Miners' Journal.
POTTSVILLE, PA.
SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1868.

Be just and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aimest at be the country's,
Thy God's and truth's."

TERRIBLE DISCLOSURES!

THE WHISKY FRAUDS!

ANDY JOHNSON IMPLICATED!

SEVERAL SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Van Wyck, from the Committee on Retrenchment, made a lengthy report to Congress a few days ago, on the immense whisky frauds practiced under Johnson's Administration, at which frauds the President evidently connived, while other officers of the Government were silent on the subject. This report must astound the country. The following is an abstract, as our columns will not permit it to be published in full:

The object of this report was first to demonstrate the fact that frauds existed in the non-payment of whisky and tobacco taxes. Every man knew the fact. The President had abundant evidence of the delinquencies of his officers—knew that they were amassing fortunes, but they were not disturbed—none punished. Honest tax-payers have stood aghast at the magnitude of the frauds committed by Government officers. We should realize $200 million from the whisky tax. We only receive $2,000,000. With such officers we can believe the difference. It would be unjust to call the Secretary of Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue dishonest, for the evidence is to the contrary. In districts with honest officials whisky distillation has almost ceased. In all large cities it has generally increased. The report shows that the fraudulent whisky sells for $1 50 per gallon on which there is a tax of $2. Many frauds are consummated through bonded warehouses, and the firms concerned are rich. The present law, under present circumstances is a failure, and all the good intentions of Congress in its passage are frustrated. For three years the frauds have been increasing.

The whisky ring obtained its first victory when the tax was reduced to 50 cents per gallon, and the ring made a fortune out of the transaction. Since then they have turned all legislation to their purposes. Congress has been afraid to touch legislating since, and new rules have been unceasingly framed, but all are avoided by the ring. As a consequence, honest men from the business, and many have frankly confessed that they had to avoid the tax or break up. Frauds are practised at the distillery by means of false returns, false entries, removals by connivance of assessors, fictitious invoices, fraudulent bonds, worthless bondsmen and shipments of water instead of whisky. The whisky trade is definitely subdivided, so that the frauds have reached a system so complicated and so intricately worked as to astound as well as astonish. The whisky ring controls the appointments of inspectors, and, even constitutes foreign ports, storekeepers are bribed, officials bought off. The report shows that the laws are evaded by the law are severe, but whilst the guilty and innocent are alike seized, they are left off for a confederation. All officers of revenue are appointees, graduates from persons and officers of the rebel army. Secret agents are appointed by the President against the distillers, for rightly they retire with a fortune, on four dollars a day. Frauds stick out in their every transaction. The President claims that he cannot do this on account of the tenure of office bill. He is simply unwilling to displace his retainers and plunderers. That law does not prevent him appointing other honest collectors and assessors. He has suspended them where there was little guilt, why not where there is every evidence? In every district the frauds are flourishing officials. Every honest man in New York has been driven from the trade, and the whole business is in the hands of unscrupulous men.

The disease is deep rooted and the remedy must be commensurate. The proposed meter will be worthless until Congress meets and legislates. The system must be simplified. The army of officials must go overboard. The tax should be reduced to fifty cents a gallon. Whisky had better be free than subject to the present mockery. With a reduced tax the corruption fund will at least be reduced. In 1861 when the tax was 30 by and sixty cents, nearly as much whisky was produced. In England small stills are prominent. In New York or Philadelphia there are more than in all Great Britain. In England all the higher grades of whisky are made. It has been found there, as it is now here, that the steep was necessary. With every increase of tax fraud and silleries have increased, and the cause of temperance have increased also. If the law, therefore, has not only increased intemperance, but the revenue profits of it, why not diffuse its modification.

This is not correct.

Nothing in the history of the country comes up to such villainy, connived at and aided as it has been, by the official patronage of that bad man, Andy Johnson. It is sufficient to drag down to infamy almost every man connected with such an Administration as adviser and supporter, after such official disclosures. And if any Senator or Member in Congress should vote against the conviction of such a man—we care not to what party he may be long—he can hardly escape the charge of perjury. Such wholesale plundering, such terrible demoralization, and such vile corruption, sink all mere party questions into absolute insignificance.

To impeach a public officer the Constitution does not require that that officer should positively violate any laws, but if his whole course or conduct should be directed to weaken laws, and throw obstacles in the way of their enforcement, and all his acts tend to subvert law and order, and to bring contempt on the office, and thus injure it and disgrace the country, he is liable to impeachment for such misdemeanors in office. This is the decision of every lawyer in the country who has any brains, and this position was fully endorsed on the floor of Congress, within six weeks, by the "would-be traitor," Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania. Therefore, we repeat that with all that Andrew Johnson did before (which was sufficient to impeach a half dozen Presidents) added to these terrible disclosures, any Senator who should vote to screen such a guilty person from the comparatively mild punishment of impeachment, can hardly escape the charge of perjury.

