THE MINERS' JOURNAL, AUGUST 31, 1867.

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS of Pittsburgh.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Judge of New Criminal Court,
COLONEL DAVID B. GREEN, of Pottsville.

Associate Judge,
HON. CHARLES W. PITMAN, of Pottsville.

State Senate,
CAPTAIN JAMES B. CLEAVER, of Ashland.

Assembly,
CONRAD F. SHINDEL, of Tamaqua,
GRIFFITH T. JONES, of St. Clair,
WILLIAM J. LEWIS, of Tremont.

Sheriff,
GENERAL GEO. C. WINROOP, of Pottsville.

Commissioner,
GEORGE K. MOYER, of West Brunswick.

Director of the Poor,
REUBEN HOY, of North Manheim.

Auditor,
ELI THOMPSON, of East Norwegian.

Jury Commissioner,
JEREMIAH REED, of Pottsville.

Independent Candidate for County Treasurer,
CONRAD SELTZER, of Norwegian.

NOT A CANDIDATE.—It having been rumored that Colonel DANIEL NAGLE of this Borough, is an independent candidate for Treasurer, we are authorized to state that such is not the case. He will not be a candidate at the approaching election for that or any other office.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD ON LEGAL TENDERS.

Extract from His Opinion in the Case of Borie vs. Trott.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, *and a legal tender*, is CONSTITUTIONAL.

"This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I have in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as the majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgement for the defendant."—*Digest from the Philadelphia Law Journal of 23d of February, 1867*, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the *Ledger* is a carefully prepared eulogy of the judge and this opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge Strawswood reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the judge as quite too elevated and ethereal for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

FOR A CONVENTION

TO AMEND THE STATE CONSTITUTION

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

We propose in the Constitution, increasing the number of Representatives to 100, and 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 courts.

For the balance of the business of the State, 40, and in fact, 30 days, would be sufficient for all the legitimate 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.

NEW YORK.—**JAMES R. WATTS**, Room No. 1, 167 Broadway, Parmley Buildings, New York City, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the MINERS' JOURNAL and also to collect bills for the same.

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OF THE
ANTHRACITE COAL REGIONS.

This Map is the latest published of the Anthracite Coal Regions of Pennsylvania. It differs in many respects from other Maps published, in that it gives the actual shape and also a representation of the Coal Basins, together with the location of all the collieries in the Anthracite Coal Regions, &c., &c.

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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

A KENTUCKY rebel paper says of Andrew Johnson "he is an eminent tailor, but a contemptible President."

JUDGE LUDLOW of Philadelphia, has been nominated by a convention irrespective of party, for re-election as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

THE President fearing the effect of Sheridan's reception in the North, has ordered that he proceed from New Orleans to his new command in the West.

THE Boston Advertiser says of the Grant correspondence: "Careful inquiry concerning the same leaves scarcely any doubt but that the President furnished it for publication, while in a condition similar to that in which he was when he took the oath of office."

HON. LIS BARTHOLOMEW presided very acceptably, over the deliberations of the late Union Convention. He exhibited great capacity in parliamentary tactics, was prompt, impartial and affable. Mr. Bartholomew is besides, one of the most effective public speakers in the State.

"THE AMERICAN UNION" is the title of a staunch and spirited weekly paper published in Griffin, Ga., by J. Clarke Swayze, Esq. The Union "pitches into" the stay-at-home rebels with vim, and advocates Equal Rights, Justice, and Reconstruction on the proper basis, with ability and earnestness. Long may the American Union live and prosper.

As the Democratic papers of this State have exhibited a penchant lately for copying articles from the New York Tribune, and endorsing Mr. Greeley's views, we direct attention to one in another column, headed "The President," and suggest that its publication by them might enlighten their readers in regard to the real character and intentions of King Andy I.

ANDY's party is daily getting smaller and beautifully less. Even the Democrats are deserting him. In York County, the home of Jere. Black, who expects to be called to Johnson's Cabinet, a Democratic Convention was held the other day, in which Andy's name was not even mentioned, while the Democratic County Convention of Allegheny, which met in Pittsburg a few days since, refused to pass a resolution which was offered endorsing the administration of Johnson.

