Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS of Pittsburgh.

FOR A CONVENTION

TO AMEND THE STATE CONSTITUTION

We raise the above Banner, and intend fighting it out on this line.

We propose to the Constitution, increasing the number of Representatives to 400, and Senators 100, limiting the session to 40 days with pay at $6 a day. The Representatives to be elected from single districts throughout the State.

Pass a general law for all corporations beyond the reach of individual enterprise, and no special laws.

All corporations with an income not exceeding $25,000, to be granted by the counties.

For the balance of the business of the State, 40, and in fact, 30 days, would be sufficient for all the legislation the people require. This is the only plan to break up the present corrupt system, because large bodies in short sessions are not so liable to be corrupted.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Bills for subscription to the Journal are transmitted this week to a number of subscribers. We trust that our patrons will act in former years, promptly remit the amounts. Although small in individual cases, yet in the aggregate these bill make a considerable amount, and are very important to enable us to liquidate liabilities which we daily contract in the publication of the Journal. We shall feel obliged to all our subscribers to whom bills are sent, if they will immediately comply with our request.

A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION will be held in Richmond, Va., on the 1st proximo.

THE gold five franc piece, and its multiples, have been fixed upon as the basis of a uniform international currency by the Congress now sitting in Paris.

THE PHILADELPHIA COUNCIL is preparing to impeach Wm. J. Ovens, the assessor, who is charged with murdering the gallant young Colonel Wm. Riddle

"C. H. H." has a capital European letter in the Journal to day. We congratulate our talented friend upon the great pleasure with which thousands each week read his well written and most interesting letters. They are thought by many to be among the best which have appeared this year in American journals. We think they are decidedly.

The friends of the freedom of Ireland are in ecstacies at the statement that Russia invites a joint inquiry on the part of Russia, France, the United States and England, into the condition of Ireland. Should this prove to be the case, a misunderstanding between Russia and England can hardly be avoided, and hope for Ireland may spring out of this.

QUERY.—This week we received from the Secretary of the Reading Railroad Company, a note, ordering the publication in the Journal of the time-table of the Company, to be discontinued. As this is somewhat an unusual event, we are prompted to inquire the reason why, in order to avoid arriving at a conclusion as to the motive, the reverse of creditable to the Company. Will we be favored with the reason?

The late Mexican war cost France $60,000,000 and many valuable lives, while she has probably, lost forever all chance of ever recovering for French capitalists and subjects the old and heavy debts of Mexico, that were to be made secure by the intervention and the war. A war like that just terminated will probably be considered by the Liberals as canceling all those old debts, at least so far as the subjects of France are concerned as creditors.

The argument that the Rebel States no longer need military government has had many refutations, to which are added the murderous attack upon a peaceable procession of colored men at Franklin, Tennessee, and the disclosure of the condition of Texas, in the Republican Convention of that State. The delegates from many counties report that justice is a farce, and that the lives of Union men are in perpetual danger. The son of Mr. Ritchie, one of the delegates, was recently murdered for no other reason than that he had served in the Union Army, and his murderer lives in safety. That Governor Throckmorton refused to interfere in this case confirms the necessity of the policy Gen. Sheridan has adopted in Texas.

The Navy Department in Washington has received a letter from Commander F. A. Roe of the U. S. steamship Tacony, informing the Department that, in compliance with a request from the commander of the Austrian man-of-war Elizabeth, he addressed a letter to President Juarez, asking him to give up the body of Maximilian. It appears that the Mexican Government has refused the request, and that the Austrian Government will immediately dispatch a fleet to demand the body. All the European Governments now view the last intence excitement, and it can hardly be doubted that but for the United States a new and formidable combination of European Powers against the Republican Government of Mexico would be formed.

WHY HE BLEW HIS BRAINS OUT.—Our readers will remember that Congressman Hise of Kentucky, a copper rebel, committed suicide shortly after his election. It appears that he did so to avoid conviction of perjury, under an indictment which would have been brought against him in the District Court. In his campaign speeches he denounced the law exempting Government bonds from taxation as oppressive to the poor, and stated that he had held $36,000 in Government bonds in his safe for a number of years without cost to him. It was subsequently ascertained that he had not accounted for the interest received on them in his income returns, and had sworn, in making those returns, that he had no taxable income. Accordingly steps were taken to indict him for perjury, and he blew his brains out.

