THE MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOLNEY B. PALMER,
*At his Real Estate and Coal Agencies,*
Corner of Third & Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,
No. 160, Nassau Street, New York,
No. 16, State Street, Boston, and
South east corner of Baltimore, & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our Agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

☞ The circulation of the Miners' Journal is greater than any other paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and has nearly double the circulation of any other published in Schuylkill county. It also circulates largely among capitalists, manufacturers, iron and coal dealers, throughout the Atlantic and Eastern States.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

## POTTSVILLE ACADEMY.

No. 4.

*KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.*

*Mr. Editor:* When anything which is deemed important in politics, is to be presented to the people through the press, it is not unfrequently placed beneath the above caption, or something similar to it. And as education is a subject of acknowledged importance, I thought I might serve a literary purpose equally well. Always "keep it before the people."

This, for the present, will be the last article in reference to this Academy. Two weeks ago I attempted to show what it is designed to become—or, rather, what facilities it offers and is to present hereafter for acquiring an education. All these, however, can be of comparatively little avail in producing their legitimate end, unless cordially and properly embraced; that they are not thus embraced in many instances, I hope I shall be pardoned for endeavoring to show, before I lay down my pen.

Every regularly established school has a certain course of study laid down, which is supposed to be the best adapted for attaining its object—true mental culture. This is prepared usually by intelligent and experienced men, who have themselves gone over the whole space to be covered, and who therefore ought to be best acquainted with what is required. The arrangement of studies is always so made as to suit the comprehension and developing capacities of scholars. It is eminently characteristic of education, that every one knows or ought to know, that it goes by degrees. It is organic like the development and growth of a plant. The experience of all proves it to be so; and a fact so well ascertained should be conformed to. That the education of many is irregular and consequently defective will not be denied.

It is a prevailing idea with some people that systems of school education have for their chief object the storing of the mind with knowledge.—On this account they think it unnecessary for their boys to attend to all the parts of a course, and those which are supposed not to be worth knowing are, consequently omitted. No idea could well be more false. They have no such object in view, excepting as merely incidental.—The great design is to educate, enlarge, and discipline the mind. To accomplish this, it will not do to take a branch here and another there in the regular succession of studies; no thorough training can result from that. The scholar for doing will not be able to master such branches, because the parts preparatory were neglected. The bottom of the scale, in the course prescribed, must be commenced with, and from thence pursued through all its degrees upwards to the top, if the full educational power of each study is to be made available. Step by step, is the advance in our education.—In the same sense, that we cannot become men instantly from boyhood, are we unable to become such from intellectual infancy, without passing through all the gradations of a regularly unfolding process. Each attainment always is the platform for the next higher one.—This is the unalterable and universal law of mental development.

If this be true, (and *no one, I imagine will dispute it,*) then boys on entering a school should be made to take up the course in regular order, whether commencing at its beginning or in any part of it. From thence they ought to study each branch in its place, because it is necessary for the proper understanding of every succeeding one.—A violation of this method must result in confusing and retarding, if not in arresting the progress of the scholar altogether. Slight deviations, it is true, may be made from the order of every system of education, but it cannot be denied that in its essential character without destroying its efficiency, and causing serious detriment to those pursuing it. It is recommended, therefore, that those who are placed in the Pottsville Academy for education, should be made to be regular so far as they go, by their parents and guardians. More will be gained finally in doing so, than in any other way.

Another thing to be mentioned, which parents often overlook or permit, is, that boys are not sent regularly to school. They are frequently absent from their recitations, which are seldom if ever afterwards studied; and these oft-recurring interruptions in study constitute a most fatal hinderance to their progress. By such irregularities only a superficial knowledge at least can be gained of any subject, and education, I have to add, is almost wholly lost. No boy ought to be suffered to remain out of school, except for the most pressing necessities. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Again: it has become quite habitual of late with the boys of this Academy to get permission from their parents to remain out of school when some important duties are to be performed. For instance, the day on which declamations and compositions occur, almost invariably finds a large number absent. *This ought not to be allowed.* These duties, however they may be esteemed by some, are really of much importance. In writing compositions, the boys are required to apply their knowledge of grammar and punctuation, which they never come fully to understand without.—One performance of this kind, correctly made as to the application of grammar rules, is of more real, practical service than a week's parsing. And respecting declamation, it affords the declaimer an opportunity to apply his rules of Rhetoric, and to acquire grace and dignity in the presence of an audience. No scholar ought to be excused, under any pretence, from the performance of these or any other of his duties. But so long as boys are allowed to remain away whenever they desire to avoid a particular duty, the evil cannot be corrected. It can, however, be remedied, if those who have the power will do it. Will such, as have hitherto been too lenient, attend to this business? We will hope so at least.