IMPEACHMENT OF ANDREW JOHNSON.—Since the recent transactions of the President in removing officers who are determined to carry out the Reconstruction law, and his efforts to implicate members of Congress in certain dishonorable acts, the feeling in favor of his impeachment has been greatly strengthened. Letters from prominent Republican members, some of whom were previously opposed to any such action, now say that impeachment is the only remedy for the persistent efforts of the President to obstruct and nullify the laws. The mass of the Republican party has for months been in advance of Congress on this question, and they expect their representatives to act decisively in this matter at the approaching session. It is an imperative necessity for the good of the country, and the Republican representative who refuses to act, should be held to a strict accountability by his constituency.

THE YEAR'S GRAIN CROPS.—They promise great abundance the world over. The yield in this country as is known, is large. The London Mercantile Gazette surveys the various grain countries of Europe, to ascertain the prospects of future supplies. In England all looks well, and no deficiency is apprehended. In Paris the stock of flour is the largest ever held, amounting to eight hundred thousand cwts. Considerable shipments are making to England direct from France, but the United Kingdom is mainly dependent on the Black Sea ports. The last harvest in the south of Russia having been very abundant the exports from that quarter are expected to reach two million quarters. The conclusion is that scarcity is out of the question, and the prospect favors the opinion that the grain crops of Europe will be more than usually abundant, and that prices will rule low.

LETTER FROM BERLIN.

The Rise of the City—The Military Spirit of Prussia—The King and Bismarck—Their Visit to Paris and Napoleon—Berlin's Magnificent Street, "Unter den Linden"—The National Library, the Museums and the University—Alexander von Humboldt's House—Blucher's Monument—The "Orpheum"—The Zoological and Botanical Gardens on the River Spree—A Beautiful Forest.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

BERLIN, August 4th, 1867.

City of the Prussians, thy star is in the ascendant!—From the small hamlet which fishermen founded in the thirteenth century on the sandy shores of the Spree, a stream scarcely to be dignified with the name of river,) and which prior to the advent of King Frederick the First, still remained a town of very ordinary pretensions, Berlin has at length risen into a great and populous metropolis, and is the head and centre of a powerful nation. Whilst I am seated in one of the quiet cells of this great honeycomb of houses, above the noise of the din, the labor, the confusion and the hurrying to and fro of the bees and drones that constitute its motion and machinery and life, I hear the rattle of cannonry, which but for its regular periodicity, might be easily mistaken for distant thunder. It is occasioned by the artillerymen, who, six miles beyond the city limits, are practicing with some new invention, more terrible and destructive and death-dealing than any of its predecessors. For while all the nations of Europe are busied with the intuitive labor of reconstructing their machinery to the character of that which last year taught them such a bitter lesson, Prussia is quietly occupying herself with some still more effective means for thrashing in a future conflict, any nation less educated and less cringing under the yoke of bigotry than herself. The military spirit of Prussia is something entirely unequaled in the annals of nations. From the highest prince of the realm to the lowliest peasant son, every one that does not suffer from sickness or malformation, must devote a portion of his life to the service of his country in the army. There is no paying of forfeit money, no buying of substitutes, no favors from the medical examiner, (this is just put in by way of rounding off the sentence,) no getting out of the scrape whatever; but every man, when he attains that "stage of life" which Shakespeare and the Prussian laws dedicate to the "soldier," though he need not be "full of round oaths" and "look into the grim cannon's jaws," must shoulder arms and march. Though the nation has for its King a handsome and respectable looking elderly gentleman, who has probably quite as good a head as heads run in the general crop of the human family (I beg the human family's pardon, I mean of royal heads); yet the King's king is Bismarck, who is besides, the genius of the nation, and the ruling politician of Europe, and who does not practice Tallyrand's theory of "using words to conceal his thoughts." He scarcely ever leaves the society of the King, least of all during important occasions. After the Luxemburg question was settled, and there was a reaction of sufficient royal friendship (a peculiar species) that the King could visit Paris and be the guest of Napoleon, like all the other kings and princes, Bismarck was very careful to accompany him; and when at parting, Napoleon condecorated to shake hands with the wary minister—which astonished all the editors of France—it was a recognition of an intellectual presence not inferior to his own. For some time past the King has been at Ems, a watering place, and has recently gone to Wiesbaden, where the Count joined him, ostensibly for the purpose of conferring with him on matters of domestic import, but in all probability, for the purpose of keeping him under his overshadowing observation, and from the commission of any social or political indiscretion; for he advocates the total abolishment of all these gambling concerns, whereas the King heretofore generally encouraged them, and has been known on occasions when the "rouge et noir" banks at Wiesbaden and Homburg were "swamped," to replenish the lines from his own funds. Like he has had thus far in all other things, Bismarck will have his way in this, and the days of public gambling on Prussian territory are shortly numbered.