The report states that these frauds are practiced generally by unscrupulous Jews—This no doubt, accounts for Auguste Belmont's recent visit to Andy Johnson at the White House, where he was dined and closeted with the President for a considerable time. Auguste Belmont is a Foreign Jew, the agent of the Rothschilds in this country, and is chairman of the Copperhead National Committee. A large portion of the plunder it is understood, goes into the Copperhead fund to secure the success of the Copperhead party, and of free trade in this country. The Rothschilds and the other money kings in Europe are all leagued together to break down this Republic and its institutions, and also to establish free trade in this country, to the destruction of American manufactures and interests. Auguste Belmont is the agent of these foreign interests in this country—is the Great Mogul of Copperheadism in the United States, and he and his followers are undermining and sapping the foundations of our Government by the most stupendous frauds that have heretofore ever disgraced any country on the face of the globe. And this man, Auguste Belmont, is hand and glove with such a President as Andrew Johnson. With these connections our readers can form their own conclusions as to the influences now at work in this country, through the agency of Auguste Belmont, Andy Johnson and the Copperhead party.

We do not agree with the Committee that efficient whisky laws cannot be executed.—They can be executed as faithfully as laws generally are, by appointing honest men to office, who can be obtained in every community, provided Congress will pass the right kind of laws on this subject. Whisky controls the whole Copperhead party, and is also a power in Congress, as it is elsewhere, and members shrink from passing such laws—some because they have a friend in the business—others because they are fond of whisky themselves, and others because they think that murdering their fellow citizens gradually by whisky is no crime. These are the principal reasons why the law cannot be executed. Congress can pass a law to collect two dollars a gallon on whisky, and it can be collected as easily as twenty-five cents a gallon. Put a fine of not less than $10,000 for violating the law, and imprisonment for not less than ten years in the penitentiary, and the same penalty on every person who purchases liquors of violators of the law, or any of his agents—THEN INFLICT THIS PENALTY ON THE OFFENDERS, and our word for it, there will be no difficulty in collecting the tax. But some may say this penalty is too heavy. We say no. The liquor manufacturers are realizing annually more persons than were slaughtered on the battle fields during the rebellion. The statistics of drunkenness prove this assertion, and therefore the penalty is not too great, but rather too light—in fact, one-half of those engaged in manufacturing the villainous trash they do, ought to be hung.

Only make stringent laws—put honest men in the departments after Andy is impeached, which will secure honest appointments—fix the tax on the capacity of the stills—make the penalty heavy on those who violate the laws, and also those who in purchasing liquor, violate them, and Congress will soon find that the laws can be maintained. Then offer $1,000 reward to any person who will ferret out illicit distilleries, to be paid on conviction, and the people, who are interested in having this tax collected, will see that the laws are executed. But if members of Congress declare that taxes cannot be collected, it shows that they either don't care about collecting them, or that they are not very courageous law-makers, because an admission of failure in behalf of a measure by a friend, tends more to cause its failure than all its enemies can do. Let Congress try these stringent measures, and if they fail on an honest administration of the Government, which we will have under old Ben Wade, and after him Gen. Grant, if he lives, it will be time enough to reduce the tax. But under no circumstances ought it to be reduced to less than one dollar per gallon.

The Secretary of the Treasury may try to screen himself behind Andrew Johnson, but it is a miserable subterfuge. The Secretary admits that he knew of this plundering. If he had been an honest, upright man, he would have communicated to Congress the situation of affairs, or resigned his office, and given his reasons for so doing to the public, which would have cleared his skirts; but his holding on to his position under such circumstances, makes him a party to the plunder, and he is therefore, equally guilty with the President. Commissioner Rollins did do his duty, because he repeatedly demanded the removal of these men by his superiors, and also appeared before the Committee on Retrenchment and testified to these frauds. The people knew that he had acted and was doing his duty in the premises. This was all he could do in his position, and he did it at the risk of his office, for Johnson removed him for exposing his rascality. He therefore, preserved his honor, while the Secretary of the Treasury forfeited his, and he ought not be permitted to hold the office one day longer than can be helped. Commissioner Wells ought to go with him. He is playing double. He has not cleared up the declaration made in England to the editor of the Engineer, that if any change took place in the tariff it would be a reduction. Here he represents to be friendly to American Industry, but in England, where millions will be paid to break down our protective policy, he advocates a reduction of duties. Of course, people can draw their own inferences. We have better men to fill such posts, who are in favor of American interests, and in whom the people could repose implicit confidence.