No teacher, that has any regard for his reputation, can be indifferent about the progress of his pupils. The estimation in which he will be held by his patrons and the public, must depend greatly on how rapidly those under him improve.—His utmost efforts are, therefore, very naturally directed for their advancement. But how often are his best endeavors thwarted, by the non-attendance of boys, because not compelled by those having authority over them! How often do such persons sport with his standing before the community, unconsciously it may be, by their carelessness. They expect their children to learn rapidly when they are suffered to pass a great part of their time at home; and when they discover their mistake, instead of attributing the failure to its proper cause, they charge it upon the teacher and say he *is good-for-nothing*. In saying this, nothing invidious is meant. All experienced persons will *concede its truth.*

A few thoughts on the subject of education itself shall bring this article to a close.

No subject, when viewed in all its various and ultimate bearings, can be more intensely important to the christian and patriot. To none, who have seriously reflected on the matter, can it be a problem of doubtful speculation, how immeasurably thorough intellectual culture transcends every other interest of society. Neglect this, and all its complicated machinery must clog and cease to operate. A relapse towards heathenism will be as inevitable, as it is *now impossible where the* full strength of its luminizing power is exerted. The arts and sciences, which enter so extensively into all the relations of life, must ere long cease to be, and the means, by which time and space have well nigh been annihilated, must soon be abandoned and forgotten. A general dissolution of the ties that new hold man in their respective spheres in the social organism would follow, and the barbarisms of a former race would be enacted anew on civilized grounds. Courts of judicature, halls of legislation, and laws for the regulation of general intercourse and justice would pass away as the mists of morning, and be swallowed up in the vortex of savage unrestraint and libertinism. Such would be the uncontrollable result if education were universally neglected—such is the actual condition of those among whom it is not found.

If then there is a retrogradation in society, in proportion as the power of salutary education is lacking, it will readily be comprehended how necessary its general diffusion must be in order to prevent so melancholy a result. The cultivation and development of mind, in accordance with the principles of orthodox religion, is the surest conservative of the social state. Its universal prevalence is especially important in a country like our own. Here the sovereign power is vested in the hands of the people—the place where it properly belongs. All are considered alike free and equal in a political point of view. And this is as it should be, for they are so by nature. Men of all classes, whether intellectually capable or not, are admitted to the ballot-box and the direction of the government. Now, in order that this true policy may be strictly carried out, it is clearly requisite that its operations should be directed by a *wise and enlightened popular judgement.* In proportion as the people are well informed, in that degree will the permanency of our institutions be ensured and established. Let sound education be diffused among the masses of our people, and the government will be protected by a *palladium* which neither time nor the constant attrition of villainy can subvert. Our own State, seeing the truth of this fact, established the common school system, and it is only to be regretted that its introduction has not generally resulted as well as it has done in New England. May the literary *enterprise, recently* undertaken in this place, not share a similar fate!

AMICUS AD ACADEMIAM.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

## THE IMPORTANCE OF

*Cool and Palatable Drink in Warm Weather.*

Keep cool, says one! Subdue all excess of caloric in the system, says another! Don't boil over, says a third! Very true, my good friends; excellent philosophy, when old Sol is making the mercury boil *with bliss.* But how is it to be done? that's the grand question. Well, gentlemen, as we live in a free country, and every one can express his opinion without lot or hindrance, we will volunteer our experience in the shape of a recommendation; more particularly now, because we are just getting into *those* days which are a little too hot for comfort; and which occasionally, when no antidote is embraced, produce a degree of irascibility as unpleasant as it is unphilosophic. Having had a pretty fair *quantum* of hot experience, and a *few* warm receptions in our day, we have cast about us, now and then, to ascertain the more direct means to prevent threatened explosion, or spontaneous combustion, when old Sol and circumstances have entered into a league to bring about so direful a result.—And what, friends, do you think has been the result of our experience, and what the great remedy? A perfectly simple affair!—as all great problems in science are, when truly solved. In our meredian all that is necessary in the most *desperate circumstances, is to call into the new* and beautiful Drug Store of our philanthropic citizen, J. C. G. Hughes, and get a glass of sparkling and iced mineral water. That will bring things to a compromise and cool reflection, take our word for it. Drinking a pour article of this remedy is worse than a negative: it is like throwing a spark into a full charged magazine, an explosion is sure to follow. But imbibing it at Hughes, *a la Roussel*, the case may be reported *cared.* Try it ladies and gentlemen; see if it does not act as a charm!

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

St Clair, April 26th, 1848.