In speaking of the effect of the bountiful harvest this year, the Pittsburgh Gazette says that it will probably benefit Massachusetts and Pennsylvania more than Illinois—the manufacturer, the mechanic and laborer more than the farmer. But when prices recede through abundance, the cost of carrying from west to east does not recede in a corresponding ratio, if at all; the consequence will be that the farmer of Illinois may have to be content with one half the price for the wheat or flour he produces, which his factor gets in New York or Boston. A few such harvests as this will teach the farmers of the prairie States that their true and only policy is to have the consumers of their surplus produce near to them. In plain English, they will become converts to the policy of protecting the manufacturing interests of the country, so that industries of every kind shall spring up amongst them in all parts of the land. There is too much carrying done in the United States.

As the manufacture of steel is attracting deserved attention here, and as we years since spoke of the precedence which the steel must inevitably take over the iron rail, we ask attention to the following which we extract from the London Mining Journal of June 22d, 1867:

STEEL VERSUS IRON RAILS.—The advantage, in an economical point of view alone, of the steel over the iron rail is fast being made manifest, and the total disappearance of the latter appears to be a mere question of time. Whilst there are complaints from almost every iron district in the kingdom that very few orders for rails are being sent in, yet the makers of those of steel, particularly Bessemer, were scarcely ever busier. On nearly all large railways, and especially on those where the traffic is heavy, the steel rails are admitted to effect a very great saving, and are being fast put down on some of the largest lines. Amongst others, the London and North-Western have recently put some down, and other companies are doing the same. Attention establishment alone, the South Yorkshire Works, at Penistone, the firm known as that of Cammell & Co., (limited); about three hundred tons of Bessemer rails are being turned out. There are some very large orders in hand for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which has now about 850 miles open, whilst the entire length of the line will be upwards of 1300 miles. For America, also, a large quantity is being made, as it is understood that the Grand Trunk of Canada line is to be laid with steel rails, which Mr. Watkin, M. P., (the chairman of the company) asserts will effect a very great saving, seeing that they have some 1377 miles in work. Russia is now about our best customer for iron rails, for which country they may be suitable, seeing that the lines are long and the traffic limited. One very great bar to the general introduction of the Bessemer rail is the rather large royalty to the patentee by the makers, while, in Prussia, where a very large quantity of Bessemer is being turned out, no royalty whatever is paid, patent rights not being recognized in that country. The advantage thus gained is such as to check exportations to the North of Europe.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Mr. Trumbull's reconstruction bill passed the Senate on Thursday, yeas 32, nays 6. This Act declares the military authority in the late rebellious States to be higher than the civil, and provides for the removal of any civil or military officer by the District Commander, providing the General of the United States Armies shall approve of the action, and further makes provision for the filling vacancies so occasioned. It further guards registration so that unworthy persons cannot be registered, and provides that no person shall be disqualified, as member of a registration board, on account of color.

In the House the Senate bill was referred to the Reconstruction Committee, and a resolution adopted providing for an adjournment until the 13th of November. It is thought that the Senate will concur in this, and that there will be no definite action on impeachment until that time.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Speech of the Great Commoner.

On Tuesday last the bill of Thaddeus Stevens for a more efficient government of the rebel States, passed the House by a strict party vote, yeas 118, nays 31. Before its passage the veteran statesman made the following speech which shows that the vigor of his intellect is as great as ever, and that the fire of patriotism burns brightly in the old man's (as the freedmen of the South love to call him) breast:

MR. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, closed the debate, saying: I confess that a small portion of the blame for the acts of the President, since Congress adjourned, may be directed to Congress, in using improper language in the bill, and that was owing to an insufficient knowledge of the country which we were legislating for. If we had all agreed, as we have since agreed, that the States lately in rebellion were conquered territory; and if we had treated them accordingly, we should have had but very little trouble in reconstructing this Government upon the principles of the admission of new States, but we were not all perfectly prepared for it in our understanding of the laws of nations, nor is it wonderful that we should have been then wandering in our views.

I will state what I suppose to have been our real condition. The nation was afflicted with a civil war, which for a time was an insurrection, which divided its sway. Some twelve millions of inhabitants, claiming that they no longer belonged to this Union, set up an independent government. They formed all the machinery of a government; both of a national government and of a State under that national government, and they raised large armies to defend their pretensions.

We at the period when we declared a blockade, admitted them to be not an independent nation, but an independent belligerent arising above insurrection, and entitled to all the privileges, and subject to all the liabilities of an independent belligerent. The nations of Europe so treated them. We so treated them. In short, there can be no doubt of the fact. We were then at war as two independent nations. It depended on the conqueror whether he would treat the one that was vanquished after the war as a vanquished nation, or whether he should punish him for violation of the sovereign rights of the nation in addition, and we conquered.