The bright side of Berlin is undoubtedly, on the street called "Unter den Linden," that runs from the Brandenburger gate to the royal castle. One may not easily find elsewhere on an equal area of ground, so many and such magnificent buildings as here. Commencing at that grand castle, second only to the Tuileries at Paris, we cross over the bridge that is adorned on both sides with eight groups of marble figures more than life-sized, representing tableaux in warfare: Victoria reaching the youth in heroic lore, Minerva instructing the young warrior in the use of arms, Pallas handing him his weapons, Victoria crowning the warrior, Victoria raising the wounded hero, Pallas challenging him to renewed conflict, Pallas sheltering and protecting him in battle, Iris leading the wounded victor to Olympus. Such are these groups, that stand out like great white cardinal letters in the war alphabet of the rising generation of Prussia.

We next pass the two splendid museums, and in succession the arsenal, the royal guard-house, the university, the Academie on the one side, and on the other the palace of the Crown Prince, the opera house, the Schwigs-church, the library, and the King's residence, that may all be seen from one point of observation: whilst the gendarme-market, two large churches with magnificent cupolas, the large theatre, and an array of fine residences are in the immediate vicinity. The focus to which the rays of Berlin life converge is Unter den Linden, in the neighborhood of the opera house.—Here the people walk about in their church garments, and the shop windows offer their temptations to the passers by, even as on Centre street in Pottsville, or the boulevards in Paris.

The library is one of the characteristic institutions of this nation. It contains nearly seven hundred thousand volumes, on all subjects of science, art, history and literature, and is accessible to all, free of charges. The large reading-room is open from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon; or the readers may take books to their own homes by paying a nominal sum of about ten cents a year. Here too, are many relics of curious interest to the visitors, among which is one of the first seven Latin bibles printed by Gutenberg in 1450; some of Luther's translation in manuscript, and the Hebrew bible which he used in this work; manuscript writings of Virgil, and other ancient poets, and of Goethe, (whose entire Faust is here in manuscript,) Schiller, Humboldt, and many other modern classics. Many specimens of the Koran are also exhibited, and some beautiful printing in Chinese on silk; also, very ancient writing in Greek, more than two thousand years old, on parchment, leather, palm-leaves, papyrus, bark and stones. Here also, a scientific relic, are contained the two bronze hemispheres upon which Otto von Guerike made some of his first experiments with an exhausting air pump—who, when accused as being leagued with the Evil One, demonstrated to his sovereign his discovery by adjusting the well-fitting edges of these hemispheres in cohesive union, then having exhausted the air from the interior of the globe, hitched eight mules to each of the hemispheres, but they could not be pulled asunder, and thus it was that he disproved his collusion with the devil. If every inventor of the present day had to exalt himself in a similar manner of this relationship, what a demand for mules there would be!

Remarkable for the many objects of interest which they enclose, are the two museums of this city. They contain an extensive collection of antiquarian curiosities; several series of mythological frescoes, that fall not to refreshen one's interest in the poetic lore of the gods and goddesses of old; galleries of paintings and sculpture, both of which contain gems of the highest order—among the latter especially, are a Venus de Medicis and Hebe by Canova, the two finest creations from stone that I have seen, excepting, lovelliest of all, that inspiration of art which is in the Roman baths at Potsdam—the Hebe and Ganymede by Hentschel. You gaze upon these with ardor, with wrapt enthusiasm, and hold your breath for fear you might disturb them; you feel as if it were a desecration of the Divine power to make such things as these from out the cold material of marble. It is impossible in the limited space of a letter, to enumerate anything more in detail of these interesting museums, and we must pass on.

The university, attended by an aggregate number of two thousand students of divinity, law, philosophy and medicine, is a temple dedicated to science that is truly worthy of its exalted purpose, for no edifice of mere creation should be more beautiful and imposing than that wherein is educated and developed the intellect of our youth, the Divine spark by which only we resemble the Creator.