*Mr. Bannan:*—Dear Sir: There has been considerable speculation latterally of the whereabouts of a certain *banner* that was to have been presented by the citizens of Pottsville, to the district that polled the highest number of votes (according to population), for removal. I believe it is generally known that West Norwegian district polled *that* vote; therefore I think if entitled to said banner. By enlightening the district through the columns of your excellent paper, you will much oblige a

SUBSCRIBER.

## HEALTH OF PLANTS.

Plants in pots kept in rooms or conservatories, should be watered thoroughly at least once every day during the summer months, and in very hot *weather twice a day will not be found too much;* and when they are watered, it must be observed that a slight watering is not sufficient, but the pot must be completely filled up to the brim, and if possible the plants should be syringed over head once every other day, or at least twice a week. This syringing of the leaves is of the greatest importance to the health of the plants; and those which are kept in rooms should be put in the open air and well syringed twice a week during the summer months, and once a week even in winter, provided the weather be not frosty.

## FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

All silk materials now assume a lighter tint, announcing the approach of Spring, and suitable either for day or candle light; many are of green glace and broche in a paler shade, light blue plaids on narrow grounds; checks of groseille color on gray glace, with white shaded taffetas figured in sprigs and large checks in white *cerise* and blue on a deep blue ground; each material has its peculiar style of lace; application, for tulle Angleterre, on satin; Alencon, on velvet; and for negligee, Valenciennes and Mechlin.

In ball dresses, three and even four skirts are worn, of tulle or crape, and of taffetas d'Italie, pink, blue or white, with flounces entirely covering the skirt; the corsages continue pointed; the new pelerines, for evening wear, are with long narrow ends, edged with lace, put on a little full; these ends are intended to go round the waist and tie behind in the style of the Antoinettes; there is also another style of cannezous, forming demiberthe, termed la Roland, which is made of point lace, embroidered muslin, or lace laid on.

The round crowns termed jockeys, are fashionable for bonnets, and the newest form is rather more open, and much ornamented with flowers; the capotes, termed dolores, and another bonnetnouse, are amongst the novelties of the *moment.* Satin bonnets are sometimes ornamented by a scarf of black lace, placed two or three times round the ends, falling at the side of the crowns demi tombes. Capotes of white colors are lined with white.

The caps worn, both in evening and negligee, are pretty; the form is round, small and flat, the ornaments varying according to fancy. Many small coiffures are made of half-squares of Brussels lace; the Valliere is composed of lappets of lace, falling at the back of the head without concealing the hair. Pretty evening caps are made of pink crape, covered with lace, having a rose and small green foliage in front; pretty negligee caps are made of tulle, edged with lace, and trimmed with narrow pink and black velvet ribbon; pretty little turbans are made of laine crape lisse, velours epingle and damas, embroidered in silver and gold; they are placed very backward on the head, leaving the ears uncovered.—[*London and Paris Ladies' Mag. of Fashion.*

## THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

The following section in relation to the Common School System of this State, was incorporated in the General Approbation Bill, and is now a law. It is worthy the attention of the friends of education: That the Common School System from and after the passage of this act, shall be deemed held and taken to be adopted by the several school districts in this Commonwealth, and that the school directors of the respective school districts from which the undrawn school appropriations were taken by the act of the 29th of April, 1844, entitled "An Act to reduce the State debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company," shall, during the month of May of the present year, levy and assess a tax as required by the laws to enable school districts to receive their portion of the State appropriation, and each of said school districts in which a tax shall be so levied and assessed as aforesaid, shall thereupon receive its portion of the aforesaid appropriation of $200,000, and shall be entitled to a deduction of twenty-five per cent., of all moneys paid into the county treasury by such district for State purposes during the two next ensuing school years, which money so deducted, shall be paid to the Board of School Directors of such school district, and shall be exclusively appropriated to the erection of school houses in such school district.

The following was incorporated in another Act, and has also become a law: That the directors of the several school districts in this Commonwealth, excepting those in the city and county of Philadelphia, shall not be required to admit children into the public schools who are under the age of five years, and that so much of any law or laws as is inconsistent with the provisions of this section, be and the same is hereby repealed.

## FALSTAFF OUTDONE.

In the celebrated "Leonidas" letter, in which Gen. Pillow acted as his own trumpeter, the following rich passages occur: Pillow's division, in the efforts to get to the battle ground, got entangled among some ditches, wide and *waist deep is mud and water.* The General dismounted from his horse, and *plunging through*, called upon his column to follow him, which they nobly did.—His (Pillow) advanced rapidly with it in front of the enemy's main work. * * During the advance upon this work, the *General himself* (Pillow again) *was knocked to his knees by the concussion of a cannon ball, which brushed his head!* In the course of the action he *shot* a Mexican officer and *killed him* with his pistols!

