Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, April 24.

PENNSYLVANIA'S CHOICE,

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1852,

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT,

Subject to the Whig National Convention.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JACOB HOFFMAN,

(of Berks County.)

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

JAMES POLLOCK, SAMUEL E. PURVIANCE,
ALEXANDER E. BROWN.

DISTRICT ELECTORS,

Districts.	*Districts.*
1. WM. F. HUGHES,	13. N. MIDDLESWARTH,
2. JAMES TRAQUAIR,	14. J. H. CAMPBELL,
3. JOHN W. STOKES,	15. JAMES D. PAXTON,
4. JOHN P. VERREE,	16. J. K. DAVIDSON,
5. S. MCILVAINE,	17. Dr. J. MCCULLOCH,
6. J. W. FULLER,	18. RALPH DRAKE,
7. JAMES PENROSE,	19. JOHN LINTON,
8. JOHN SHEFFER,	20. A. ROBERTSON
9. JACOB MARSHALL,	21. T. J. BIGHAM,
10. C. P. WALLER,	22. LEWIS R. LORD,
11. DAVID ALTON,	23. CHRIST. MEYERS,
12. MAHL. C. MERCER	24. DORMAN PHELPS,

☞ THE WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at COVERLY'S Hotel, in Harrisburg, on *Tuesday*, May 4th, 1852, 3 P. M.

DAVID TAGGART, Chairman.

DESTITUTION IN LONDON.

The London *Times*, in an article on this subject, asks if it does not appear at first sight a strange result of the terrible statistics of society, that upon an average one person out of twenty of the inhabitants of that luxurious metropolis, is every day destitute of food and employment, and every night without a place for shelter or repose?

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts, the *Times* continues, "to relieve the destitution and minister to the wants of the suffering classes, it is a lamentable fact that in this very town of London alone, the centre and core of British civilization, 100,000 *persons are every day without food, save it be the precarious produce of a passing job or a crime.* Since England was England, the general prosperity of the country has never reached so high a point as at the present moment.—We mark with complacency the gradual rise of this swelling tide of wealth and luxury; we take no notice of the receding wave.—Many schemes have been devised by politic or humane persons to remedy this acknowledged evil. The statesman erects his Poor Law Unions, and the philanthropist his houses of refuge; but still the destitution continues. It is stated in the Register-General's annual report for 1849, that nearly one human being died weekly in this wealthy metropolis from actual starvation.' In the corresponding report for 1851, we find that 28 adults died from starvation, and 252 infants from want of breast-milk or want of food. In the month of December, 1851, five adults died from starvation, and 29 infants from inanition."

COAL DRILLER.

Among the many things yet to be invented, a correspondent of the *Scientific American* enumerates a Coal Driller. Recent discoveries, he says, prove that anthracite coal veins should be worked by perpendicular shafts when below the water level, instead of by inclined shafts, usually called 'slopes.' The slope is made by running down the coal vein all the way from the surface. The shaft requires to be drawn from four to six hundred feet deep, through the solid rocks that over-lie the coal, and its area is about 12 by 18 feet. To accomplish this by the usual methods, would involve an impracticable expense; and what is wanted is a steam drill to work, say twelve inch augers at once. A fortune will be the sure reward to him who can do this, and plenty of contracts can be had in the Schuylkill coal field immediately, the money being advanced by the colliers. Something of the kind is used at Pittsburg, to drill five-inch holes to considerable depths, for ventilating the coal mines there, but in the Schuylkill Region nothing is known of the improvement.

We hope some inventive genius will take advantage of this hint; such an invention would, no doubt, be liberally rewarded, but not by the Operators, as the *American* has it—such investments belong properly to the Land-owners.

GEN. SCOTT ON THE COMPROMISE.

To prove that GEN. SCOTT *is* sound on the Compromise, we quote an extract from a letter to the Washington *Republic*, written by the Hon. Edward Stanley, of North Carolina—the same Stanley, who recently gave Mr. Giddings such a drubbing in the House, and who will hardly be accused of sympathizing with Northern Abolitionism in any shape or form. He speaks by the card.—Hear him:

"It is, I believe, certain that no man can receive the vote of North Carolina who is not known to be in favor of maintaining the Compromise acts as "a final settlement" There is probably no man in the State who holds a different opinion. Our greatest leader, Mr. CLAY himself, in answer to the prayer of millions, he could be restored to health and youthful vigor, with all the enthusiasm which he only could excite, could not receive the electoral vote of North Carolina, if he were a candidate, and opposed to the Compromise bills.