An object of interest to all admirers of great minds must ever be the house wherein Alexander von Humboldt dwelt during the latter seventeen years of his life. In universal knowledge, as far as it is permitted our finite understandings to comprehend things in the heavens upon the earth and in the earth, Humboldt certainly was the most learned man that ever lived. In the library I have seen the entire collection of works that he has written on all scientific subjects, in Latin, German and French—for he wrote with equal readiness in either language—and it is almost incredible that one mind should grasp and one man's life-time suffice for the whole of that stupendous work. Yet nature dealt kindly with him, and his physical organization, under the healthful influence of his peaceful, temperate and philosophical soul, was permitted to preserve its harmonious movement into a ripe old age; when no taint of disorganized flesh destroyed him, but having finished all his labors, he went to sleep in his chair one day, and quietly breathed his last.

Among the many monumental statues that embellish Unter den Linden, the most noteworthy is probably that of the old hero of Waterloo, Blucher: with drawn sabre and his left foot resting on a cannon, he looks like a veteran, every inch of him. The Prussians have a peculiar fondness for the memory of this chieftain, and if the truth were known, which two names in the history of their country stand uppermost in public estimation, it is quite probable that "der alte Fritze" (King Frederick II,) and "der alte Blucher," would carry off the prize. And now let us ramble to the other side of Berlin, and in the Old Jacob's street we will enter an establishment that is honored with the titular distinction of Orpheum. This is a large garden covered and enclosed with glass; within it are alcoves and fountains, palm trees, bananas and other tropical plants; scattered about among the foliage in artistic effectiveness and gradation in wreaths in another devices, are four thousand gas-jets, enclosed by glass globes of different colors, whilst from a balcony a band of the ablest musicians captivate the senses with strains of delicious sweetness. Alas! this is a nursery for exotics in more senses than one, for here, the merryblades and the camelias mingle in the bewildering dance denominated "can-can," in which the display of gaudy dresses, pretty feet and great bushy tow-colored ringlets is quite electrifying, and apparently galvanized some of the old weather-beaten hearts that I saw there, into a momentary spasm of new life again. Pass we now outside the city, and follow the serpentine course of the river Spree as it skirts the northern boundary of the Thiergarten-wald, and flows lazily along, the dear only known where to. In some of its convolutions, however, it has been widened and deepened into a species of basins, wherein it is absolutely possible to ride very short distances on light canoes. Into one of these my American friend seated himself the other day, avowing with frantic looks that he must have a little frolic in one of those dolphins, and this was the first and only *Spree* he was on since he left his "native, his native land." We turn to the left, and enter the Zoological garden, which is a very Noah's ark for the completeness of its selections from animated nature. An elephant flourishes here who seems the solemnest patriarch of his kind, and answers with a distinct neigh whenever his keeper asks him a question. Two grizzly bears dwell here that would make Seth Kinman's heart jump for very jealousy, and his fingers itch to exercise the trigger pt that famous rifle of his. In other respects the menagerie is very similar to that of Paris. We now bisect the whole of the woods called the Thiergarten, and take a look through the botanical garden, which is one of the most extensive of its kind in Europe, having no less than eighteen large hothouses, in which, and in the open gardens some sixteen thousand different kinds of plants are cultivated. Finally, let us return into the romantic depth of the woods to the "Great Star," a place from which numerous roads diverge in different directions. We take that which leads to the Brandenburger gate of the city, and walk leisurely toward it. It is a beautiful forest composed of oak, beach, ash, birch and linden trees, very thickly planted, but without a particle of underbrush, and upon ground as level as a prairie. It is just the place where you would expect to meet a posse of wood-nymphs at almost every turn, and where, without in the least startling your nerves, king Oberon, with the little silver horn around his neck, and the silver wand in his hand, might descend through the foliage in his golden chariot drawn by doves and butterflies, stretch out his wand and create a castle of pearls, emeralds and rubies for you, then disappear.