* * * * * * *

"The General's (Pillow's) well devised plans of battle, his judicious disposition of his forces, his coolness and courage during the whole of this terrible battle, has completely silenced his enemies, is the subject of universal congratulation among his friends, and general remark with all!"

## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

London, Saturday, April 1, 1848.

This great and astounding Revolution of the nineteenth century—which fell upon Europe like a flash of lightning—progresses with such rapidity that is still quite impossible to follow it. The mind is pushed onward, day after day, and dazzled by so many new events that it cannot look back to examine and speculate upon the past. These events are now too near to be fully comprehended or appreciated by the upper classes of *England, who fully believe, or at least earnestly* hope, that a Bourbon will, before many months elapse, rule France! It was the sudden overthrow of the king, the throne and the dynasty that bewildered the mind, and it has not yet recovered from the shock, or the successive ones that so soon followed. But while the people of Europe, from Austria and Prussia to Poland and Italy, are obtaining their just rights by standing together and marching through human blood, it is astonishing that the Prime Minister of England and his advisers are so foolishly blind as not to discern the revolutionary hurricane that will most assuredly sweep over Great Britain! Yes, in the House of Parliament every proposed measure of reform for the people is met by a "pooh! pooh!" "a laugh," or "great laughter!" It is the same with every proposition that comes from Ireland. It is received here with contempt, or "general laughter." If the members of Parliament who thus laugh at Irish schemes, or Chartist movements, could but hear one half that is daily uttered by poor but determined men, who represent not tens but hundreds of thousands, they would not treat so indifferently or contemptuously their recent movements or petitions. These wealthy and aristocratic members, as well as the whole country, may soon hear the significant words which told with such brilliant effect in France only one month since, "It is too late!" Yes, hundreds of thousands do not now conceal their plans of Reform, which are called seditious or treasonable by the aristocracy, who fastened the chains that bind the millions.

These plans to overthrow this Government—for politics are now considered "a mockery and a farce"—are boldly avowed, and with a determination that alarms the more moderate classes. For months—ay, years—these plans have been in embryo, but now they are published to the world. In less than three months—perhaps in one month—opposition of the most powerful kind against the Government will manifest itself. It will appear first in Ireland, and it will be an opposition determined and fierce, and end in the loss of many lives. It will spread in England, and no person can now tell what will be its end.

The Chartists of England can muster in the metropolis, at a day's notice, 300,000 able-bodied and bold men. The Repealers of Ireland can find, at any hour of the day or night, in the city of Dublin, alike number, all armed with muskets or pikes! It is a well known fact, for it has been openly avowed, that many policemen and soldiers have already fraternized with the masses—secretly, some; openly others. The standing army of England and Ireland is "*The People.*" Every soldier is from and belonging to the people.

But admitting that the soldiers obey orders, and fire upon the people, can ten, or twenty, or even fifty thousand resist these two or one hundred thousand stalwart, starving, determined men, *equally well armed, fighting for their just rights,* and who have solemnly sworn they will obtain them, let the consequences be what they may? At this *critical moment these are solemn questions*, and, unless some great concessions are speedily granted, concessions will finally be obtained by the blood of the people! This, at present, is the ultimatum. The democratic journals, shut up in his magnificent and luxurious study, cannot see this; nor know it, for he does not go out and condescend to mingle with the people, and consequently he ridicules the movement of the masses, as he did in February, on the very day that the King of the French fled *from his palace and his throne!* But I have paused hours and days among them, spoken my own sentiments to them, and watched their enthusiasm *and determination.* I am free to confess, that judging from close observation, I fear that very soon much blood will be shed in England and Ireland; and this the leaders of the popular movement acknowledge, and say that they are ready to fall in the first ranks, for they know that balls will be showered upon them at the onset.—The people will, however, triumph at last.

## IMPROVEMENT ON FABER'S

SPEAKING FIGURE.

The celebrated speaking figure of Faber, exhibited in Philadelphia more than a year ago, has, it appears, been improved upon by Dr. Lube, of Augsburg, Germany.—A German paper thus describes it:

This wonderfu. Automaton is the invention of our ingenious townsman, Dr. Lube, who kindly admitted us to his laboratory, to witness its extraordinary feats. When we entered, the Doctor was seated at a sort of cabinet, having a key-board somewhat similar to that of a piano forte, arranged on one side of it; and nearly in the centre of the room sat a fashionably dressed gentleman, who rose and bowed as we entered. Our salutations with the Doctor being over, he introduced the gentleman to us as Mr. Eisenbraes, who politely wished us "good morning," and remained standing until we were seated, then quietly sank into a seat himself.