What did we conquer? We conquered the Confederate Government; we conquered all the States forming the Confederate Government; we conquered a government which by its own declarations owed no allegiance to the Government of the United States. That like should prevent after that that they had one right under the Constitution which they had then repudiated and attempted to destroy, and that they were still States within the Union as asserted by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Eldridge], looks to me like a bold absurdity. Yet that was the doctrine of the President—that is the doctrine which gentlemen are fighting about. We declared them to be conquered provinces; we were treating them under military law. Now what is the law in reference to provinces conquered from a foreign independent belligerent?

When you conquer from a foreign nation or from an independent belligerent, the territory that is conquered is governed by military power—by the commander-in-chief of the army (which in this case was the President), until the legislative power of the nation shall have spoken and directed what laws shall govern; but the moment that the legislative power of the nation interposes the military authorities cease to exist, and the commander-in-chief of the army has no more to say to it than a corporal in the army has to say. Just what that legislative power orders him to say. He has to do just what that legislative power orders him to do, and he can do nothing else.

A great deal is said about the President acting as commander-in-chief of the army until he was superseded in his authority by Congress. I have no fault to find with his maintaining military rule, but he assumed to exercise legislative powers; he assumed to establish governments; he assumed to appoint civil officers; he assumed that that conquered territory should receive back precisely the Constitution of the loyal States, and be entitled to all the privileges they ever had. No part of that came within the power of the commander-in-chief of the army.

If Congress sends an army to quell the Indian war in Nebraska, Congress orders them to go there. What do they do? They pass no act of legislation. They go there and order these troops when to charge and when to retreat. They drill them; they put them through all the military exercises. They can do no act which looks like regulating the object of the war or the object of the army. The Constitution takes express reservation to show that there can be no such power. It expressly declares that Congress shall have power to make all rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval force of the United States. The Executive has nothing to do with it. The Judiciary has nothing to do with it. Congress is the only power! Congress has enacted rules and articles of war.—Can the President of the United States interfere with them? Can he add new articles, new rules, new regulations? No such thing. The military officers that were sent as commanders in those States were simply appointed agents of Congress.

To be sure, originally the bill provided a military supervision simply, and we had intended to follow it up with a law putting reconstruction into the hands of civilians. This is what I should have done, and what I had been prepared for him to do, if he chose to adopt either of the army—if Congress chooses to take them from the army and to assign them to that duty, they take become agents of Congress, and neither the President nor any person under him has the right to interfere or do anything but exactly what Congress has given him to do. Now, I think, is a plain proposition: That Congress and Congress alone, was the only power that can reconstruct—was the only power that can admit these conquered States.

I deny that the President had any right to call upon the Attorney General, or upon any other branch of the Government to interfere with any act of such reconstruction. There was but one appeal, and that was to the agents appointed by Congress, or to Congress. I only mention what has been done by the President. I trust it is known in every colored school in this District that the Constitution of the United States does not apply to any Territory. The States are parties to the Constitution. They are the contracting powers.—They are the substantive body.

Territory, however, acquired by purchase or conquest, or by inheritance, is the property only of that substantive power, and that power bound up by the Constitution, that power alone is governed by the Constitution, but does not extend for any purpose into any Territory of acquired province. Why, then, talk about the Constitution regulating the action of Congress in a province, in a Territory, or in a conquered State, whether conquered from a legitimate State or an illegitimate State? I may be asked how one would treat a conquered State of America. Just as Congress chooses. They are our property—their citizens are our subjects. Their lives and their liberties are subject to the supreme power of the body, always controlled by the laws of nations, the laws of war, and the laws of humanity.

There is no other power on earth, there is no branch of the Government, there is no power in the Government, except what I have mentioned, that has any right to interfere or say one word on the subject. If you wish to punish the malefactors for violated majesty, that is another matter. Possibly you might do so through your courts of justice: at least you might attempt it, but I don't suppose you can do it. But there is one thing clear. That territory not being yet admitted by Congress to be in a state of peace or restoration, it is under the military authority of the Government, and the inhabitants constituted by the military authority, any military tribunal, any court-martial, can try any one of those who belonged to the belligerent force.