The darkness of night has come over the place, but it is intersected with numerous excellent roads, on every one of which is a double row of lamps with burning gas jets, which sparkle through the green vestiture of the trees, appear and disappear as you pass along, that it seems indeed like an enchanted region wherein you wonder. O, lovely forest! if your leaves were eyes and ears and tongues, what stories you could tell, of timid confessions that are whispered in your hearing; of raptures that thrill the children of men under your ambrosial shadow! what a code of ethics you could weave from the woof and web of thoughts that escape into your trackless waste! Let the students of books enter the libraries of men, flatter among the leaves and pages; but let me, O lovely forest, seek thee in retreat in your shady retreats and *think!* Let me, panting, draw new life and inspiration from the oxygen of your expiring foliage!

C. H. H.

[From the New York Tribune of August 28th.]

THE PRESIDENT.

The President must stand and fight. We have been advancing and retreating long enough. Too many white flags have been exchanged. The President means war. War be it, then, and God speed the right!

Nearly five months since, the regular session of Congress was adjourned. The Winter had witnessed an angry contest with the President. There were three parties: 1. The Democratic fragment, which gave the President undivided allegiance. 2. The moderate Republicans, who, trusting in his honor, endeavored to make his duty so plain, and his responsibilities so exact and limited, that he could not escape them. They hoped that the nation might be reconstructed without violent appeals to the law. 3. The earnest and extreme Republicans who felt that we could not reconstruct the country without the impeachment of the President. The counsels of the moderate Republicans prevailed.—They carried the Reconstruction bill. With the aid of one of these parties they prevented impeachment. This was accomplished by the assurance that the President, having protested against the action of Congress, would content himself to have the law quietly carried into execution. He appointed generals in command of the military districts who were most acceptable to the country. In the case of Gen. Sheridan, at least, we know that some of these appointments were made against his own judgment, and in deference to the wishes of Congress. The Senate and House adjourned.—It was felt that the virtual acquiescence of the President would make an extra session unnecessary. Summer would see the States reconstructed. Universal suffrage would be fixed. The Union would gradually drift back into the Union. When Mr. McPherson called the roll of the Rebel States, he thought all the States would answer, and once more a full American Congress would sit in an American Capitol.

Then came the Sheridan case. This law of Reconstruction, duly considered and well-approved, was assailed by Mr. Stanbery. We give Mr. Stanbery the credit of being an able lawyer and upright man. But the President wanted an opinion that was not upright, and in an evil hour his Attorney-General wrote it. Ingenious and subtle, the opinion was made to do service for fraud, and that the President, in inviting its publication, was dishonest. It cut the heart out of the Militia bill. Reconstruction was brought to a dead halt. The opinion, to use the figure of Gen. Sheridan, was a broad, macadamized road to fraud and perjury, and the Southern States were thrown into chaos. Congress was hurriedly assembled. A bill was passed which even the subtlety of Mr. Stanbery could not misconstrue. The extreme Republicans recommended that this would not do, and that to have Reconstruction, the President should be impeached. The counsels of such men as Mr. Fessenden and Mr. Wilson, Mr. Colfax and Sherman prevailed. It was held that with a law thus plainly written the President would walk directly, and the South would be restored. This assurance, indeed, was given by men who claimed to speak for the President. Congress believed it, and again adjourned over until Winter.

Now comes the second crime. Stanbery cannot explain the law. Black, an adroit lawyer, but there is no making even the President believe it to be gray. The President has the best part of a year before him. Since he cannot nullify the law, he prosecutes its ministers. Stanton is stricken down. The War Secretary, who has been retained two years for his disagreeable qualities, is removed for his virtues. Because he is only quality which the Republican party honors in Stanton, he is disgraced. Then comes Sheridan. This glorious soldier simply performs a soldier's duty. He executes the law in its true spirit. He does the work which the country expected him to do, and he is dismissed. A few days pass, and Sickles is removed for loyal devotion to Congress and the country. A Tammany Democrat is placed in New Orleans, which a soldier, without a record goes to Charleston. In a few days Pope will be ordered back to the Indian country, to assist Sheridan in guarding Pacific railroad and baggage trains. Grant has served the President's turn in removing Stanton, and his Excellency is impatient already, calling the General of our armies a "dictator and traitor." He will no doubt speedily be asked to retire in favor of Steedman or Black. That Christian gentleman and soldier, Howard, who has shown in his high place the philanthropy and piety of the great name he bears, is written upon the slate of degradation. He will follow—and with these men every soldier or civilian who will not aid the President in his treason.