But it is due to myself to say that I have never said, and will not now say, that "I can't and won't go for SCOTT." On the contrary, I have always said I knew he was as earnest, ardent, and zealous a friend of the Compromise measures as there was in the United States.—*I know, of my own knowledge, that he was so, before their passage through Congress, and afterwards.* I heard him prove Northern men who were opposed to them, before they passed Congress, in such strong terms that I tho't he would offend them. I know he is a Southern man by birth. The country knows he poured out his blood on the Northern frontier, under the stars and stripes, receiving wounds, the scars of which he yet bears, while fighting against England's haughty power in the war of 1812. The world knows the wonders he achieved, with Northern and Southern, Eastern and Western soldiers, in that unparalleled march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. I know he is a true Republican, and has always been; and I have no fear that such a man would not prove as true to his country's best interests in peace as he has been in war.

I do not believe, at this time, *there is one man in Congress, from any section or of any party, Whig, Democrat, or Free-Soil, who does not know General Scott is in favor of maintaining the Compromise acts.*"

☞ COAL IN THE NAVY.—The following resolution, submitted some days since by Mr. Cooper, was on Monday last adopted in the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the report of the Engineer-in-Chief in relation to the qualities of the several species of coal now used by the Navy, together with the cost of the several kinds per ton, delivered at the different ports in the Chinese seas; also, how, in what manner, and with what kind of coal the Navy is at present supplied, the quantity of each kind furnished, and at what price per ton."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *News* adds,—"Recent scientific tests have, I understand, fully satisfied the Navy Department that it is to the advantage of the government to use anthracite coal at our Naval stations, and in all the Navy steamers in which it can be used, and orders have accordingly been issued for a supply of it. In the course of a year or two the Navy will probably afford a market for a million of tons. Hitherto, it has almost entirely used the bituminous."

☞ THE Captain Henry A. Naglee, who has been found guilty at Washington, on a charge of forging Vouchers on the Government, is from New Jersey and not from this State, as some of the papers erroneously have it.

Local Affairs.

☞ *At a Meeting* of the Whigs of Middle Ward, held at the Public House of LEONARD HAWLEY, on Thursday Evening the 22d inst., the following Ticket was duly nominated:

Chief Burgess—JACOB REED.
Treasurer—SAMUEL SILLYMAN.
Auditors—A. S. MOORHEAD, JOHN S. MORRIS, ALEXANDER SILLYMAN.
High Constable—JOHN HANLEY.
Justice of the Peace—MORRIS ROBISON, ELIJAH HAMMER.
Council—WILLIAM MAJOR, 3 years. JAMES G. TURNER, 2 do WILLIAM FOX, 1 do
School Directors—RICHARD LEE, 3 years. JOSEPH MORGAN, 2 do N. M. WILSON, 1 do
Judge—WILLIAM WOLF.
Inspectors—JOHN P. BERTRAM, GEORGE W. GOOD.
Constable—SAMUEL HEFFNER.

☞ *Ward Meeting.*—At a meeting of the citizens of the North East Ward, of the Borough of Pottsville, held at the house of PETER WOOL, April 22d, 1852, for the purpose of nominating a Ticket to be supported at the Election to be held on the FIRST MONDAY in May next; RICHARD D. SCHŒNER, in the Chair; J. A. Higley, Vice President; James Foch, Secretary; the following were nominated:

Chief Burgess—JACOB KLINE.
Town Council—DANIEL SCHERTLE, 3 years. RICHARD D. SHŒNER, 2 do HIRAM RIGG, 1 year.
School Directors—JAMES FOCHT, 3 years. WM. HETHERINGTON, 2 yrs. HIRAM PARKER, 1 year.
Treasurer—SAMUEL SILLYMAN.
High Constable—JOHN HANLEY.
Auditors—RICHARD LEE, A. S. MOORHEAD, GEORGE LOUER.

☞ *Odd Fellows' Ball.*—In to-day's paper our readers will notice that the Odd Fellows of the Borough propose to give a *Grand Ball*, in full Regalia, at the Town Hall, on Tuesday Evening, May the 11th.

Among the many different secret associations and orders in the world, the Odd Fellows have ever been prominent actors in the cause of general benevolence, though exercising their philanthropy, for the most part, in an unostentatious way.