The Republicans ought to see that we have a Secretary of the Treasury who is an honest man and a friend of American industry, and let the Revenue Commissioner be a man of the same stamp. Pay no attention to free traders, and your low duty men, such as the mammoth manufacturers, who fear home competition more than the foreign. If New York free traders and some of the New England members who represent heavy manufacturers, do howl a little, let them howl.—In New England the workingmen will soon be shown that the object of low duties there is to monopolize the business, control the price of labor, and prevent competition in this country, particularly in the West. The laboring men are intelligent in the New England States, (except unfortunately, the Irish, who as a mass, are generally a curse to good government wherever they are found,) and will soon inform their members of Congress that protective duties benefit labor, and injure no other interest in the country. It is generally believed that it was the New England members, who represent the interests of Massachusetts interests that adroitly managed to talk down the Morrill Tariff Bill in Congress last winter, the failure of which at that time, caused a loss of wealth to the people of the United States of not less than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Now that impeachment is progressing, and the duties are removed from the industrial interests of the country by the House, we hope the Committee of Ways and Means will find time to adjust the tariff in the interests of American Industry as speedily as possible, and pass it. It will be required to start the workshops, and create wealth, which will enrich the coffers of the Government, enable her to maintain her faith by meeting all her obligations, convert her 6 per cent. bonds into 5 per cent. securities without difficulty, and gradually wipe away our immense indebtedness. If the tariff is thus adjusted, and the sliding scale adopted, as heretofore suggested in these columns, (which is absolutely necessary while gold continues to vary in price,) the drain of coin to be checked—our banks can resume specie payments without curtailing the currency or deranging business; and afterwards adopt the expanding limit to our currency, and all will move on in a harmony of interests, and the prosperity and progress of the country increase so rapidly that all Europe will be astounded, and every tyrant will tremble on his throne.

THE INCOME TAX.

Efforts are making in the country by the representatives of the rich principally, to take off the income tax. The Philadelphia Bulletin of Monday last has quite a tirade against this tax. The only persons it bears hard upon, are those who have limited incomes from investments secured, (but seven these are better off than those who have all incomes are uncertain), and in order to relieve such; as much as possible, we would respectfully suggest the following changes in the law.—Exempt $1,000 as in this present law, and above that sum we would assess as follows:

On $2,000 and upwards	.....	3 per cent.
" 3,000 to $5,000	.....	4 " "
" 5,000 to 7,000	.....	5 " "
" 7,000 to 10,000	.....	Reminder. 6 " "
" 10,000 to 12,000	.....	7 " "
" 12,000 to 15,000	.....	8 " "
" 15,000 to 20,000	.....	10 " "
" 20,000 to 100,000	.....	12 " "
" 100,000 to 250,000	.....	15 " "
" 200,000 to 500,000	.....	20 " "

These rates would graduate it according to the ability to pay, and would be more equitable than the present mode of assessment.

The whole theory of our Government is opposed to the accumulation of very large fortunes into a few hands. This is the great curse of England, and whenever, under our laws, such large incomes are secured to a few individuals, it is the result of monopoly, by which a large number of people are impoverished, and their ability to pay a moderate income tax is taken away, and therefore the excess ought to be put upon those monopolists, who are able to pay the larger percentage. Take for instance, Stewart and Astor of New York. Stewart controls the whole dry goods trade of this country, and can put up or down the prices to suit his interests as he pleases, and thousands of other traders are either crippled or ruined in their business. A dry good merchant told us some time ago, that he always followed Stewart and his agents who are in every city. If he put prices up or down, he followed, as the only way to save himself. So with Mr. Astor—he controls the rent roll of New York city, and it was he that run the rents up so enormously in that city and increased expenses of living from 15 to 20 per cent. among all classes. It is but justice that such men should pay largely on their incomes for the support of Government.—Such men, with such colossal fortunes, are of but little advantage to any community.

We consider the income tax one of the most legitimate taxes that can be assessed, because it comes off of the profits of business and actual receipts from investments. In all Governments taxes ought to be graduated according to the ability to pay, and we contend that the more productive property an individual has at stake under the Government, the more taxes he ought to pay to maintain the Government that protects his property.

All the objections urged against the collection of this income tax, apply to all other taxes, with equal force, and will not take any additional officers to collect it, than it will take to collect the other taxes of the district. Nor is it half as objectionable as the present mode of taxing real estate, when it is encumbered one-fourth, one half, and in some instances to its full value, while the holder of those lands is compelled to pay taxes on the assessed value, the same as if it had no incumbrances whatever.

TEXAS.