At first our conversation was upon the ordinary topics of the day—Mr. Eissubraes joining in with an occasional remark, but to which the Doctor paid little attention, and kept amusing himself with the keys of the instrument at which he was seated, yet without producing any sound. This surprised us, and we observed to the Doctor, "that his instrument did not seem inclined to be musical this morning." This brought a laugh from the Doctor, which was immediately echoed by his friend in such an earthly and conical manner, that we *could not refrain from laughing* also—although we felt that it was at our own expense.

As soon as we became a little calm, the Doctor arose from his seat, and taking us kindly by the hand, said: "Pardon me, my dear friend, for having played an innocent prank upon you Mr. Eisenbraes is the Automaton I invited you here to see; and being the first who has seen it, I could not resist a sort of paternal desire of showing it off, as fond parents always do their first-born children"

We looked at the Doctor then at Mr. Eisenbraes, and again at the Doctor, to see if he was quizzing us—There sat Mr E. immoveable, with his eyes fixed upon the floor, while the Doctor seemed bursting with delight.

We looked again, "I see," said he, "you are incredulous; let me convince you"—and seating himself on the instrument again, and touching the keys, Mr. E. immediately became animated, and laughed and talked quite fluently. We now observed quite a thick bundle of fine covered wire extending from the cabinet to the chair of Mr. Eisenbraes.

The Doctor then rose and explained the whole affair to us. When Professor Faber completed his speaking automaton, (a particular account of which we gave a year or two since,) Dr. Lube conceived the idea of constructing an artificial man, and placing within it a modification of the apparatus of Professor Faber, to be operated by voltaic electricity; but intended to imitate to a greater extent the power of speech than the Professor had done. The idea once conceived, was immediately acted upon. The bones of a human *subject were procured*, and clothed with a complete muscular system, composed of vulcanized caoutchouc. The consummate anatomical knowledge of Dr. Lube enabled him to do this with great success; at the same time adding a perfect system of nerves made of fine platinum wire, covered with silk. It is undoubtedly known to most of our readers that the muscles of animals act by an enlargement or contraction in the middle, produced by the will acting through the nerves.

These efforts were imitated, by placing in the centre of each muscle electric magnet, with delicate *machinery attached, to be worked* by galvanic currents through the platinum wires or nerves, which were connected with the battery, and the key board of the instrument above referred to. So all that was necessary to produce a certain action in the figure, or make it give forth particular sounds, was to touch the required key—as, in certain descriptions of telegraphs, and the required result was sure to follow. As a matter of course, the accomplishment of all this was a thing of no small difficulty, and ordinary minds would have shrunk from it. But Dr. Lube, with a zeal and perseverance worthy of all imitation, has mastered every obstacle, and produced a work that will place his name far up on the scroll of Fame.

☞ Nature teaches us that we are all dependent—that we are like cog-wheels, pushing each other along by filling up mutual voids.

☞ Military government unites in itself all the vices of despotism and all the dangers of anarchy.

☞ An army understands better the idea of glory, than of liberty.

☞ Happiness is a plant, which only flourishes in the temperate zone of the passions.

☞ *Mad Dogs, &c.*—A writer in the National *Intelligencer*, says that spirits of hartshorn is a certain remedy for the bite of a mad dog. The wounds, he adds, should be constantly bathed with it, and three or four doses diluted, taken inwardly during the day. The hartshorn decomposes chemically the virus insinuated into the wound, and immediately alters and destroys its deleteriousness.—The writer, who resided in Brazil for some time, first tried it for the bite of a scorpion, and found that it removed pain and inflammation instantly. Subsequently he tried it for the bite of the rattlesnake, with similar success. At the suggestion of the writer, an old friend and physician in England tried it in cases of hydrophobia, and always with success.

☞ *Will the Treaty be Ratified?*—The Washington *Union* of Saturday, has the following:—"We understand that a letter was received yesterday from Vera Cruz, dated the 9th, enclosing a letter from the city of Mexico to the 4th.—The prospect of peace is very uncertain. The Congress of Queretaro is said to want several delegates to form a quorum. (This statement clashes with the last letter of "Mustang." The letter from the city is from an intelligent gentleman who has hitherto been sanguine of peace.—This account certainly throws doubts over the ratification of the treaty."

☞ *Thrilling Situation.*—Extract from a letter, dated Camargo, March 13.—"I have just returned from a most melancholy scene. Seven soldiers were sentenced to death for desertion.—Three were first brought out, kneeling on their coffins and were shot. The other four were then brought forward, kneeled, bandage tied on their eyes—the words, "ready! present!"—and—glorious news it was—the poor fellows were *reprieved!* They all stood it like *majors.* One of them fainted when the bandage was taken from his eyes.