Jefferson Davis, or any man of the army of the Confederacy, conquered by us, is this day subject to this or military tribunal. If I had my way I would long ago have organized a military tribunal, under military power, and I would have put Jefferson Davis and all the members of his Cabinet on trial for the murders at Anderson ville, the murders at Salisbury, and the shooting down of prisoners of war in cold blood. Such men should be made responsible for these crimes. It was a mockery to try that wicked fellow, Wirz, and make him responsible for acts which the Confederate Cabinet were guilty of. Of course, they should be condemned. Whether they should be executed at all awards I give no opinion. I would carry out no punishment as, in my judgment, the justice of the country required. I would carry it out through the legal tribunal I have mentioned, and which are as much the legal tribunal of the land as the Supreme Court of the United States. This is my view exactly of what would be logical. As to the question of confiscation, I think that a man who has murdered a thousand men, who has robbed a thousand widows and orphans, who has burned down a thousand houses, escapes well if, owning a hundred thousand dollars, he is fined fifty thousand dollars as a punishment and to repay the damage. I will before that I was not in favor of sanguinary punishment. I trust, in saying that, that I need not be supposed to condemn them when they are necessary. For instance, the clamor that has been raised against the Mexican Government for the heroic execution of murderers and plunderers—(some applause and some hissing, followed by some hisses)—that clamor finds no favor with me. I think that while he has gone far enough, though not half as far as he might be justified in going, yet there is no law nor policy under heaven, and no sense of justice that will condemn that really heroic act done during man-who, for six years, has been hunted with a reward upon his head; has been been driver from one end of his empire to another, until he got to the very border; who has no parallel in history that I know of except it be William of Orange, who was driven from island to island, and from sand-patch to sand patch, by just about as bloody a persecutor as was to be found in Maximilian—when he decreed that every man warring against his country should be shot down without further trial.

I am not going to shrink from saying that I think such punishment proper. I do not say nor do I ask that anybody should be executed in this country. I have got to be a sickly humanity here which I dare not get along side of, for fear I might catch it. (Laughter.) And it is now to be held by one of the most liberal and enlightened gentlemen in the country (I mean Gerrit Smith) that we should even pay a portion of the damage inflicted on the rebels and pay a portion of the rebel debt. (Laughter.) I shall come some day to have an argument with Horace Greeley about that, and therefore I need not say anything further. I believe I have said enough to explain my views on the subject, and now I ask for a vote.

[COMMUNICATED.]

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Many causes of boiler explosions have been given to the public and yet the subject is not exhausted. Many explosions do occur from the carelessness of incompetent engineers, and very many from the manner of the construction of the boiler, the arrangements of valves and steam connections. The manner of testing a boiler by hydraulic pressure of 30 per cent. higher than the steam pressure is relied on, as after having been put to this test, some weak spot may have been strained, and left to be finished by a steam pressure, possibly of not more than forty pounds.—How often do we find upon examination of boilers after explosions, part or parts of the iron of a boiler of a weaker appearance that at the point of explosion; and how often do we find all parts of the boiler in a good condition, with the appearance of having had plenty of water. When such explosions do occur, the result of the explosion cannot be from some cause, other than a high pressure of steam. And what may be treated by some scientific men as absurd, leaves us to consider if these explosions do not occur from an accumulation of gas, under the space of the boilers. Some few days ago a locomotive of the P. & R. Co., at Palo Alto, exploded standing idle, and upon examination it was found that plenty of water was in the boiler, and only a pressure of steam of fifty pounds. This engine had been coaled up full and the dampers closed up, and then suddenly opened by the fireman, and the result was an explosion, separating the fire-box from the boiler and lifting the engine up from below. The explosions are confined to outside boilers, and much can be said in regard to their construction, arrangement of safety valves, and the management in the building of boilers. No doubt many weak points are made in the swelting process, in the manner of drilling the holes, and placing too small a rivet leaving all the strain upon the heads of the rivets. Leakage of rivets and seams, is a prolific cause of local corrosions. When boilers are emptied on Saturday night, directly after working, and before the brick work has time to cool, they expand by the heat remaining in the masonry, and the boiler becomes in some parts hotter than when it contains water, and this condition is to that their expansion. In the arrangement of safety valves, so little attention is paid to this very important matter, that they might properly be called "deceptive valves." How often do we find an arrangement of these boilers 30 feet long with one safety valve of about two inches in diameter, and any amount of iron hung on to the end of the lever. Every boiler should have its own independent safety valve riveted on the body of the boiler, with an area of not less than ten inches, with an additional valve on the steam pipes between the boiler and the screw valves, and this valve should have not less than an area of sixteen inches to secure safety.

Too much dependence is now placed in steam guages, water indicators, and low water alarms, all of which are a humbug, and only deceive the attendants. If boilers are properly set with the brick work below the the water line (and in most cases it is above) the water kept at about the same height in the boiler, and attention paid to the accumulation of gas or damping up, and the boilers cleaned out every month, and blowed out every week, and plenty of safety valve room for the escapement of steam, and good and competent engineers and firemen employed, boiler explosions will be among the things of the past. In many cases engineers are employed to manage boilers and machinery, and besides are required to look after some other work, to run a bolt cutting machine, &c., when this time should be employed in looking after his boilers, and again good engineers are often removed to make room for one who can be employed for say fifty cents a week, less, and again persons are employed to run engines and look after boilers, without the slightest knowledge of how water is generated into steam, or what is the most economical manner of making steam. It is the hardest kind of work to make them understand that the greatest amount of steam can be raised by keeping a certain quantity of water at about the same height, but will from time to time have the boilers full one guage or none at all.