When Texas was admitted into the Union as a slave State, the slaveholders provided that it could secede into five States. They were to be in the interest of slavery, to offset free States. It is now proposed to divide it into three States, instead of five. The population of the State is sufficient for the division, and the territory ought to be divided as it is entirely too large for practical purposes, as the following figures will show:

	SQUARE MILES.
Texas	274,356
New York	47,000
Pennsylvania	46,000

Dividing Texas into three States would still give upwards of 91,000 square miles to each State. Of course, the Copperheads would oppose it, but let it be done notwithstanding.

THE COPPERHEAD DISCOVERY.

Some of the Copperhead and rebel papers have discovered that when the reconstructed States come in with Republican Senators—when Texas is divided into three states, and Colorado, &c., are admitted, the Republicans will have upwards of seventy Senators to the Copperhead ten or twelve—scarcely sufficient for a seed, and that Republican ascendency in the Senate cannot be overcome for fifteen or twenty years, if then. This is certainly a very distressing view to the Copperhead Democracy, who linked themselves to treason, traitors and repudiation, but is very consoling to the honest, industrious, law-abiding and patriotic people of the country.

IS THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY HONEST?—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, states that a Mr. James E. Coulter, the owner of the distilleries, which have been seized several times for illicit distillation, has been appointed a Revenue Collector for the 9th district of New York by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the instance of Fernando Wood. If this system of corruption extends much further in New York city, it would be better for the country, if she should be swallowed up like Sodom and Gomorrha.

HON. DAVID WILMOT died at his residence in Towanda, on Monday last, after an illness of six days. He represented his district several terms in Congress, was the author of the Wilmot Proviso, in its day an advanced measure of Freedom, and at the time of his death held the position of judge of the Court of Claims.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1868—March.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S RISE	MOON'S SETS	CHANGES.	D.	H.	M.
21 SATURDAY,	6 18	6 13			First Q.	11	11	48 aft.
22 SUNDAY,	6 16	6 14	2 21	3 21	Full M.	19	2	26 "
23 MONDAY,	6 15	6 15	3 21	4 21	Last Q.	26	8	28 "
24 TUESDAY,	6 14	6 16	4 21	5 21	New M.	34	9	5 mo.
25 WEDNESDAY,	6 13	6 17	5 21	6 21	First Q.	41	7	39 mo.
26 THURSDAY,	6 12	6 18	6 21	7 21				
27 FRIDAY,	6 11	6 19	7 21	8 21				

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Temperature at Greenwood for the week.

FEBRUARY, 1868.	7 A. M.	NOON.	5 P. M.
March 13	37°	60°	50°
14	32	60	45
15	42	54	44
16	42	53	53
17	50	63	60
18	50	62	55
19	22	58	48

The population of Northumberland county is 32,165.

An election for Borough officers was held in Tremont yesterday.

A Union Co-operative Association has been organized in Mahanoy City.

Mrs. E. G. Rehrer of Tremont, offers her household goods for sale.

See advertisement of valuable property for sale on Centre street. Rare bargain.

Sixteen feet of snow fell in this County from the 15th of December to the 7th of March.

A new township named Ryon has been created from portions of Rush and Mahanoy townships.

St. Patrick's Day was observed here on Tuesday last by parade of Fenians and Hibernian societies.

To-morrow.—Twelfth Sunday of the year and fourth in Lent. Day's length, 12 hours and 13 minutes.

Post No. 110, G. A. R., has been organized in Mahanoy City, with Capt. Isaac Severn as Commander.

Snow fell yesterday during the greater part of the day, giving the hills again quite a wintry appearance.

A new post office has been established at Girard Manor, and a man named Johnston appointed postmaster.

The Schuylkill Canal opened for transportation yesterday, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal will open on Monday, 23d instant.

Thomas Pritchard of Tremont, a miner in Hall's mines, at Branch Dock, was slightly hurt by a fall of coal on Monday last.

See Agricultural column, on the fourth page of Journal, for information in reference to where good seed potatoes can be obtained.

Lieut. Wm. R. Griffith will leave on Monday next for the West, to join his Regiment, the Twenty-second United States Infantry.

The store of Matthew Gibson, Mt. Carbon, was entered by thieves on Monday night last and robbed of several hams and a quantity of sugar.

H. Rev. Bishop Stevens, recently injured near Wilkesbarre, by a railroad accident, is recovering gradually, and is able to sit up a portion of each day.

The Postmaster General has discontinued the Post Office, at Woodside, this county. Mail matter, for that place should be directed to Minersville.

The Lutheran congregation of Schuylkill Haven has donated $10 toward the Soldiers' and Sailors' Widows' and Orphans' Fund in charge of Post 20, G. A. R.

Mr. Jacob Sanders, publisher of the Tremont, Local News, has been appointed D. D. S. W. C. for this District, *vice* Rev. J. S. McConnell, resigned.