☞ *Leap Year Hints.*—Young ladies must remember that Leap Year privileges do not extend to all sorts of commodities—they include only the heart and hand. A young gentleman, who received a strong hint from a young lady that she wanted a new thimble, sent one to her with the following lines:

I send you a thimble, for fingers nimble,
Which I hope it will fit when you try it;
It will last you long, if it's half as strong
As the hint you gave me to buy it.

☞ *New U. S. Loan.*—The Government has advertised for a loan of $16,000,000, the proposals for which will be received until the 17th of June, when the bids will be opened. Bids for sums from $50 upward, will be received. No bid will be received for less than par, and Uper cent. of the sum proposed to be loaned, must be deposited in a depository of the United States prior to the day on which the proposals will be opened.

☞ *The Lumbermen.*—The Lumber business this spring, has been quite active—prices ranging a little higher, we believe, than at any former period. When good pine brings nine cents, and good oak twelve cents per cubic foot, and sawed lumber not less than ten dollars per thousand, the lumbermen can live. The Clearfield *Banner* thinks so, and so do we.

☞ *Runaway Slaves.*—The slaves in Cecil county, Md., are running away in droves. The Wilmington *Chicken* says:—"A week or two since eight made their escape from Mr. George Kidd, in that County; and a week or so before, five run away from Messrs. Gales & Chamberlain. It was Mr. Kidd's intention, we are informed, to free three of his slaves in a few days."

☞ *Nearly two thousand* years ago, the prophet of the Highest proclaimed that evil could be overcome only with good.

☞ FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. Warder, from Kentucky, will preach (Providence permitting) next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock, in the hall over Messrs. Long & Jackson's store. The public are affectionately invited to attend.

☞ CONSECRATION.—Notice is hereby given, that Zion Church, recently erected at Tuscarora, Schuylkill County, will be Consecrated to the service of *Almighty God, on Sunday the 30th inst. by the Rt. Rev.* Bishop Potter, of this Diocese. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Service to commence at half past 10 o'clock. A. M.

☞ LAYING OF A CORNER STONE.—The Corner Stone of the new M. E. Church at Tuscarora, will be laid on Sunday May 7th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Preaching by the Rev. James Neill, and others. A collection will be taken up to assist in erecting the Church.

☞ SECOND GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. Hoffmier, will preach (God willing) in the German Language, next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the German Methodist Church. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Hydraulic Hose Engine Co. be tendered to Messrs. Fox & Mortimer, for the use of their room, for the holding of the meetings of this Co. Ordered to be published.

C. A. ELMORE, Sec'y.

☞ POTTSVILLE SENATE.—The members of this body are requested to meet at their Chamber on Thursday night next. Very important business.

J. W. SYNKOOP, Sec'y.

☞ A STATED MEETING of the Schuylkill Co. Medical Society will take place at the Pennsylvania Hall, next Wednesday evening, May 3d, at 8 o'clock.

☞ ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS!—The first Regiment Schuylkill County Volunteers, will meet for parade on Monday the 3d of May next, at Mose Park, on the Minersville road, the line will be formed at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Col.

D. S. NICE, Adjutant.

☞ A FREE AND FULL GOSPEL.—The Universalist society, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. J. W. McMaster, continue to hold morning and evening services every Sabbath, in the Lecture room of Reichter's new Hall, at the usual church hours.

☞ PREACHING IN MINERSVILLE.—The Rev W. Wilson Bonnell of the Presbyterian Church will preach, Providence permitting, every Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock, in the English Baptist Church Minersville.

## To the Public.

HAVING been nominated for a Councilman at the house of William Mantz, on Thursday evening last, and finding that all the Councilmen on that Ticket, are *from the South Ward*, which I consider wrong, as each Ward ought to be equally represented. I therefore decline the nomination. JACOB KLINE.

Pottsville, April 28th, 1848. 18-1

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, in Trinity Church by the Rev. Wm. C. Conner, THOMAS S. RICHARDS, to Miss LOUISA SHEAFE, all of this borough.

On the 25th inst., DANIEL HALDEMUN of Tamaqua, to Miss ELIZABETH LEHNER of West Penn.

At Tamaqua on the 24th inst. by the Rev. F. Bittner, Mr. James H. McKEE, of Beaver Meadows, to Miss MARY THOMAS, of the former place.

DEATHS.

In this Borough, on the 26th inst., SARAH M. BLAND, daughter of Major Bland, of this Borough.

