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VOL. VI., No. 7.

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Education in Carbon County. By R. F. HOFFORD, Co. SUPT.

Carbon county was formed from parts of

OF THE PROGRESS OF

Tarbon county was formed from parts of Monroe and Northampton, by act of Assem-bly of Marsh 13, 1843. The townships of Mauch Chunk, Lausanne, Upper and Lower Towarnensing and East Penn were taken from Northampton, and Penn Forest and Kilder from Monroe. It is twenty miles in length and nineteen in breadth, and contrine about 300 sparse miles. The surface is very irregular, being traversed from north west to south-east by numerous ridges of hills and roomains, some of which are wild and extremely pic-turesque in appearance. The Lehigh river divides the county into two nearly equal porty adapted to grievality and but poorly adapted to sufficient the throw of an induction the south the sta-leys, although but small in extent, have al-turial soil and produce excellent crops. There is sufficient which the units of what is now Carbon county, was made in traff, by the Moravians, who purchasel 200 areas of land on the north side of Mahoning creek, about half a mile from its junction with the Jashigh. A number of houses were built at this place for the runch and on the north side of mains, the place was called Guaden Hueten. In the same year a clurch was built, in which the Indians were gathered daily for prayer,

sommers who have red among the industry. The place was called Graden Huetten. In the same year a clurch was built, in which the Indians were gathered daily for prayer, they were also taught to read, the mechanic arts, and how to cultivate the soil. These were the first educational efforts we have any knowledge of within the limits of the county. uniy.

These efforts seemed to be very encouraging These efforts seemed to be very encouraging at first ; but, in the course of a few years, the land became improverished through improp-er treatment in cultivation. The population increased, and the soll failed to produce a supply of provisions. The old church was too small i so, after due deliberation, it was determined to change location. A site was selected on the north-east side of the Labigh river, where Weiswort now stands. The selected on the north-cast side of the Lehigh river, where Weissport now stands. The dwelling houses were removed to this place, and a new church created in 1754. Every-thing went well until after Braddock's de-feat, in 1755, when the whole frontier was thrown open to the hostile Indiana, the house surrounded by the hestile Indiana, the house was burned and the inhabitants brankly mardered. In 1759, Benjamin Franklin was sent here with troops to protect the set-tlers. He created a fort, which he mained Fort Allen in honor of General Allen. A well, dag under Doctor Franklin's instruc-tions to supply the fart with water, can still be seen, although in a dilapidated condition. There are many other historical reminuiscon-ces in this viennity well withy of notice, but the limits of this sketel will not affect. owe in this viewity well withly of notice, but the limits of this sketch & ill not affew. From 1757 to 1815, when the coal and lum-ber interests began to be developed, the edd-cational interests were a blank. In 1775,the Gilbert family settlad on a farm near Mahoning creek, and after five years of prosperity and happiness, they were au-rounded by the Indians, captured and car-ried into captivity. In 1785, a few cabins were found cattered along in the seehald valleys of the Lehigh. With these excep-tions the whole county was a dreary wilder-ness. Coal was discovered in 1797 and in 1792 a company was formed, called the Le-high Coal Mine Company, and opened a mine at the summit; but as there was no demand for the coal, but little progress was made in mining until IS18, when the Lehigh Coal Company were formed. From this time forward mining interests were rapidly developed. Capital was attracted hither, and large profits were returned on Judicons investments. Along with the