We understand that the different Lodges of our Borough have lately refitted their Lodge rooms in the most finished modern manner, and incurred quite a heavy expense, which they are anxious to pay, without drawing upon the funds of the different Lodges. An object so worthy should meet the approbation of the public, and as they intend to give *the Ball* of the Season, we are satisfied that the public will appreciate and patronize the Fraternity in a substantial manner.

☞ *Agricultural Fair.*—At a meeting of the Schuylkill County Agricultural Society, held at the house of JAMES LESSIG, April 12, 1852, the Committee appointed for that purpose reported the following: "That they deem it not only proper but highly necessary and beneficial to the Agricultural community that the Society hold an Agricultural Fair in the fall of 1852. They have fixed on the 21st and 22d days of October next for said Fair to come off, and have selected Mr. JAMES LESSIG's Hotel, in North Manheim township, as a suitable and convenient place for holding such Fair. Mr. Lessig having agreed to put up the necessary enclosures and shedding at his own expense on condition that the Society will hold its annual exhibition for ten successive years on his premises.

The Society will meet at the house of JAMES LESSIG, on the 20th day of May next at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making some alterations in the By-Laws."

☞ *A Meeting* of the Schuylkill County Bible Society was held in the Episcopal Church, last Monday Evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. CARNAHAN and Mr. KENNEDY. There was a large audience present—the Society seems to be in a most flourishing condition. It deserves to prosper—its object is, in every respect, highly commendable—to make the Bible a fixture in every family in the County. We can appreciate that homely though practical philanthropy which teaches that "charity begins at home."

☞ *Resignation.*—F. S. JEWELL has resigned his post (resignation to take effect on the 15th of May,) as Superintendent of our Borough Schools. We are not in the habit of praising either men or actions while they are in our midst, but in justice to both him and the School Board under which he has acted, we will add that our Schools have improved wonderfully under his supervision. As a teacher he stands in an enviable position, and we fear this resignation will be a drawback to the institution.—*Schuylkill Haven Miscellany.*

☞ *The Weather.*—It snowed yesterday morning—been raining nearly all the week—streets a pool of mud—roads in the country almost impassable To-morrow is St. Mark's day—it is said his Saintship is as remarkable for good weather as St. Patrick is sure to bring a storm—we hope there may be no mistake in the calendar.

☞ *The Apprentices' Association* will hold a meeting next Tuesday evening—a full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be entertained.

☞ *John P. Hobart*, of this Borough, has been appointed by the Governor of New York, Commissioner for that State, to acknowledge deeds &c.

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

☞ *Military.*—The following companies attended the Parade at Tamaqua, last week:—"Tamaqua Cavalry, Capt. W. McGuigan; Tamaqua Artillery, Capt. John M. Reinhart; Jefferson Artillery, Capt. W. B. Lebo; West Penn Artillery, Capt. L. Zeigler; German Light Infantry, Capt. L. Beck. The Union Rifle Rangers, also attached to this Regiment, were not in attendance.

After Inspection and review, the Regiment was dismissed, and the several companies returned to their respective places of holding the election, which resulted in the choice of Col. Joseph Haughawout; Lt. Colonel, Benjamin Kaup; Major 1st Battalion, O. N. Salisbury; Major 2d Battalion, J. C. Conrad, jr.

☞ *The Public Schools* of Tamaqua were opened again on Monday last, after a vacancy of two months.

☞ THE CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Canal has been immensely damaged by the recent freshet. The embankments are broken, and washed away in numerous places, all the way from Cumberland to Georgetown. It is estimated that a million of dollars will not be sufficient to make the necessary repairs.

☞ THE case of Widow Gaines has been refused a re-hearing before the U. S. Supreme Court.

ST. CLAIR AFFAIRS.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

ST. CLAIR, *April* 19th, 1852.

"Brevity is the soul of"—newspaper communications, whether in prose or poetry.—*Miners' Journal.*

☞ *Mr. Editor*:—We will endeavor to comply with the above rule, and thereby avoid the censorial scalping-knife. Trade improving—Coal in demand—Money scarce—Potatoes do—Prospects ahead—Appetites good—Supply fair—Weather winterish—Spring hoydenish—Fires comfortable—Improvements progressing—Mr. PINKERTON'S Shaft down—Build new Breaker—Double set Bins, &c.—Increased capacity—More accidents.

