.

March 27.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the Pennsylvania Railroad supplement, authorizing the construction of additional tracks, &c. The House amendments to the Jury bill were disagreed to, and a committee of conference was appointed. Seven bills of no general importance were passed. Mr. Fisher introduced an act authorizing the Governor to purchase property to establish a Home for Disabled Soldiers. Mr. Burnette, an act extending the time for allowing State banks to organize under the national banking law. The Military Committee reported the new Militia bill, imposing a tax of four dollars upon citizens who do not belong to military companies, &c. The afternoon session was occupied by the consideration of local bills. The Militia bill was passed to second reading.

HOUSE.—The General Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and its consideration also occupied the entire afternoon session.

THE Legislature has not yet taken definite action in regard to the outrages in Schuylkill County, but it is understood that there is a general feeling among the Senators and Representatives in favor of enacting some law or laws which will give better protection to life and property in this County. From the proceedings in the Senate on Thursday, as published in yesterday's papers, we make the following extracts:

Mr. Fisher presented the petition of citizens of Union Township, Schuylkill County, praying for prompt legislation to protect them from outlawry. The petition was read, and recites that on Saturday night last six "murderers" appeared at the house of Henry Rapp, and brutally murdered Jacob Johnson, and wounded Henry Rapp. The guilty parties fled, and have not been apprehended. They pray that "for God's sake" some protection be extended to peaceable citizens.

* * * * * * *

Mr. McConaughy read in place "An act for the better protection of the persons, property, lives, and interests of persons in the mining districts of this Commonwealth (being the bill for the protection of citizens of Schuylkill County and other mining regions), by the appointment of a police force by the Governor."

Mr. McConaughy moved that the committee be instructed to report the bill for immediate action thereon.

Mr. Randall called the orders of the day.

The Speaker ruled that he would have to proceed with the orders.

Mr. McConaughy moved that the committee be discharged from the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Randall again called the orders.

Mr. Wallace protested against the consideration of the bill at this time.

The Speaker ruled that it would take two-thirds to agree to the motion.

Mr. McConaughy said he would allow the matter to rest until the proper time.

Definite action on this matter cannot long be delayed.

A MEETING of the Republican State Central Committee will be held at the Lochiel House, Harrisburg, on the ninth of April.—The principal object of assembling the Committee on that occasion is to fix a time for holding the Republican State Convention for 1867. Every member is earnestly requested to be present.

COLLINS & BROWN have succeeded P. F. Eisenbrown, at the Minersville Marble Works, and are prepared to execute work in their line in the best style.

LOCAL NOTICES.

GLOVES, Neck-ties and Hose, to suit every taste, and at reduced prices, at D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

FALL and Winter Underclothing can be obtained at D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

FRENCH PADDED LINEN DOILIES, a beautiful article, at D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

NEW WINTER CASSIMERES at D. A. Smith's Clothing Store, Centre street, Pottsville.

FRENCH, English and American cloths, all styles, and of the finest qualities, at D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

"Inductive steam engine" packing.—for terms see box. 639 arch st., phila. and no. 26 dey st., new york. MASON & HAMLIN. May 18, '66—1y-1y

SEE A WOMAN in another column picking grapes for Speer's Wine. It is an admirable article, used in the hospitals and by the first class families in Paris, London and New York, in preference to Old Port Wine.—It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction.

THE COAL TRADE