St. Clair, July 10, 1867. H. B. S.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

There are 950 drinking places in Cincinnati.

There are seven Republican newspapers in Texas.

In Atlanta, Ga., new flour sells at $6 50 a barrel.

A street railroad is to be laid in Augusta, Georgia.

Cows graze on the burnt district of Charleston, S. C.

There were 81 cases of small-pox in Chicago last week.

Santa Anna was shot at Sisal on the morning of June 25.

There are ninety-six old maids in one town in Connecticut.

Judge Wayne, of the U. S. Supreme Court, died on the 5th instant.

Paris spends twice as much money for wine as it does for bread.

The Orphans' Home at Bridesburg, is to be removed to Reading, Pa.

A Yankee is going to furnish Jeddo and Yokohama with gas-light.

A $270 nugget has been found at the Chandiere (Canada) gold mines.

Pleasant husbandry—destroying the weeds of a widow by marrying her.

Under the new reform bill, a seat of Parliament will cost about $25,000.

The harvest in Minnesota will allow her to export 15,000 bushels of grain.

Thirty young colored men are studying for the ministry, in Richmond Va.

Over seventy cotton factories have been built in Georgia since the war.

People who travel into cannibal countries are apt to be turned into Indian meal.

The French prize for virtue has been taken by a ballet girl, at Nanterre, this year.

Edwin Booth has cleared over $17,000 from an engagement of 30 nights in Chicago.

Another revolutionary hero, John Regan, aged 101, has been discovered in Illinois.

The raft "Nonpareil" was spoken on the 28th ult., not quite halfway across the Atlantic.

A large Catholic church is going up in Chicago which will seat 5000 people, and cost $100,000.

A woman with a well developed pair of black whiskers visited Goshen, Ind., the other day.

Seventy-five cases of infanticide have been reported in New York city during the last six months.

It is estimated that the rate of taxation in New York city for the present year will be $2 65 per $100.

Out in Indiana a wife of sixteen summers has presented her husband, aged eighteen, with three fine boys.

A Spaniard, with only one leg—an ex-bull fighter—is announced to appear as a dancer in New York.

The wheat harvest is now in progress and there are very favorable accounts from nearly all the States.

When your wife is silent, hold the baby for her. Perhaps it is as much as she can do to hold her tongue.

The Fourth of July was generally observed throughout the country, including many places in the south.

A few days since Miss Richings, the singer fell down a flight of steps and injured herself considerably.

Josh Billings says: "Marryin for love may be a little risky, but it is so honest that God kant but smile at it."

At Salt Lake, cotton yarn, spun from Utah cotton, sells for 20 cents a pound more than yarn from the States.

Rev. Wm. Mann, father of Wm. B. Mann, District Attorney of Philadelphia, died a few days since, aged 83 years.

Dr. Cizialé, the inventor of lithotrity (the operation of breaking a stone in the bladder) died recently, aged 73.

The burnt district in Vicksburg is being rebuilt, and fine iron front stores are going up in other parts of the city.

The Hon. Mr. Spurgeon has the gout in one leg, and with Mr. Disraeli energy preaches standing on the other leg.

Dr. P. A. Muhlenberg, one of the oldest and most eminent physicians in the State, died at Lancaster, on the 5th inst.

Mrs. C. C. Huntley, of Whiting, Vt., gave birth to three children a few days since. They are all boys, and doing finely.

A London letter writer, speaking of the fashions, says that bodices are growing so small that they have almost disappeared.

Gen. Thomas F. Meagher was drowned at Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri, by falling off a steamboat, on the 1st instant.

General Buckner, another of the Confederate leaders, is out in favor of Southern reconstruction on the radical programme.

Mr. Da Bodisco, son of the late Russian Minister, was married this week to Miss Charlotte E. Barton of Georgetown, D. C.

Don Pedro Celestino Ferrer, Wickes & Co., dry goods merchants, of New York, is announced. Liabilities in this country, $2,500,000.

One of the Pennsylvania railroad machine shops, in Pittsburgh, was burned on Friday. Loss from sixty to seventy thousand dollars.

A citizen of Greenbrier, West Virginia, living on Anthony's Creek, was struck by a locust a short time since, the result being almost fatal.