R. W.

P. S. Nothing in Poesy to answer—1500 lines is the smallest compass, do our best, to which we can reduce our "Tragedy of Ravensdale," and the shortest piece we have on hand, the "Low Life" &c. is 300 and odd lines—so we are in a pretty fix; what's to be done? Can't tell unless to spin a few extempore "little tit bits" for the nonce—ergo:—

Ye nine old maids come us inspire,
And fill our souls with blazing fire,
Come nerve our arm, and make us strong,
Like battering-ram to pound the gong,
Until it roar with glorious song.

[*Extract from our "Low Life" &c.*

Ipse dixit—For APRIL 24th, inclusive.—
Pay as you go, and you will be sure,
To avoid many troubles which others endure!

[*Brevity.*

Response.—For APRIL 30th to MAY 1st.—
For those who buy and do not pay
Make trouble for another day.

[*Better still.*

On Epic Poetry.—
An Epic to be good and terse,
Should not exceed one Canto and one verse.

[*Fact—for May 8th.*

Precious Moments—Pshaw! that is not what we intended,—

Jumping squirrels, leaping squirrels,
Jumping, bounding, how ye go!
Ye jump and ye chatter—
Pray what is the matter,
Ye jump, and ye chatter;
Jumping, bounding, how ye go,
Jumping squirrels, bounding squirrels!

Twenty rats, forty rats,
All in a row, all in a row!
Why ran they after the Farmer's wife,
Who cut off their tails with a carving knife?
Did you ever know such a thing in your life
Tailless they go, tailless they go,
Twenty cats, forty cats!

[*Veritas—for May 15th.*

A Though.—
'Tis a sweet flower, the late, late rose,
That decks the sallow Autumn;
And those the dearest beams of joy,
That burst where least we sought 'em.

[*Beautiful—for May 22d*

Ho! for California.—
I—d—o—d—i—d—o,
To California let us go,
Where lumps of gold, like *Punkins* glow;
And roses big as cabbage blow!
Where "Nater's Wool" is left to grow,
Like Aaron's beard with graceful flow;
And proves the "Forneys" fond of show,
And shows they also something know:
Therefore to "Forney" let us go,
I—d—o—d—i—d—o.

[*Root of Evil—May 29th.*

On Poetry.—
Oh, tarnal goodness, gracious me!
What is there like sweet Poesy;
Honey is sweet, and so are lasses,
But Poesy every sweet surpasses!

[*Oh, dear!*

MR. EDITOR.—Your brevity reminds us of the praying of the old Couple, whose prayer, acting on your economical principle, run thus,—

God bless me and my wife,
Our son John and his wife,
Us four, no more.—Amen.

[*Just so—June 12th.*

On Extempore.—
The proposition is to make a verse
Extempore; thus the mine then short and terse;
The subject this,—what is the greatest blessing
We would desire; the gift of power possessing?
Mine should be health, food, raiment and content,
A heart well managed and a life well spent.

[*And Plenty—June 19th.*

On Brevity.—
Avaunt ye shades of olden barbarous schools,
Blind followers of those blunder Epic rules!
Good sirs, good sirs, what were ye thinking about,
To babble of "linked sweetness long drawn out?"
Alas! ye lived but in mind's dawning beam,
And never dreamt of changes made by steam!
The rule is now, if done at all, "twere well 'twere quickly done;"
And for the sake of brevity, twelve thoughts be squeezed in one.

[*Homer*

Of all vain fools with scribbling talents cursed,
Poor scribblers for newspapers are the worst;
They strut and fret, as if with thoughts they'd choke,
When lo! they labor and produce but smoke.

[*Red Pepper.*

Ola Podrida—(old Saxon) *Lobskouse.*—
What is life? a breath—a dream?
A bubble floating on a stream;
A lurid shade with scarce a ray;
A short and stormy winter's day;
A flying shuttle, but a span
Too short and frail, the life of man.

[*Steam—July 3d.*

The Grave.—
This is a place of sweet repose,
Life's weary pilgrim's rest;
A calm retreat from all the woes
That wound the feeling breast.
Safe in that haven moored at last,
No threat'ning tempests rave;
His shattered bark heeds not the blast,
Life's storms reach not the grave.