Where will this end? The President means war. The country must stand and fight, or be defeated. We believe anything possible of Mr. Johnson. His administration is a record of deception, cunning, disloyalty—antagonism to the best interests of the country. He has made the Administration of Buchanan respectable by showing a degradation to which even Mr. Buchanan could not sink. He has betrayed his party: he has betrayed his friends: he has betrayed his country. Nothing is left of his Administration but a few miserable jobbers like those who hang around him, and a few wretched political adventurers like Black. The men who accept contracts for his cause, like Seward, and Randall, and Wells, he is impatient to drive out of his Cabinet. The savage of Sahara is not insensible to the obligations of friendship; but even this no longer remains with Mr. Johnson.

We admonish the people to prepare for a stern and high responsibility. It is nearly a hundred days until Congress meets. Till then we are powerless. We can only bow to this dreadful tyranny. The President appealed to the country in his last message. We join him in the appeal. Let our friends organize everywhere. Let us make the canvass upon the infamy of Mr. Johnson's Administration, and having defeated him at the ballot-box, we can prepare, through our representatives, to consider the best course to be taken to punish him for his crimes against the sovereign will of the American people.

THE SITUATION IN WASHINGTON.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune telegraphs:

"There is a good deal of lively excitement in political circles here. The Grant and Johnson correspondence on the removal of Sheridan, published here to-day, together with the rumors of Cabinet changes and further changes among the district commanders in the south, are all being talked about and commented on. The White House is lively with Democratic politicians. The Radicals are very jubilant over Grant's letters. They have been waiting with painful anxiety for him to show where he stands, and now they feel relieved.

It has come to light to-day that the President and Grant had had almost an open rupture. The latter's friends assert that the President, being foiled in trying to use him, is getting desperate. In his order relieving Sheridan and assigning Hancock to the Fifth Military District, he overrules Grant, and orders Sheridan to proceed directly from New Orleans to the Plains without visiting Washington. This the President cites to his friends as a hit at Grant for his impertinence. There are other matters, also, on which Johnson and Grant cannot agree. The President, urged on by his political advisers, contemplates many radical changes in the War Department. Many of these do not meet the approval of Grant, and the President seems disposed to ignore Grant. It is intimated that Grant will ask to be relieved from duty at the War Office soon. As indicated by this correspondence of yesterday, this is but the beginning of a plan to carry the next Presidential election by the Democracy. Changes in the Cabinet will certainly take place. Seward's friends say he will surely go. The old man has been keeping very quiet lately, and has little to say at the White House. Randall expresses to his friends a willingness to resign.

He had a long interview with the President tonight. Before he went to the White House, he told his friends that on the interview would depend whether or not he would resign. Should it not have been satisfactory to-night, Randall will send in his resignation to-morrow. Ward H. Lamon, a law partner of Jerry Black, here, once appointed Marshal for the District of Columbia by President Lincoln, is being pushed for the place by the Democracy represented by the Intelligencer.

The pressure on McCulloch has been considerably checked. The feeling is so strong against his resignation, that his opponents have begun to give him up as a hopeless case. Jerry Black is spoken of as Mr. Seward's successor. Black is a great friend of Johnson's. He still holds out the idea that Johnson has power to disperse Congress should they insist on "overruling the law," as he calls it, and further, that he will do it, if they attempt impeachment.

This seems to be absurd, but is well known by those who know Black and his followers, that they believe in this, and are trying to impress it on the President. Impeachment is being talked of here by prominent Republicans as the only resort to head off the President.

☞ The yellow fever continues its ravages in Texas and Louisiana.

☞ The oil regions are becoming interested in the temperance cause. Adversity has done the oil regions good.

☞ The discovery of a new planet by Professor Watson of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on Saturday night, is announced.

☞ There is a joint stock beggars' company at Paris, with a working capital of sixteen thousand dollars in government securities.

☞ General Sheridan has ordered the removal of the City Surveyor and the City Attorney and Assistant Attorney of New Orleans. He has also decided that no person not registered, according to the laws of Congress, shall be considered a duly qualified voter in Louisiana.

☞ General Cook has defeated the Indians in Nebraska in several engagements. General Augur thinks an Indian war would be general with all the tribes, and that twenty thousand men would be required to carry it on in his department, and an equal number in General Hancock's.