husiness relations would bring them in frequent central.
The a source of much regret that no record was kept of those early and useful education at means. The first record, we have of a regularly organized scheel was at Manch Chunk, in 1812, in a log-house owned by the Lehigh Coal Mine Company. It was a substription scheel price per quarter for tailon. In 1759, an English colony settled in East Penn, some of whose descendants are still time for the district, any the relator, "with their projections and the district, any the relator, "with their projection scheel by the district, any the relator, "with their projection scheel the German's intensities of the district, any the relator, "with their projection scheel the district, any the relator, "with their projection scheel to form in number, and to peer to maintain a school of their own choice, and ministing to give aid to German intensities on the district, when they succeeded in the scheel with the provide scheels until 1817, when they succeeded in the scheel without scheels until 1817, when they succeeded in a traver with its now called Pennsylle, and, a three months' form of English school taight by the standard scheel the scheel of the following up to 1800 ; James Campbell, Andrew for the school scheel at a town needing held at Summit Hill. It consisted of there means of her, whoe while to send their children for the school, and pay the simulated thiltion fees, which were fixed by the teacher. The following is a certificate given by the teacher for the action of these who wished to send their children for the applied to a pupil of the school will of her chase by her good Attention to her Book and here by the scheel the pool will of her chase by her good Attention to her Book and here heavy from a pay the situation of the scheel the pool will of her the scheel to a scheel of the chase who was the first part of the scheel to a scheel the scheel to discust the scheel to a scheel the scheel to the scheel to the scheel the scheel the scheel the scheel

1821." After several ineffectual attempts at Sum-After several ineffectual attempts at Sum-mit Hill to raise money by voluntary sub-scription to build a school-house the Lehigh Company then came to their relief, funita a house on their owa ground, and gave it to the beard of trustees to hold in trust for school purpofes. It was furnished with very plain furniture, long beard benches and desks, a rough beard table for the teacher, and an old stove—blackboards were not in use at that time. Genere Adams was an pain furniture, long board benches, and an old stove-blackboards were not in use at that time. George Adams was en-gaged to teach the school. The branches, taught were reading, writing, and arithme-tic. In 1825a school was opened in Mahon-ing on the old Gnadee I fuether ground, the hone was a log building, one story high, divided into two roors, one of which was used for school and the other for church benches and rough loard deck, with a table of the sama material for the teacher. This school was kept open during the winter school was and hold in troot for them by a beard of tructees. A school was warted at Nesquehening in 1830, on the same plan as the one mentioned above at Summit Hill. The branches tanght were epsling, reading, writing wol arithmetic. The programme of exercises for each day were as follows: four reading lessons, two spling besons and the two-books used were Comley's Primer and Spelling Book, Wuring was all done with quili pens, which we call the and a large number of pens to mend. On visiting a school, it was not an unusual thing to hear a half dozen urching ead out, "Matter, will you mend my pen ?" The Master's reply depended very much up-on the hannor he was in at the time, windther it would be a pleasant yee, or suring gruff, "I get no time." and be a pleasant yes, or surly graff, "I got no time.

got no time." In these early days of Carbon county's schools, the maters did not, as a general thing,have very strong conscientions scruples against corporal painshiment. In conversa-tion with an old gentleman whose ishoolbay days happened to be about that time, he remarked to me, "when I went to school, there was plenty divisiping, little studying, and less teaching," judicious investments. Along with the