An exquisite divine put the finishing touch to a marriage ceremony when he concluded by saying: "I pronounce you husband and wife."

The colored people of the Upper Ward, in Richmond, have decided to run a colored candidate for Mayor, and three colored candidates for Councilmen.

In Papstown, Ill., a farmer hung himself last week, the day after his marriage to a beautiful young girl, because gossip said his wife had lived infamously.

The Texas Republican Convention adjourned on Friday, after adopting the principles of the National Republican party and approving the action of Congress.

The Republicans of Maryland have sent a memorial to Congress, praying for the abolition of all distinctions of race and color in the exercise of the right of suffrage.

A number of men employed in iron shipbuilding in England have lost the sight of one of their eyes from the iron chips which are constantly flying about when they are at work.

We are curious to know how many feet in female arithmetic go to a mile, because we never met with a lady yet whose shoe was not, to say the very least, "an inch too big for her."

The last instance of communication with spirits through a medium is that of a gentleman, lately deceased, who sent word to his wife, "I now believe. Please send my pantaloons."

Bishop Potter, Mr. Raymond of the Times, Mr. Henry E. Sweetzer of the Round Table, Mr. Mybie of the World, Col. Delmonico of the Times—all New Yorkers—have sailed for Europe.

General Grant contemplates a visit to Lookout Mountain, and Rome forces of Sherman's Georgia battles, about the latter part of July. It will be accompanied by a party of Congressmen.

Governor Geary has appointed Colonel H. M. Boyd, of Washington, President Judge of the several Courts in the Eleventh Judicial District, under an act passed by the last Legislature.

A young lady named Hamilton, living near Indianapolis, was horribly burned on Monday evening by an explosion of coal oil. Her clothing was entirely consumed. There is no hope of recovery.

Mrs. Rayson, wife of Mr. Samuel Rayson, living near Limerick, on the Limerick junction city, had about three inches of the front of her foot cut off by a mowing machine, on Wednesday, July 3d.

E. J. Westmoreland, British Consul, was killed at Brunswick, Geo., by one Captain Martin, on the 5th. Deceased had been married but four hours. The murderer was arrested and taken to Savannah.

A lady wrote with a diamond on a pane of glass:

"Man was at first made upright, but he—"

To which an impertinent gentleman added:

"Most surely had continued so, but she—"

They tell of one of the unterrified at Bridgeport, Conn., who was especially eager to see the Presidential party, exclaiming, as he rushed up to the car, "It don't care shucks about Johnson; it's Parson Nasby that I want to see."

Pine apples in Paris are made from turnips, and are sold to delicious. The turnips are saturated with an appropriate syrup, which confectioners know very well how to manufacture, and the French journals say the pine apple "is destined to become a success."

The testimony for the prosecution in the Surratt case, closed on Saturday, and Mr. Bradley, Jr., opened for the defence, in a speech setting forth the facts to be proved by the defence. These mainly tend to an alibi, and the discrediting the testimony for the prosecution.

The grand review which was to take place in Hyde Park, London, has been postponed by the English government, on account of the execution of Maximilian. The conduct of the Mexican government has caused great indignation throughout Europe. The Austrian Court has gone into mourning.

There is a great gold plethora in England, and the Bank of England has $50,000,000 coin on hand that there is no call for notwithstanding the low rate of interest. This is owing to the dullness in business and the falling off in the foreign trade, which has been ten per cent. since September.

The United States consul at Mauritius, under date of May last, reports that the yellow fever was increasing on the island, and had carried off nearly 30,000 persons since the 10th of February. Medical men were of the opinion that the pestilence would continue for the year. All who could leave the colony were doing so.

The cause of the death of the Archduchess Matilda, of Austria, alluded to the heir of the Italian throne, has transpired. She was smoking a cigarette in her parlor, and when some one came in she hastily put it behind her, and her dress, which was of light material, caught fire, and she was burned to death. She was only eighteen, and very much beloved by the people.

Switzerland has about 3,500,000 inhabitants and 345 scientific and literary publications; while France, with ten times the population, has but about five hundred journals and magazines. The solution of this is in the fact that in Switzerland the people all receive some education, and consequently can read, and take the papers; while in France less than one-half can read.

One of the most fanciful and wonderful "sells" of our childhood was being deluded into half an hour's frantic and futile gymnastic grasping at our ears in the effort to attain a reward promised if we succeeded in lifting ourselves from the ground thereby. This unsuccessful feat is recalled to memory by reading an item recounting how a young lady was seriously injured by hitching nails—not iron nails, but toe-nails. We are left in a painful state of doubt whether the injury was accomplished by the hitting or by the general doubling up of the system necessary for the performance of the feat.