A CLERGYMAN writing to a friend, says: My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the 'fountain of health' on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of the Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of the fiend Dyspepsia. Dyspeptics should drink from this fountain.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN.—The tones of this instrument are mellifluously sweet, with a volume, power and expression, truly marvellous, in so small and compact an organ. They are beautiful, simple, and economical.—*Nets Orleans Times.*

THE PLAN OF the Washington Library Company of Philadelphia is to offer to the public an interest in a charitable institution by offering stock in shares of one dollar, for which a certificate is given with an engraving fully worth the money of the certificate and picture. The funds thus secured by the sales of stock are deposited with Messrs. George A. Cooke & Co., Bankers, No. 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, to be by them applied to the object in view. A charitable public institution thus receives the benefit, and not a private individual. Read advertisement.

"BLESSED BE THE MAN WHO FIRST INVENTED SLEEP," quoth Sancho Panza. Sleep has often been "murdered," not in Macbeth's case only, but in many modern instances, by Indigestion, Nervous Disorders, Headache and a host of other complaints. For all such there is a remedy, and sufferers may now exclaim, "Blessed be the man who invented the PLANTATION BITTERS!" This delicious Cordial and fine Tonic is now hailed by millions as the great Health-Giver and Reviver. Resolve to buy a bottle, and don't "sleep on it." "Be wise in time."

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to the Cologne and at half the price.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—DETERMINATION TO MAKE THE FALL EXHIBITION THE GRANDEST SUCCESS EVER ATTEMPTED.—It affords us great pleasure to announce the determination of the Committee of Arrangements of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society (who met on Saturday at the Keystone House) to make the Fall exhibition a grand success. We cannot but congratulate the community that we have men at the head of its affairs who have the energy and ability fully to represent at our coming Fair the wealth of the County in the progress of agriculture in all its departments.

The grounds are now in perfect order to invite for speed the best nags in the land, and we expect to present cattle and live stock which would do honor to any Fair. Ample opportunity will be given to competitors in the Art department. Farming and agricultural implements in all their variety, will be invited for competition.

When such spirited men as Eckert, Lauer, Slichter, the Van Reeds, Hauthmans, Boas, Hill, Lorah, Fox, Mengel McKnight, Levan, McCarty, and the like take hold there will be "no such thing as fail."—*Reading Daily Times, August 26.*

GRANT VS. JOHNSON.

THE GENERAL'S PROTEST AGAINST THE REMOVAL OF SHERIDAN.

The correspondence between General Grant and the President relative to the removal of General Sheridan, is published. The President encloses the order to General Grant, and the latter replies as follows:

HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, '67.

HIS EXCELLENCY, ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR:—I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing the assignment of General G. H. Thomas to the command of the 5th military district, General Sheridan to the Department of the Missouri, and General Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland; also, your note of this date, (enclosing these instructions,) saying, "Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers."

I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge—earnestly urge—urge in the name of a patriotic people, who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives and hundreds of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country—that this order be not insisted on. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command.—This is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land, and their voice must be heard.

General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will, I believe, be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress.—It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South.—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them.

The services of General Thomas in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five military districts, and especially to being assigned to relieve General Sheridan.

General Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His department is a complicated one, which will take a new commander some time to become acquainted with.

Other military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons, why this order should not be insisted on.

I beg to refer to a letter, marked private, which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of the change in the War Department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have prevented it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT,
Gen. United States Army, and Secty. of War *ad interim.*

We have not space nor is it necessary to publish President Johnson's reply. It is throughout a piece of sophistry, which cannot deceive even himself. The following extracts and editorial comments by the New York Tribune, will give a fair idea of the tenor of Mr. Johnson's reply to Gen. Grant:

Mr. Johnson says:

"While I am fully appreciative of the efforts that have been made to retain Gen. Sheridan in command of the Fifth Military District, I am not aware that the question has ever been submitted to the country for its authoritative examination."

—Surely, Mr. Johnson cannot so soon have forgotten the issue he made up with Gen. Sheridan by their antagonist versions of the New Orleans massacre last year, nor the unanimous endorsement of Sheridan by the People in the election of Representatives in the present Congress. Is he "not aware" of Sheridan's dispatch of which one million copies were sold, published and most deceiving version? Has he forgotten a speech on this New-Orleans matter which somebody made in St. Louis recently?