business relations would bring them in frequent contact. It is a source of much regret that no record was kept of these early and useful obleation al mesus. The first record we have of a regularly organized school was at Manch Chunk, in 1812, in a log-house owned by the Lehigh Coal Mine Company. It was a missiver and the company and the schools. The fornitary was of a very subscription ached and und the company. these schools. The turning was of a very primitive order, consisting of slab henches and deds, all told. About the same time, a school was opened by a goulleman named Hunter, in a building owned by the Lehigh company. Mr. Hunter taught all the comcompany. Mr. Hunter taught all the com-mon English branches, and the higher mathematics, particularly, land surveying. Tuition fees were, \$2.50 per quarter. This school was kept in operation until 1829, when the beard of trustees obtained possession of an old sint-house, near the upper end of the town, which was fitted up and formshed with slab furniture, after the rustic order of architecture, with no blackboards, wall imaps, motioes, or any other ornaments to decorate the rough, gloomy walls, and cheer the rounds of the pupils. James Nowlins, a native of Ireland, was the fortunate master who secured the honored privilege to teach halfve of Freinad, was the fortunate masser who secured the homored privilege to teach first in the new school-house. He was a gentleman of fine literary attainments. This school, with its teacher, became famous as the "Alain Mater" of a large number of the the "Alin's Matter" of a large number of the prominent men of the State, among whom are the Hon. John Leisenring, Robert Sayre, of the Lehigh Vailey railroad; S. Roberts, of the North Penn railroad; A. Leisenring, cashier' First National Bank of Mauch Chunk; R. Q. Butler, Esq., a prominent public spirited school man, and Secretary of the Mauch Chunk school beard, and Rother-mel. Pennetlennis's great actist and author Childrar in Q. Butter, Esq., a promision public spirited school man, ind Secretary of the Mauch Chunk school board, and Rother-mel, Pennsylvania's great attlist and author of the great Gettysburg painting. It was a mixed school, composed of male and female pupils, numbering over a hundred, many of whom come quite a distance, thinking it quite a privilege to be permitted to at under the teachings of so great a master. All the Common English branches, and some of the higher were taught. He would allow no dull achiers to remain in school. When he chanced to get hold of such an unfortunate one, he would tell him at once, "What God has denied you, I cannot give you; take your books, and go home." The chief in-strument for inflicting punishment, was a short hickory club, with leather thongs fastened to one end, which the professor call-ed his "taws." The relator of this, who was one of hose fortunate pupils, says, "while telling this, ray back itches, and the hairs on my head bristle up like a porcupine's quills, while the gluost of Jimmy Nowlins, with his "taws." In hand, seem to rise up be-fore me." So deep and hasing were the im-fore me. The tabes of Jimmy Nowlins, with his "taws." In hand, seem to rise up be-fore me. "Ender of this school was keep in outer backs) of his pupils, that after a half century has passed away, and almost everything else of those early days has pas-el anto oblivior, they remain os fresh and vivel is the mind as if they were of hat yes enday's occurrence. This school was keps in successful operation until the adop-tion of the public school system, in 1853. At this time the schools, generally, were in a poor condition. The houses were small, and nearly all of beys, very simple in con-struction. The loss were hown on two sides, notched at the each, and then hid ap with the notched ends resting crosswise upon each other, and the chinis filed with short pieces the number of free schools had increased from fifty-six to sixty-five, an increase of sixteen per centum for the term. The houses were greatly improved, and the schools more effi-cient in every respect. Mr. Siewers was succeeded, in 1857, by Thomas L. Foster, Esquire, a gentleman of excellent literary attainments, (a lawyer by profession). Mr. Foster held the office for two successive terms. The schools continued to improve under his supervision. He gave more atten-Foster held the office for two successive terms. The schools continued to improve under his supervision. He gave more alten-tion to improvement in houses, ventilation, furniture, methods of instruction, and better classification of schools. Mr. Foster, after six years' service in the office, retired with the kindly feelings and good wishes of teach-ers and directors accompanying him. He was succeeded, in 1865, by the present in-cumbent, R. F. Hofford. The number of schools had increased from sixty-five to achools had increased from sixty-five to incrty-six, but up to this time no attention had been given to grading any of them. Mr. Foster, in his last summal report, says : "There are no graded schools in the county." "There are no graded schools in the county, The nearest approach to it is in the towns and villages. Where two or more scheols are required near each other, some effort is made by directors to distribute the pupils among the schools according to their ad-vancement, but a regular system of examin-ntions and graduations from a lower to a higher school has not been adopted. Ad-missions and advancements are made by struction. The logs were hown on two sides, notched at the ends, and then haid up with the notched ends resting crosswike upon each other, and roughly plastered with chy nortar. The cellings were how, and made of unplaned cullings haid upon roughly hown joist. Light was admitted, generally, through three signal windows of six or eight lights, each, eight by ten inches in size. Bonches and desixs were made from slats resting upon four or six legs, the number depending on the length. No blachoards advised the rule walls of these anisent halls of laws. The heating apprints consisted of some old cast-off wood-burning stove, pur-chased from the scrap pile of same iron-nouger. The wood was purchased by the teacher, and an extra charge added to the mittion fees for it. Some of the larger boys were detailed each day to cut wood for the next succeeding day. The houses were either definent in anoke fluxs, or altogether without then i hence, the stove-pipe had to answer a double purpess. In order to save pipe, it was usually made to pus through the celling, loft does, where the make was set to find its way out through the chinks, or be forced down into the school room. At best, these thus were often deficitive, camhigher school has not been adopted. Ad-missions and advancements are made by orders from the screekares, and upon recom-mendation from the teachers. This system is adopted in Mauch Chunk berough, part, of East Mauch Chunk, at Summit Hill, Nesquehoning, Weathorly and Beaver Mead-ow. The other schools are neither graded, nor, in the madern sense, classified."