CAKE ON JOHNSON.

Col. Cake, the Collector of the port, is reported to have recently said a good thing to Mr. Secretary McCulloch. The Collector is known as a War Democrat, which, since the close of the war, means almost anything in very many cases of War Democracy. Since his accession to office he has removed officials with a seeming ambitious indifference as to what their political complexion was, and he has made his appointments from partisan fish, flesh, fowl and reptile, until his department is in such a condition politically that a load of grape-shot fired indiscriminately among them would kill off, in about equal numbers, Republicans, Copperheads, Moderate Democrats, Conservatives, Doughfaces, and so on through the entire category of modern partisanship. The other day the Colonel received a note from Secretary McCulloch, who stated that he had heard with mingled surprise and indignation that he (the Collector) had appointed to subordinate places in the Custom House "men who had abused President Johnson." To this charge Colonel Cake responded that he did not know where to look for anybody who had not abused him. The Democrats abused him before his election and the Republicans since that event, so he had been abused all around. This was a terrible hit at the President, and none the less severe because of its entire truthfulness. It is fortunate for Collector Cake that there is a Civil Tenure Bill in existence, or he and his motley crew of subordinates might look forward to a speedy application of the official axe, and the rolling of sundry heads into the basket of the headsman.—PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

The New Orleans Republican has changed its opinion of General Sheridan. That journal, just before the removal of Governor Wells, spoke out against the intrepid soldier, charging him, among other things, with incapacity. It now thinks that he is not only a hero of admirable qualities, but a statesman of rare penetration and ability. The country agrees with the last verdict.

MR. BANNAN, of this journal, reached England on the 21st ultimo. The voyage across the Atlantic had been pleasant, and Mr. Bannan's health, it is satisfactory to learn, had improved. He purposed starting in a few days for the Continent, and was probably, in Rome on the centennial anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Peter, which was observed in that city with unusual ceremonies and magnificence.

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.—Within a radius of five miles from the centre of this Borough there is a population of at least thirty thousand persons. Houses are thickly strewn between Pottsville and the immediate contiguous boroughs, and it has long been felt to be a necessity that passenger railways should connect them more closely with this Borough. The matter was agitated about a year since, and a route for a passenger railway to Palo Alto, Port Carbon and St. Clair, was surveyed. Sufficient subscriptions to construct the road were not forthcoming, however, and the matter was dropped.

Renewed interest we are glad to perceive, is evinced in the project. We had the pleasure this week of meeting Mr. Geo. Stearns of the firm of Stearns, Whitney & Bridges, Philadelphia, who has passed over the proposed route of the road from here to St. Clair, and who thinks, after a thorough inspection of it that the project is feasable; that the road can be built and stocked for a sum not exceeding $125,000, and that it is most important to the business welfare not only of this Borough but of those boroughs with which the road proposes to connect. The business men of Pottsville are asked to subscribe $30,000 to the stock, to be paid in instalments as the road progresses to completion, and Mr. Stearns intimates that the balance necessary to the work will be forthcoming.

To the storekeepers of Pottsville this matter is especially important, and it is to be hoped for the credit of the business enterprise of the town, and for their welfare, that they with other business men, will subscribe the sum needed from the Borough in order that the work may be speedily commenced. There is not a business man in Pottsville who should not feel it his duty to subscribe according to his means. As an investment we believe it would pay the stockholders handsomely.

A meeting in regard to this matter was held at Pennsylvania Hall on Tuesday last, the proceedings of which will be found in our local columns.

The Copperheads have a pleasant prospect at the South. The negro will largely outnumber the white vote at election time, and ninety-nine out of every hundred negroes will vote the Republican ticket. It is quite probable that the next Republican candidate for the Presidency, will carry every State in the Union, except rebel Kentucky. Repudiated by the South as well as by the North, the best thing the Sham Democratic party can do will be to die decently, and thus bring its mischievous and sinful career to an end.

None but the lowest of the Copperhead papers, attack the personal character and professional attainments of Judge Williams. The more respectable of them speak in terms of the highest commendation of him. The Judge's majority will only be increased by assults made upon him by reckless and irresponsible journals, conducted in the interest of treason and oppression.

BEADLE AND COMPANY, 118 William street, New York, have just issued their "Dime Speaker, No. 7," an excellent book for schools and young declaimers; also "Bald Eagle," a romance of Revolutionary times, by Mrs. E. Oakes Smith. We can cordially commend Beadle and Company's publications as moral and containing nothing that will pander to vice. They are cheap and excellent.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—The highest musical authorities of the land have pronounced in their favor, as meeting a want which has long been felt, and combining more reliable qualities than any other instrument of the character now before the public. Among other advantages in their favor, they occupy little space, are gotten up in highly ornamental cases, are remarkable for their great volume of sound, the ease with which they are played, the simplicity of their construction, and their adaptation to all kinds of music.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

LOCAL NOTICES.