Mr. Johnson proceeds:

"It certainly would be unjust to the army to assume that, in the opinion of the nation it is not competent to command the States of Louisiana and Texas, and that, were he for any cause removed, no other General in the military service of the United States would be competent to fill his place."

—Let us test this logic by a ready example. Suppose Congress, in reassembling next November, should impeach and remove Mr. Johnson by a summary proceeding, and, being asked for its reasons, should respond—"It certainly would be unjust to the army and the People to assume that no one but Andrew Johnson is capable of performing the duties of President;—how would he relish that line of argument? Not even he will dispute that other men are as fit for President as he is; but does he suppose anybody his equal?

Sheridan's removal is no personal matter. Its incitements are all greatly public and general. He is depraved or his high trust, manifestly knowing the nature of its duties contemplates and favors a certain and early triumph of that Reconstruction policy which Congress prescribes and Johnson denounces as defeating. And, when Mr. Johnson asks why "no other General" can do as well as Sheridan, the answer is ready—Because if he does not, Sheridan will, and he knows it as you did his predecessor." It is not that Sheridan goes out, but that Johnson turns him out, and for what, that present actions sufficiently indicate.

The President says truly of Gen. Thomas:

"He has not failed, under the most trying circumstances, to enforce all the laws, whenever and wherever, to encourage the restoration of civil authority, and to promote, as far as possible, a spirit of reconciliation. His administration of the military affairs of the Southern land will certainly compare most favorably with that of Gen. Sheridan in the Fifth Military District. There is no fault to be in a disturbed condition, and a bitter spirit of antagonism seems to have resulted from Gen. Sheridan's management."

—Now, the record is clear that Louisiana has been decidedly more tranquil for the year past than Tennessee, and with far fewer outrages and murders. We are sure Gen. Thomas has done all that man could do, considering his means; yet there have been scores of assassinations—not reached by either party—and deadly affrays at several public meetings. "The disturbed condition" and "bitter spirit of antagonism" are what remain of the unprovoked massacre of last year in Louisiana. Yet the commander of one is virtually disgraced while he of the other is commended. With what reason?

Mr. Johnson is walking on the edge of a precipice.—He is a bold man; but there may be temerity which is not genuine courage. His fortunes and fate are of small account; but the country needs adjustment, security, tranquility, repose, and he persists in keeping it unsettled, distracted and in confusion. This cannot be thus disturbed and convulsed forever to humor the caprice and gratify the passions of any one; and he should be admonished to forbear ere it is too late.

☞ Owing to General Thomas' ill health, General Hancock will succeed General Sheridan. Sheridan will take Hancock's place in the Department of the Missouri.

LOCAL NOTICES.

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, August 31, 1867.

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 80,547 15—by canal 16,040 15—for the week 76,588 10 tons against 116,407 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The trade still remains without improvement. This Region with its large productive capacity is now placed in the position by the inactivity of manufacturing operations and the high rates of transportation on the Reading Railroad, of merely supplying the surplus required by the market and which the other regions cannot furnish. And even this is done at prices which are not remunerative to the operator. The immediate future of the trade here is gloomy and pregnant with trouble to all classes dependant upon it. We never knew it to be in a more depressed condition.

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

	1866.	1867.	
	Aug. 21.	Aug. 28.	Dec.
Lump, average	$3 94	$3 94	
St. Boat, "	4 65	3 94	d 71 cts.
Grate, "	4 55	3 90	d 65 "
Egg, "	4 26	4 31	5 "
Stove, "	4 87	4 65	28 "
Chestnut, "	3 85	3 85	

Rates of Tolls and Transportation.

JUNE 1, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

From Pottsville to Philadelphia, via Schuylkill Navigation	$2 17
" do do Port Richmond	2 07
" do do New York, drawback of	2 98
SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.	
From Pottsville to Philadelphia	2 06
" do do New York, drawback of	2 98
OTHER AVENUES.	
From Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia, Canal, including wharfage	1 48
do to Philadelphia, via North Penna. R. R.	2 00
do to Elizabethport, via N. J. Central R. R.	2 05
do to Port Johnson	2 10
do to New York	2 62
do to New York via Del. Div. and Raritan Canal including unloading	2 41
do to New York via Morris Canal	2 29
do to Hoboken via Morris and Essex R. R.	2 10
do to New York	2 30
From