high literary attainments and experience in teaching employed to take charge of it. It flourished for a short time, and then closed of the first public school-houses that is to be met with in the State, outside of Philadel-phia, is bound at Mauch Chunk. Her scheols are well managed." (*Reop's History of Curbon County*.) "The people of Manch Chunk are remarkable for their industry, motorness, intelligence, and hespitality. A leaching employed to take charge of it. It flourished for a short time and then closed its career for want of patronage. Several other efforts, of a similar kind, were made at Mauch Chunk, but all failed. A parchial school was opened in connection with the Epissopial church, which it still kept open, although not in a very prosperous condition. Another was opened, in connection with the Catholic church, in East Mauch Churk, which is well patronized. In 1853, a stock company was formed at Weissport, under the tille of "Carbon Academy and Normal School Association." A house was purchased and remodeled into an elegant school-house, with easily furniture. Professor Ebwhart, a gentleman of culture and experience in teaching, was hired to take charge of it. He was paid a monthly salary which, with the other current expenses, was to be paid from the tuition fees, which was charged and collected from each pupil; the balance of tuition was to divided among the tock-holders in the shape of dividends. After a seemingly prosperous carteer of the commang enterprise, intelligence, and heeps ality. A splendid edifice creeted at Maoch Chunk, for ablic school purposes, will vie with any alking of the kind in the State.⁴⁴ (*Histori*) building of the kind in the State," (*Historical Collections of Peinsylvania*.) In the mining and humbering performs of the county the free system of schools grew rapidly into public favor. In 1843, when the county was arguinzed, all the townships within Histimius had adopted it, and had schools in netive operation. In 1844, there were three schools in operation at the mines on Summit Hill. Neaguehoning, Rockport, Beaver Mendow, and Weatherly, all had dourishing schools. The spirit of progress seems to have cought the fire, and began to show signs of educational life in the agricultural districts, which are always slow to move. Friends of the are always slow to move. Friends of the cause were elected for directors. The town-ships were divided into sub-districts. Old a servere re-modeled, and new ones built where it was decreaded, and new ones built where it was decreaded newsary. As the pepulation increased, new sub-districts were created, and new and improved houses creat-ed, to meet the grawing demands of the schools. The first tri-canial convention of the schools. schools. The first tri-enhial convention of directors mot in Mauch Chunk, on the first Monday in June, 1854, and cleeted J. H. Siewers, a gentleman of culture and experi-intendent. Mr. Siewers was a warm friend of the public school system, and by his in-domitable energy during his term of office, (three years), did much to break down wint-ever preinders existed ascingt (the school system).

One

This was, however, confined chiefly to the

agricultural portions of the county. " One of the first public school-houses that is to be

three years.) did much to break down what-ever pejudiese existed against it, by visiting schools, giving advice to teachers, holding public meetings, and addressing the people on the importance of more liberal means for the education of the young. "We must have better houses and better teachers, if we ex-pect to receive all the benefits contemplated by the law." At the expiration of the first three years of the county superintendency the number of free schools had increase of sixteen filty-six to sixty-floe, an increase of sixteen

tuition was to be divided among the stock-holders in the shape of dividends. After, a seemingly prosperous career of two years an investigation of the finances of the company showed no surplus on find to be divided, but a debt of some hundreds of dollars to be provided for. Prof. Eberhirt resigned, and Piny Poeter, a man of only ordinary attain-ments, succeeded him. Under his manage-ment, the school was centinued another year, and was then sold at public auction for the debts. R. F. Hofford became the pur-chaser. The house was refitted, and school opened May 1, 1867, with the people, and its patronage rapidly increased. An auditional teacher was captored. In 1863 the holiding was destroyed by the freshet in Lehighton. In 1867, the late A. S. Chris-tine became proprietor. He was a gentleman of superior abilities, and the school continued its presperous and useful career until June 1868, when, to the regret of its patrons and educators in general through the contry, it was closed by the death of Prof. Christine, Several attempts have since been made to re establish it, but all failed. Several attempts have since been made to re-establish it, but all failed.