MRS. STOWE respectfully informs the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity, that she has reopened the ICE CREAM and CONFECTIONERY business at the old stand on Centre street, where she will be most happy to see all her old and new friends.

Ice Cream of all flavors and of the finest quality served at the shortest notice.

Pottsville, April 19, '67. 16-tf

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

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

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.

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

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, July 13, 1867.

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 61,232 12—by canal 26,409 10—for the week 87,642 02 tons against 112,129 tons for the corresponding week last year.

We have no new feature to note in the trade. It continues exceedingly dull. Some collieries have stopped operations, and it is not unlikely others will be compelled to stop until the trade revives. We never knew the trade here to be in a more prostrated condition than it is at present. We trust that a strong effort will be made to procure a Protective Tariff at the next session of Congress, for without it the future of business throughout the country will be dark.

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

1866.			1867.			
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	INCR.	DEC.
P & R RR.	79,097	1,982,067	61,232	1,692,129	289,945	
Schuyl Can	33,039	679,555	26,410	453,735	215,831	
L Val R R.	40,073	1,328,822	38,181	999,204	50,738	
Lehigh Can	12,767	1,000,000	12,500	929,500	70,500	
Scrant Sch.	19,807	522,928	23,465	641,550	119,223	
N. Y. Nth	8,279	206,065	5,834	201,576	4,489	
Penn. RR.		99,593	10,050	379,204	279,611	
By R Road	1,066	31,183	1,183	32,369	1,186	
Canal	35,136	548,344	34,125	533,549	14,598	
Del & Hud		165,891		49,717	116,176	
Wyng Sch						
do Nth		265,008	10,778	236,660	9,446	
Shamokin		23,589	1,824	21,164	2,425	
Trevorton		22,436	2,128	19,138	3,298	
Short Mt.	2,637	23,480		22,980	500	
L. V. Co.		15,921		16,351		27,571
Williamsp		140,000	4,103	119,336	21,618	
Broad Top						
	242,728	5,882,459	255,508	5,759,699		
		5,759,699	242,728			
		122,765	12,988			

Schuylkill Co. Railroads, for 1867.

The following is the quantity of coal transported over the following Railroads for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Wiss Hill & S. H. R. R.	31,383 05	768,887 12
Schuylkill Valley	8,638 10	120,081 18
Mill Creek	1,347 01	18,634 18
Mahanoy & Broad Mt.	23,153 08	635,163 07
Little Schuylkill		

BLACK BAND IRON ORE.

Sent over the Mill Creek Rail Road For the week ending on Saturday last,

Week	41 19
Previously	3,035 00
Total	3,076 19

Coal Trade by Railroad and Canal 1867.

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
St. Clair	28,900 09	
Port Carbon	5,985 01	19,028 10
Pottsville	9,490 10	
Schuylkill Haven	17,497 00	13,352 00
Auburn	3,850 08	
Port Clinton	9,490 10	1,020 00
Total for week	61,232 12	26,409 10
Previously this year	1,630,896 06	427,329 07
Total	1,692,128 12	453,734 17
To same time last year	1,982,067,09	829,565 09
Increase	289,945 17	175,830 12
Decrease		

Lehigh & Mahanoy Coal Trade for 1867.

Week ending with last Saturday.

NAMES OF SHIPPERS.	WEEK	TOTAL
Trenton Coal Company		1,613
Mount Eins		43
Mahanoy Co		10,213
Delano Collieries	1,090	30,410
Glendon Coal Company	437	11,901
Rathbun, Stearns & Co	135	21,317
Lehigh Coal	1,722	56,326
McNeal Coal & Iron Company	1,566	53,321
Buckwheat Coal Company	324	30,091
Thomas Coal Company	840	14,564
Williams & Herring	322	7,820
Shamokin Valley Coal Company	663	1,716
New Boston	760	6,204
Other Shippers		96
Total	7,895	246,007
Corresponding week last year	6,250	174,416
Decrease		
Increase	1,600	71,591

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1867.

For week ending on Saturday last:

OPERATORS.	RAILROAD. WEEK.	RAILROAD. TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	CANAL. TOTAL.
Hazleton	4,237	56,679	914	25,341
East Sugar Loaf	3,120	55,240		
Beaver Meadow	926	3,634	260	1,903
Jeddo	3,265	55,097	1,075	18,560
Harle