C. A. Ackermann has succeeded H. Mercer, in the jewelry business, 132 Centre street. He is a good workman, and should receive a fair share of public patronage.

A boy by the name of Charles Ryon of Tremont, was badly injured by being kicked on the forehead by a mule, at Lower Rausch Creek on Monday last.

Wm. G. Lehman has been appointed Superintendent of common schools in Lebanon county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry Hunch.

A Workingman's Benevolent Association has been organized in St. Clair, for mutual assistance in sickness, etc. All workingmen are cordially invited to join it.

The Charter Members of Seminole Circle, Brotherhood of the Union, (H. F.) C. of A. will meet in Thompson's Hall, 174 Centre st., *sharp*, on Tuesday evening, March 24th, 1868.

Walker & Price, in spite of the advance in the price of goods, still continue to sell elegant calicoes, 12½c. per yard; ginghams, 12½c.; ladies hose 25c.; worth 40c.; spring balmorals $1 25, (a real bargain); heavy ticking, 1 yard wide—cheap—at muslins, ginghams, men's wear, &c.

They have just received some pin cushions for spring; also, polka spot, white ground alpacas—very handsome. They invite all to pay them a visit. They do not promise that they have bargains to offer. Jonvin's best quality black and colored kid gloves redd-ced to $1 85 per pair. Full line of ladies and gents' hose thread gloves, hoop skirts, fancy goods, dolls, &c. They invite you to come and pay them a visit. See their advertisement.

Masonic.—A lodge will shortly be instituted in Pinegrove.

Tuna Lodge, No. 406, was instituted at Hamburg, Berks county, on Wednesday.—District Deputy Grand Master Joseph R. Richter, Esq., of Reading, officiating as Installing Officer. Grand Master, assisted by other appointed Grand Lodge officers. Between two and three hundred craftsmen were present, including District Deputy Grand Master Lodges, and a large number of brethren from this district. Bonneville Derr, D.G.M., was installed Worshipful Master of the new lodge. After the institution and installation, a procession was formed and proceeded to St. John's Church, where appropriate addresses were delivered. A large concourse of the citizens of the town and surrounding country were in attendance.

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Fire in Schuylkill Haven.—On Saturday morning last the engine house of the Reading Railroad Co., at Schuylkill Haven, a frame structure, recently built, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with a wreck car and wrecking material.—The house at the time, also contained two assorting engines, Texas and Carolina, both of which were seriously damaged. Loss between six and seven thousand dollars. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Melancholy Case of Suicide in Minersville.—On Thursday afternoon last Mr. Lewis Dearoff, a resident of Minersville, a sober, industrious and worthy citizen, about 40 years of age, committed suicide by hanging. His little son was sent up stairs to call him to supper, and found him hanging dead in the loft. It is thought that he committed the act while laboring under temporary insanity. No other cause is known. He leaves a wife and six children. His wife was lately confined.

The Rehrer Case.—The Tremont Local News says:

"A few weeks ago we stated that the work of pumping out the Marshfield slope had been suspended until a large engine could be put up. The engine was brought here some time ago and preparations were made for commencing the work; but we now understand that the exorbitant price demanded by the loaner of the engine, has compelled the parties to send the machinery back, and suspend work until they can procure an engine at more reasonable rates."

The following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the Post Office, at Pottsville, Pa., March 21, 1868:

Bolster Geo	Hyde Bell P	Kressman John	
Berkey Jesse	Hunger Cath	Lacy James	
Biddle James	Hummel Mrs T	Lynn Dig	
Beckir John W	Hogan Mary	Mellon George	
Beard S Jas	Hannan Dani M	Markle Gideon	
Canon Philip	Harkins John	McGinn James	
Connell Edward	Jenkins W H	Martin Ellen	
Davis Margaret	Kelly John	McCabe John	
Finstone Wm	Knockhimstiff	Nowlen John	
Griswold Ellen	Capt J	Stephenson Mich	

Grand Army of the Republic.—The new ritual recently adopted by the national convention of this Order, will be used for the first time on Tuesday evening next, at the stated meeting of Post 23, of this Borough. A general attendance of the members is requested on the occasion. Post 23 is rapidly increasing its membership, and promises to be one of the strongest and most influential in the State. After the 1st of April the new ritual will be used in Post No. 2, Capt. B. Morris, corner of Centre and Market streets, which will afford enlarged accommodations for the Post.

Base Ball.—The new rules for 1868 require that all balls used in a match must be stamped with the size, weight, and maker's name, and if any other balls are used the game played with them will be "no game." The new ball is smaller and lighter than the old one, being but nine inches in circumference, and weighing not more than five ounces.