## LOST—FOUND.—WANTED.

LOST.—Strayed from the subscriber on Sunday last, a 2 *Horses*; ONE BAY *with a long tail—star in* forehead, and 2 white hitches, ONE SORREL—long tail, and 1 white foot—both having the marks of recent *bleeding. Whoever will return said horses to St. Clair,* will be suitably rewarded. JOS. G. LAWTON.

april 29 '48. 18-1t

WANTED—TO PURCHASE a dwelling house well finished throughout, and suitable for a large family—in a central part of the town, terms cash—or a lot 60 feet front, and 100 feet deep, in a central situation. Apply at this office. [april29 18-3t

WANTED.—A *young man who understands* double and single entry book-keeping, and conversant in the English and German Languages, wants a situation as Clerk. [Pottsville, april22 3t 17

WANTED.—Miners and Laborers wanted by the Montour Iron Co. at Danville.—Several good Miners and Laborers, to whom steady employment will be given. Apply at the Office of the Co., at Danville. april22 4t 17

WANTED.—A Girl to learn to Fold and Sew in a Book-bindery at *Pottsville. Apply at this Office.* april22 tf 17

PHILADELPHIA DAGUERREOTYPE ESTABLISHMENT, Exchange, 3d story, Rooms 25-27.—Daguerreotype Portraits of all sizes, either singly or in family groups, colored or without colors, are taken every day, in any weather. Copies of Daguerreotypes, Oil Paintings, Statuary, &c. may also be procured. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to examine specimens.

W. & F. LANGENHEIM.

april29 '48 1y 18]

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.—A truly wonderful cure.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir: In October last, while engaged with Mr. Joseph Smith, in a saw-mill near Westburg, I was attacked with a cough, from being exposed at night, which gradually increased, attended with spitting of blood and a severe pain in the breast, loss of appetite, fever, &c. &c., which was scarcely supportable. I had a family who were wholly dependent on my exertions for support, yet was obliged to leave my business and return home. I was then attended by several Physicians, but still grew worse, until my medical attendants gave me up as incurable. Subsequently, my wife observing in one of the public prints, an advertisement of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, procured me one bottle from Francis McClure, your agent in Lewistown, which relieved me. I continued until I had taken five bottles, I am now able to return to my work again. I write this to express my sincere thanks, and you are at liberty to make it known, so that if any human being is *suffering as I have been, he may have recourse to your* invaluable medicine.

Yours,

Lewistown, Pa. JOHN P. BOYNE.

☞ Be not deceived by the many spurious and worthless preparations of Wild Cherry, ushered into notice by ignorant pretenders, but see that the signature of Dr. Swayne is on each bottle, which is the guarantee against imposition.

Prepared only by Dr. Swayne, N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by respectable Druggists in nearly all the principal towns in the United States.

For sale by J. G. Brown, Druggist, and Dan'l. Krebs, at the Post-Office, Pottsville; J. C. Huntzinger, Schuylkill Haven; Hobart, Orwigsburg; J. S. Sholtenberger, Hamburg; James B. Falls, Minersville; H. Shissler, Druggist, Port Carbon; John Williams, Middleport; E. J. Fry, Tamaqua; Belford Mc. Lain & Co., Summit Hill.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.—*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* are a most extraordinary medicine for the cure of Rheumatism and Gout, because they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels of those morbid humors which, if taken into the circulation and thrown upon the membrane and muscle, are the cause of the above *painful maladies; but they excite the absorbent* vessels to take up that which is already deposited, and then force it absolutely certain to make a perfect cure of Rheumatism and Gout. A single dose or five cents box of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will often give the most astonishing relief; and perseverance according to directions will be certain to drive pain of every description from the body.

CAUTION:—*People of Minersville beware of Counterfeits!!*—The only authorised agent in C. B. Dr Forrest—purchase Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills from no other. J. W. Gibbs, keeping a Drug store in Minersville, is *not* an agent for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, and we cannot guarantee as genuine, medicine offered by him for sale. There is no certainty of getting the genuine except from the regular agents, and never below the regular price.

For sale in Pottsville by Mrs. E. M. Beatty, sole agent. Office and general depot, 169, Race street, Philada. Remember, the only original and genuine *Indian Vegetable Pills*, have the signature of WM. WRIGHT.

THE GREAT MEDICINE OF THE DAY: DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.—This medicine has the peculiar fortune of being recommended and prescribed by the most respectable physicians of the country, and only requires a trial to bringit into general use. It is put up in quart bottles, and is six times cheaper than any other preparation. Doct. Townsend is a physician of great reputation in Albany, N. Y. and the Physicians generally in that city prescribe it in their practice. The following is a certificate from some of them:

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned Physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and we believe it to be *one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla* in the market.

H. H. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. P. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

Dr. Seymour, the writer of the following, is one of the oldest and most respectable Physicians in Conn.