There are no academies or any other chools, and never have been, in the county,

that received State aid. For much of the above information I em under obligations to the following gentle-men: Major Robert Klotz, R. Q. Butler, Thomas Kemerer, Lewis Haney, Henry Boyer and Charles Nimson, Esquires.

PARAGRAPHIC.

-Syracuse, N. Y., has a stone pile which keeps away all tramps.

-According to vital statistics for the year 1877, 20,194 persons died in the city of New York. 29,152 died during 1876.

— The Harrisburg Telegraph says that the grave of the late Governor Geary is the most neglected spot in the construction of the terry. — The old county juil at Jacksonville, Fla., is being repaired, and will be used as an arsenal for the military organizations of that State. State.

—The worst managed financial concern thus far is the Miners' Trust Company, of Pottsville, Pa. One cention the dollar is all that is loft.

-Miss Jennie Collins, of Boston, is get-ting up a fair, the proceeds of which will constitute a fund for giving dinners to work-ing girls who are out of employment this winter.

-The suspended Jersey City Savings Bank, it is new stated, will probably be ablo to pay its depositors in full. The receiver already has enough cash on hand to pay 60 user cont

per cent. —The commissioners appointed to ex-mine the condition of the Newark Savings Institution report that it can pay at least 72 per cent to dependence, and the assets may realize more.

county institute. In the fall of 1864, a call was issued by the county superintendent to the teachers, directors and other Triends of education to meet in convertion at Mauch Chunk, to adopt measures to seeme a better -A blind Italian beggar brought suit in a San Francisco court several days ago to re-cover \$100, and during the trial it came out that the plaintiff had \$1000 to his credit in a

HISTORICAL SKETCH

N.B .- Special attention given to the Salt Hbeum, do. Jon. 18-y

J. FRANKLIN LESH,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

(Late Resident Physician of Harrisburg Hospital)

OFFICE: Next door to the Union Church,

WEISSPORT, PA.

* Special attention given to the Discases of Vomen. Consultation in English and German. Aug. 18, 18:7-0m*

DR. EDWARD BROWN,

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mining interests industring chained is share of attention. Lumber and could had now be come staple productions : the domands for them were rapidly increasing. In order to supply the increasing domain, extensive improvements became necessary, which re-quired large numbers of minors, humbernom and various kinds of mechanics, hook keep-ers, elerks, and comman laborers ; labor as well as central means a communication of the to the the start of the start of the start of the start well as central result of the start of the