At a stated meeting of the Pottsville Base Ball club, held at the Union Hall Building, on Wednesday evening, March 18th, 1868, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Jos. Stichter; Treasurer—F. P. Kaercher; Secretary—Jno. F. Sanderson.

A Splendid new Rose, called Marechal Neil—This fine rose was raised in 1865, by Mons Pradel the celebrated rose grower of Paris, from an American rose, called the "Isabella Gray." Single specimens sold last year for $1 each. The color is a beautiful deep yellow, large, and full, sometimes with double and treble centres, very fragrant, hardy, perpetual, and has a vigorous growth, reaching with large foliage, luxuriancy, and is also a climber. This is the first time this rose is offered. Price of plants, from one dollar to two dollars, according to size. For sale at Conrad Meyer's Nursery, Pottsville. Only a limited quantity for sale.

On the night of the 13th inst., Wm Repart, a resident of South Bethlehem, was on a freight train at Hamburg to ride home, but was ordered off the car. The train was in motion and going at a tolerably high speed. As he jumped he was caught by a passenger train and had both legs cut off and his body otherwise severely mutilated. He died next morning, (Saturday) about 6 O'clock. His remains were brought home on the noon train, 12th inst. Mr. Repart, by the late G. A. R., with the usual military honors. The deceased was a young man much respected, having served in the Army as a member of Co. B, 48th P. V. V. He leaves a wife and one child.

To all whom it may concern:

Know ye, that I, Peter S. Kaufman, Esq., of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, have been appointed General Financial Agent of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union, with authority to appoint such assistants as he may find necessary, and empowered to call upon the friends of temperance, and request liberal pecuniary aid to be used in the advancement of the cause of temperance in the State of Pennsylvania, and to raise the funds to save others from falling, by all the means known to enlightened philanthropy. The need is great—the duty pressing.

Attest—JAMES BLACK, Pres. State Temp. Union.
WM. WEBSTER, Corresponding Secretary.

The General Financial Agent will send a circular to every temperance organization in the State, requesting them to collect funds in their several localities for the general cause, which he thinks can easily made on the part of each will amount in the aggregate to a handsome sum. We trust temperance societies will, by no means, neglect their duty in this respect. The expenses of the temperance reform are in money. Talent and ability are at hand, and can be made serviceable, only by the necessary means being placed in the hands of the State Union. Will not the friends of temperance, in the State, come up quickly and generously to this work? If they are to earnest in this movement, and we hope they are, they should raise the ten thousand dollars asked for by the State Union, within the next three months. Are there not fifty gentlemen in this State, who will give one hundred dollars each to aid this movement? It seems to us that in this great State of Pennsylvania, with its powerful population, there should be one hundred persons generous enough to subscribe one hundred dollars each to aid the advancement of the great reform; a reform intended to promote the prosperity, wealth and happiness of our people, and a movement than which there can be none nobler. Will not our generous, philanthropic people answer this call quickly and liberally? In this connection, too, we think it right to urge the duty of every Christian church in the State to aid in raising the money for the State Union. If all of them would but follow on a collection for this purpose in their several congregations on some Sabbath, almost the entire amount would be raised quickly. Temperance is the twin sister of religion, and as the former advances, so will the latter, and we, therefore, think it just and proper, that the churches should do everything in their power to encourage the temperance movement, and lift up the State Union all the pecuniary aid possible. Who will be the first to report to the General Financial Agent?

The temperance lecture under the auspices of the "County Temperance Union" was held in the Council Chamber, on last Monday evening. The lecture was delivered by Dr. Jewett, the celebrated temperance lecturer. The Caddie of Temperance were present in regalia. The meeting was organized by appointing its Chairman—Isaac Bechtel, Vice Pres.—A. M. Pasmore, J. J. Cox, H. M. Chambers, A. G. Hawley, O. Smith, Jos. Spencer, Jno. Derr, A. K. Zeller, M. Maurer; Secretaries—Edw. W. James, Jos. E. Prothero. Rev. Mr. Sanbower opened the exercises with prayer; after which Dr. Jewett was introduced. He spoke of the common errors of the day, of the idea that there was nutritive properties in alcoholic liquors; he said, that every thing that nourished the system was the product of growth; he spoke of the component parts, and of the adulterations and drugging of everything, of wholesome matter, and of the different effects these changes had on the body. It was evident that the Doctor has made this subject his study, and he held up before his audience the alcohol, how it is formed, that it is the product of decomposition, and such when taken into a living body caused decomposition.

At the close of his remarks, the speaker was tendered a unanimous vote of thanks. The meeting then closed with benediction by Rev. Mr. Sanbower.