Hartford, Ct., May 21, 1846.

Dr. TOWNSEND.—Dear Sir: "Townsend's Sarsaparilla" finds a ready sale in Hartford—is highly esteemed by all who have made use of it, and we have reason to believe its good qualities will be daily appreciated by a *discerning public.* I have *daily calls* for it, and hope you will be remunerated for your exertions to render service to the afflicted. I am sir, your obedient servant, HARVEY SEYMOUR, M. D.

☞ *The General Agency for the sale of the Sarsaparilla* is at Bannan's Bookstore Pottsville, where Druggists and others can be supplied wholesale at the Manufacturers prices.

It is also for sale in Pottsville at John G. Brown's, Clemens & Parvin's, and John S. C. Martin's Drug Stores; E. J. Fry, Tamaqua; J. B. Falls, Minersville; C. Frailey, Orwigsburg; Henry Shissler, S. M. Kempton, and W. L. Heisler, Port Carbon; Paul Barr, Pinegrove.

☞ See advertisement in another column. A circular *containing a large number of certificates from Physicians* and others can be examined at Bannan's Bookstore. *Price $1 per bottle, or 6 Bottles for $5.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—*Taylor's Counterfeit Detector, and United States Money Reporter,* the best in the United States, containing fac simile engravings of all the Gold, Silver, and Copper coins in circulation with their value attached: corrected monthly. No merchant or dealer ought to be without it.

☞ Persons enclosing one dollar to the subscriber will have the Detector mailed monthly one year to their address. B. BANNAN,

Oct 2 40] sole agent for Schuylkill Co.

☞ IF YOU have a bad cold go to Hughs' new Drug Store, and get a bottle of his Expectorant; it is the best thing we have ever tried. [Feb3-6-

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—EXPRESS—CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after this date, May 1st, our Express will leave for Philadelphia, South and East, at 7 A. M.

april29 3t* 18] LIVINGSTON, HOWARD & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to EDWARD YARDLEY in book account, previous to the 1st of March 1848, will please call and settle the same, without delay. [april29 18-1 EDW. YARDLEY.

NOTICE.—The Watch and Jewellry Store of R. C. Green will be closed until the 15th day of May—in consequence of undergoing repairs. april29 18-2t

NOTICE.—POTTSVILLE WATER COMPANY. THE Stockholders of the Pottsville Water Company, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the house of Mortimer & Fox, on Monday the 8th day of May, 1848, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. for the purpose of electing 9 Managers, to conduct the business of the Company, for the ensuing year.

april29 18-2] A. RUSSELL, President.

NOTICE.—In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the undersigned, appointed appraiser of Mercantile Taxes by the Commissioners of Schuylkill County, will hold an appeal in the Court House, in the Borough of Orwigsburg, on the 15th day of May, 1848. Witness my hand and Seal this 15th day of April, A. D. 1848.

PHILIP WEISER,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

april22 tf 17]

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between Hopkin Thomas and John Ollis, under the name and firm of Thomas & Ollis, in the Machine and Foundry business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the old firm will be settled up by Hopkin Thomas, who will carry on business at the old stand.

HOPKIN THOMAS.
JOHN OLLIS.

Tamaqua, april22, '48. 3t* 17

NOTICE.—The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has left his docket with G. Heisler, Esq. of Pottsville, with whom all unsettled accounts upon it may be adjusted. S. HOUGH.

Port Clinton, april22 4t 17

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Sykes, Nicholas Hawks, and James L. Vauclain, Machinists at St. Clair, in Schuylkill County, was dissolved on the 27th day of March 1848, by the withdrawal of James L. Vauclain from the firm, with the consent of his co-partners. The accounts of the late firm will be settled up by Samuel Sykes and Nicholas Hawks; who, along with Michael Kirk will continue the business, under the firm of Hawks, Sykes & Kirk.

SAMUEL SYKES,
NICHOLAS HAWKS,
JAMES L. VAUCLAIN,
MICHAE KIRK.

St. Clair, april15 6t 16

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to GEO. W. SLATER, by book account or otherwise, at his Store at the West Delaware Mines, are hereby notified to make payment at Pottsville, as no person has authority from him to settle said accounts.

Pottsville, april15 3t* 16] GEO. W. SLATER.

NOTICE—TO ALL CONCERNED. The books and accounts of *Samuel M. Mills & McKown and Pomeroy*, Gleesmen for the use of S. M. Mills, are all left with the subscriber for Collection. All amounts, in them remaining unsettled from and after Fifteenth day of April next, will forthwith be sued, without respect to persons. N. M. WILSON, J. P.

Merchants, Mechanics, Laborers and others, who have accounts to collect will please give us a call, as we never surrender. 