From 1825 to 1855 schools were establish-

From 1825 to 1855 schools were established in different section of the county on pretty much the same plan. When it was thought necessary to start a school in a neighborhood, a town meeting was called for by the citaten, and three or five persons selected for trustees, who hold their offices during good behavior, under a sort of eivil service reform principal. As these were no subries or five connected with the offles, politicians never interfared. The dury of these trustees was to raise memory by volum-tary subscription or contribution, select and parchave sites, superintend the creation of school houses, and hold them in trust for school ness. As it was a difficult menter to well as capital proved minunerative to the hardy and industrious pioneers. Towns and villages sprang up as if by magic. Many different nationalities were brought together here, and many of them illiterate. It assur because evident to the paperiotics of the mines and himber mills, that the thousands of children, who could mither work in the mines nor on the mills were growing up in followes with all its attendant vices, must be columnad, or these yources of wealth would become a curse. where induces, and have a difficult neutral for raise a large amount of money in this way for such purposes, the burden generally had to be bern by a few persons, the strictes could be been by a few persons, the strictes ionxes of weath would become a circle instant of a bi-sening to screecy. In yow of these facts schools were provided far some of these children. The results of these experi-ments proved so successful, that, a few years later, a school house and a flourishing school economy had to be extercised, and sites selec-ted where they could be had for the least memory, without considering the convenience or adaptibility of them for their intended uses. Consequently they were mostly poss-ly chosen and out-of-the-way places, hard were found in nearly every mining at hundbering village in the county. The hand were generally provided by the hand own or the operators, and given free of rend for scheed use. The teachers obtained the rig y chosen and ont-of-the way places, hard y a public highway or upon some wasts wound that scould not be meel for farming, out made no suitable play-ground. The motion did to do this the inachers. All a scram had to do this wished to become a scram had to do the wished to become a scram had to do the wished to be trus-rest to use the house, and write a sub-cription heading, if he was able to do it r if not, he could easily find some "spains who would do it for him according to form. This wing done, he had only to fix his rate of utility, which was from one dollar and iny. where duries in these houses from the right to back in these houses from the legal of near of them, or town a committee whe had them in charge. The teachers had the entire control of the schools, and menaged them to unit their own possible views, and for their services charged tuition five, vary-ing from \$1.20 to \$2.20 per quarter for each pipel. Many families connected with the mining and burdering business had left combinate ample provision was made for the mining and himtering dustness had for embership homes in towns and eliter, where ample provision was made for the education and moral culture of their child-run, and word willing to make their homes with their families in these wild momentain famesses, and in the milde of dense forests, aurrounded by wild beaus of prey, rathe-ankes, and personess multical arising from the swamps of the forests. They were will indifference. Some of the incention growing up in gnorance, this forests. They were will had there are also of the incention of the incention of the incention of the incention of the rathe such of the previous and the set of the sum of the forest. They were will had there are also of the incention of the incention of the incention of the incention of the rathe such or the previous than the remain of the rathese are intervious theory will be a set of the master for a quarter, incelling that then are delivered or the previous homes which was more daugerous than the remain of the rathese are or the previous the and the interview of the incention of the incention of the incention of the rathese are or the previous the area in the instrument follows, who would trust to sell in the instrume were for a quarter, incelling that the instrument follows, who would trust to sell in the master for a quarter, incelling the infinition of the rathese with the area the order of the instrument of the rathese water of the previous the and the instrume were for a quarter, incelling that the instrume were for a quarter, incelling the sould remain an impressive were the while the instrume of the rathe were or the presenter in the weight atten, which was from one dollar and title intero two dollars and fifty conts per quarter

forced down into the school room. At best, these flues were often defective, caus-ing a poor draft, and the wood green, in con-sequence of which, the school-room was frequently filled with smoke, to the great annovance of teacher and pupils. The neighbors would sometimes take advantage of this by getting the teachers to smoke their perk and beef for them in the school house.

The early settlers of East Penn and Towa sing were, with few exceptions, Germans beir descendants, and of the Lutheran and Reference religious persuasions; and, as was their custom in those days, they built a house jet connection with each clurch, for the use of the organist or shoir leader. One more in each of these houses was fitted up w a school room, and the organist, no mit-er how limited his education might be in ther hundles, was considered the school-inster. These were called "Church Schools," nd were almost entirely confined to teach ing the German language, reading and writ-ing. The books used were a primer, pasher, we testancent and exterimin. In 1954, when he Free School act was passed by the Legisinitian, there were twenty eight schools with-in the limits of what is new called Carbon sounty. Many of the teachers employee-were poorly qualified to teach. In the rural districts, the schools were kept open only three or, four months in a year, and that in there or our months of a year, and that in the writer when it was impossible for small children to get to school. It was thought sufficient for give to be able to recal the pather and catechairs. As seen as that was attained they were kept home to spin as I sew during winter, and to work on the fac-during the summer.