A Ladies' Fair and Festival for the benefit of Pioneer Temple, No. 31, I. and T., will be held in Mahanoy City on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of April next. The committee of Arrangements are endeavoring to make it a complete success. A prominent feature of the fair will be voting for the following articles: A Set to Minister receiving highest number of votes; Silver Mounted Gavel to Society; Medical Works to Physician; Gold headed cane to ugliest man, &c, &c. It is hoped that the friends of the cause will encourage the object.

THE COUNTY.

LETTER FROM MAHANOY CITY.

MAHANOY CITY, March 11, 1868.

DEAR JOURNAL: Under the auspices of the Schuylkill County Temperance Union, the celebrated lecturer, Hon. Edward Caswell of Canada, delivered a Temperance lecture in the Presbyterian Church, in this Borough on Saturday evening last.

The meeting was opened by the election of G. F. Wigan, Esq., as Chairman and John Parker as Secretary. And after the Chairman had given an outline of their object, the Chairman introduced the lecturer to the meeting.

Mr Caswell was laboring under indisposition; nevertheless, he spoke for over an hour, and held the attention of his audience by his eloquence and quaint humor, and with his quotations and the illustrations he selected—was racy. The propriety of extending the size of the station house was discussed by Messrs. Fox, Russel, and Coulman. On motion of Mr. Russel, the Committee on Fire Apparatus were instructed to have the station house made secure, and that the police be instructed to admit none except those arrested and locked in for the night—that the doors should not be left open for all vagrants and others to enter at pleasure.

A petition from George Shartel, Wm. Long, Levi S. Shartel and others, in relation to pavements in Lyon street, was read, and referred to the Chief Engineer, with instructions to act in accordance with the borough ordinances.

A petition in relation to the crossing at Burial Alley and Third street was referred to the Street Committee.

The rules were suspended to hear the petition and statement of citizens of East Market street, asking for the construction of a culvert from George street to Jackson street. On motion of Mr. Shearer, an appropriation was made for the culvert be constructed. The Street Committee were instructed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a culvert, 3 feet by 4 feet in size, in said street.

The statement of the Borough Treasurer was read, and ordered to be filed.

On motion of Mr. Brown, a committee of three was appointed to ascertain from the County Commissioners the amount of County Tax yet due by the Borough.

On motion, the President of the Council was authorized to pledge the annual appropriations to the Rimmas Steam Fire Company, as they fall due, for the payment of bills now due and owing by said Company.

Mr. Seltzinger moved that nine sections of hose, of 60 feet each, be procured for the use of the American Hose Company. On motion of Mr. Russel, the matter was referred to the Committee on Fire Apparatus, with instructions to examine the hose in possession of the Company, and report at the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, permission was given to the members of the English Lutheran Church to remove a tree in front of said church, into the yard of the Council building, to be placed in front of their Church.

On motion of Mr. Russel, the Committee on Room and Stationery were instructed to sell any seats or other property which may not be needed in the Council building.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

Ing	$24 12
Street hands	42 26
B. G. Morris	46 11
A. E. Whitner, Clerk	50 00
Previous issue	$162 49
	15,123 94
Total	$15,286 43

Mr. Nicholas Sanders, removed from the North East Ward, tendered his resignation as member of Council from said ward. On motion of Mr. Shearer, the resignation was accepted.

Fire in Schuylkill Haven.—On Saturday morning last the engine house of the Reading Railroad Co., at Schuylkill Haven, a frame structure, recently built, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with a wreck car and wrecking material.—The house at the time, also contained two assorting engines, Texas and Carolina, both of which were seriously damaged. Loss between six and seven thousand dollars. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Melancholy Case of Suicide in Minersville.—On Thursday afternoon last Mr. Lewis Dearoff, a resident of Minersville, a sober, industrious and worthy citizen, about 40 years of age, committed suicide by hanging. His little son was sent up stairs to call him to supper, and found him hanging dead in the loft. It is thought that he committed the act while laboring under temporary insanity. No other cause is known. He leaves a wife and six children. His wife was lately confined.

The Rehrer Case.—The Tremont Local News says:

"A few weeks ago we stated that the work of pumping out the Marshfield slope had been suspended until a large engine could be put up. The engine was brought here some time ago and preparations were made for commencing the work; but we now understand that the exorbitant price demanded by the loaner of the engine, has compelled the parties to send the machinery back, and suspend work until they can procure an engine at more reasonable rates."

The following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the Post Office, at Pottsville, Pa., March 21, 1868:

Bolster Geo	Hyde Bell P	Kressman John	
Berkey Jesse	Hunger Cath	Lacy James	
Biddle James	Hummel Mrs T	Lynn Dig	
Beckir John W	Hogan Mary	Mellon George	
Beard S Jas	Hannan Dani M	Markle Gideon	
Canon Philip	Harkins John	McGinn James	
Connell Edward	Jenkins W H	Martin Ellen	
Davis Margaret	Kelly John	McCabe John	
Finstone Wm	Knockhimstiff	Nowlen John	
Griswold Ellen	Capt J	Stephenson Mich	

Grand Army of the Republic.—The new ritual recently adopted by the national convention of this Order, will be used for the first time on Tuesday evening next, at the stated meeting of Post 23, of this Borough. A general attendance of the members is requested on the occasion. Post 23 is rapidly increasing its membership, and promises to be one of the strongest and most influential in the State. After the 1st of April the new ritual will be used in Post No. 2, Capt. B. Morris, corner of Centre and Market streets, which will afford enlarged accommodations for the Post.

Base Ball.—The new rules for 1868 require that all balls used in a match must be stamped with the size, weight, and maker's name, and if any other balls are used the game played with them will be "no game." The new ball is smaller and lighter than the old one, being but nine inches in circumference, and weighing not more than five ounces.

At a stated meeting of the Pottsville Base Ball club, held at the Union Hall Building, on Wednesday evening, March 18th, 1868, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Jos. Stichter; Treasurer—F. P. Kaercher; Secretary—Jno. F. Sanderson.

A Splendid new Rose, called Marechal Neil—This fine rose was raised in 1865, by Mons Pradel the celebrated rose grower of Paris, from an American rose, called the "Isabella Gray." Single specimens sold last year for $1 each. The color is a beautiful deep yellow, large, and full, sometimes with double and treble centres, very fragrant, hardy, perpetual, and has a vigorous growth, reaching with large foliage, luxuriancy, and is also a climber. This is the first time this rose is offered. Price of plants, from one dollar to two dollars, according to size. For sale at Conrad Meyer's Nursery, Pottsville. Only a limited quantity for sale.

On the night of the 13th inst., Wm Repart, a resident of South Bethlehem, was on a freight train at Hamburg to ride home, but was ordered off the car. The train was in motion and going at a tolerably high speed. As he jumped he was caught by a passenger train and had both legs cut off and his body otherwise severely mutilated. He died next morning, (Saturday) about 6 O'clock. His remains were brought home on the noon train, 12th inst. Mr. Repart, by the late G. A. R., with the usual military honors. The deceased was a young man much respected, having served in the Army as a member of Co. B, 48th P. V. V. He leaves a wife and one child.

Walker & Price, in spite of the advance in the price of goods, still continue to sell elegant calicoes, 12½c. per yard; ginghams, 12½c.; ladies hose 25c.; worth 40c.; spring balmorals $1 25, (a real bargain); heavy ticking, 1 yard wide—cheap—at muslins, ginghams, men's wear, &c.

They have just received some pin cushions for spring; also, polka spot, white ground alpacas—very handsome. They invite all to pay them a visit. They do not promise that they have bargains to offer. Jonvin's best quality black and colored kid gloves redd-ced to $1 85 per pair. Full line of ladies and gents' hose thread gloves, hoop skirts, fancy goods, dolls, &c. They invite you to come and pay them a visit. See their advertisement.

Masonic.—A lodge will shortly be instituted in Pinegrove.

Tuna Lodge, No. 406, was instituted at Hamburg, Berks county, on Wednesday.—District Deputy Grand Master Joseph R. Richter, Esq., of Reading, officiating as Installing Officer. Grand Master, assisted by other appointed Grand Lodge officers. Between two and three hundred craftsmen were present, including District Deputy Grand Master Lodges, and a large number of brethren from this district. Bonneville Derr, D.G.M., was installed Worshipful Master of the new lodge. After the institution and installation, a procession was formed and proceeded to St. John's Church, where appropriate addresses were delivered. A large concourse of the citizens of the town and surrounding country were in attendance.

Lieut. Wm. R. Griffith will leave on Monday next for the West, to join his Regiment, the Twenty-second United States Infantry.

The store of Matthew Gibson, Mt. Carbon, was entered by thieves on Monday night last and robbed of several hams and a quantity of sugar.

H. Rev. Bishop Stevens, recently injured near Wilkesbarre, by a railroad accident, is recovering gradually, and is able to sit up a portion of each day.

The Postmaster General has discontinued the Post Office, at Woodside, this county. Mail matter, for that place should be directed to Minersville.

The Lutheran congregation of Schuylkill Haven has donated $10 toward the Soldiers' and Sailors' Widows' and Orphans' Fund in charge of Post 20, G. A. R.

Mr. Jacob Sanders, publisher of the Tremont, Local News, has been appointed D. D. S. W. C. for this District, *vice* Rev. J. S. McConnell, resigned.

*C. A. Ack