After the adaption of the free achool ac-ent, which, he it said to the credit of the exote, was seen after the passage of the act of the free passage of the act of the free source of the set of the set of the set of the free source of the set of the set of the set were suitably located and considered. r use—were obtained by the directors of oblic schools as gif's from the people or rechase. Progress, under the new sys-was very slow. It was a new departure tem, was very slow. It was a new departure on which public opinion was divided. Suc-cess depended very much then, as now, a post the boards of directors in the various districts. The sparsely settled and ragged, mountain-ous airface of the county, made it very difficult to locate schools, so that, with a real such as a located by sourcement-ity "countermediated. It required utgement, as well as nerve, on the part of the triank of the tilly system, to avaryone all these diffi-culties in the face of a considerable opposition.

co-operation of the educational forces of the county, which resulted in the permanent organization of a "county teacher's insti-tute," having for its object the moral and intellectual culture of its members, and the general advancement of the educational in-terests of the county. It has continued to grow in haver with both teachers and direc-tors, and has done much towards elevating the cause of popular education. Among the noticeable signs of educational progress, may be mentioned: 1st. Improvement in school-houses, fruither and school-grounds. In 1863 there were only two first class scheol-houses in the county—one at Mauch Chimis and one at Rockpert. Now we have two in so-operation of the educational for 1863 there were only two first-chan scheol-houses in the county—one at Manch Chirak and one at Rockpert. Now we have two in Manch Churik, one at Summit Hill, one at Weitherly, one at East Manch Churk, one at Parrywille, one at Weinspert, and one at Lehighton. Tackerton independent dis-trict has an excellent new briefs school-house, received as a present from Honorable Asa Packer; all translated with improved patent furniture. There are also a number of very good aman, well furnished, in some of the agricultural district, 2nd, The schools, in all the districts where it is prac-ticable, are graded. Manch Churk has an excellent in h school, with Professor Barlay principal, Manch (Linuk township has a settral high school, which is mosting with much favor. Many wheel rooms have been men favor. Many school-rooms have b formed with maps, charts, globes, math distinuaries, etc., to uid beachers and pupils in their work. 3rd, Righer culture in bachers, with improved includes of instru-tion. Liturature, unsite and drawing are beginning to rearise considerable attention in annuer the beginning to reserve considerable attention in source of the schedule. Windower of pre-judices may have existed in the mirols of them in reference to the free schedule relation have been dispetited by the treasistable relation wave of light and knowledge flowing from the great free sched system or its foundation marks.

District Institutes were held in all the dis-tricts where it was practicable. Up to this time no effort had been made to organize a county institute. In the fall of 1864, a call

marror. This brief and imperfect sket is world by the probability of the probabilit

--A swarm of bees were recently discover-ed under the caves of the Congregational Church in Boseawen, N. H., and with 69 pounds of honey taken from their hiding-place a festival was hold which brought the church a large sum.

-One of the largest shoe firms in Boston has just concluded an arrangement with the Perovian Government to furnish 35,000 pairs of men's shoes. They had previously filled an order for the same Government for 10,-000 pairs of shoes.

— The propie of Branford, Conn., are going to petition the Legislature to prohibil the carrying away of oysters from the bads there to stork private grounds, on the ples that it deprives them of a large part of their neces-sary field supply.

-Steamboat navigation of the Suwance river, Fig. has been required after a long suspension. This is one of the bodies of water that would be ultilized in the con-struction of the proposed Atlantic and Gulf ship count, and the extent of its navigable connectivity an interesting outgoing. capacity is an interesting question.

-In addition to the use of the telephone — in addition to the use of the bilephones for millingry purposes in Germany, these in-struments have been provided for to organity operators at ten principal towns, and many more are being constructed. They are also in use between the offices of the Postmaster Germal and the Director of Telegraphs and of other high public officials. Experiments of a high works between the officials. on a large scale between France and Ger-many are also being carried on,

-The United States Government reseives license less from one wholesals liquor estab-lishment, two breweries and 455 saleous in Verment, and yet the State officials earned first one of these places. It is proposed in the next L gridance to make the payment of a least L die Gonzal Government of the exit L gislature to make the payment of a nerves to the General Government or the vesses therefor prima fails evidence of the nationacture or the sale of lignor. Such a record investment and Vermont's revenue to the same Stimme

^{\$1.00} a Year if Paid in Advance.