[*Every one to her taste—July 10th.*

A touch of the Sublime for the hot weather.—Hail shades of Mahantongo! Classic groves of Sharp Mountain, hail! Renowned Alma Mater; where we sucked in knowledge like a mountain-stream for sixteen and 10 of the longest weeks in the year; how we venerate thy memory and hold in grateful remembrance those great minds who presided over our intellectual destiny, and fed us with the manna of knowledge! Hail to thee! May thy groves be ever green, and thy fame as lasting as thy mountain springs, and as that spring satisfies the thirst of the inhabitants thereof, so may'st thou in like manner satisfy the intellectual thirst of all who seek after knowledge. Success to thy endeavors to train the "tender shoot" and teach the "young idea" how to grow; and from a *Congressman* to a *President*, may'st thou never be wanting in those worthy and capable of presiding over the destinies of our glorious fatherland!

Hail, classic shades of Mahantongo!
Where we to Pitman's school did long go;
Thy shady groves, Sharp mountain, hail!
Where in our youth we trimmed our venturous sail:
Hail, to thy purling rills and mountain stream!
Where oft in youth we dreamed our youthful dream:
Hail, to her Solons! firm and strong in will,
To teach the ragged rogues, and destiny fulfil.

[*Dog Days.*

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

JEANSVILLE, *April* 20th, 1852.

Respected Sir:—I have recently been engaged in lecturing in this place, and probably you are aware, Like Pottsville, it is a Mining District.—The principal manufacturing works are under the auspices of Mr. Wm. Milnes, whose gentlemanly manner and distinguished kindness I have experienced in a most courteous degree. We have also, here! located most appropriately for the purpose, a large, handsome and most commodious Hotel, which, in fact, is the prominent feature of attraction, not alone to the inhabitants of the village but to all travellers who pass this thoroughfare from Tamaqua to Wilkesbarre. None can readily forget the kind and gentlemanly treatment of the courteous Landlord, whose ability and appropriateness for the sphere he occupies, at once produces an attachment to all his visitors. I need hardly mention a name well-known in the Borough of Pottsville—the present Proprietor and owner of the *Jeansville Hotel*, is DAVID MARTZ, Esq., our noble Host and friend. Accept if you please this communication from

A TRAVELLER.

☞ THE Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company have appointed an Engineer, E. F. Gay, Esq., on the route of the extension of the Broad Mountain, and we understand the work will be prosecuted as speedily as possible.

☞ *Newland's Celebrated Alpine Strawberry.*—We have a few of these Plants in fine condition. The last Agricultural Magazine, after trial, pronounces them the best and most productive Strawberry known.—For sale at BANNAN'S.

☞ LOUIS NAPOLEON, it is said, intends to establish a line of steamers from Havre to New York, and another from Nantez to New Orleans, touching at Havana. They will be under the management of private companies, but liberally supported by the Government.

☞ WE REGRET to observe that the late damp weather has had an evident effect upon Mr. CLAY's health—his indisposition has grown much worse—he is still in Washington.

☞ WEDNESDAY, 16th of June, has been fixed upon as the time for the National Whig Convention—Baltimore, the place.

☞ WHAT'S LOOSE?—Murders and Steamboat and Railroad accidents seem to be all the rage, just now.

☞ THE NEW Tragedy of "De Soto," written by Mr. Miles of Baltimore, is quite the rage in Philadelphia.

Editor's Cable.

THE SCHOOL JOURNAL, for April, has been received. We observe that the Board of School Directors of Lancaster city have tendered their *official* support to the *Journal* by ordering a subscription for each Director, and highly recommending it in several resolutions passed by the Board.—The townships of Strasburg, Lancaster and Conestogo and borough of Columbia have done the same. The Editor offers to insert, gratuitously, upon the covers of the *Journal* one advertisement annually for teachers for every district thus subscribing.

THE PHILA. SUN appeared on Monday last with quite a dazzling brightness—it was printed with new type. The *Sun* is an excellent paper—it is always among the first to publish the latest news—its editorials are terse and spicy, and its itemising can't be beat. We wish the Colonel a thousand times better luck than his classical prototype, Phoebus, had in his aspiring enterprise.

THE POTTSTOWN LEDGER entered upon its Seventh Volume this week. We hold the Ledger *e pluribus unum* among our exchanges—it is ably and industriously conducted—its Editor always speaks plainly and to the point. The *Ledger* is an excellent family newspaper.

GRAHAM for May is out with his 112 pages, as usual. It is full of interesting reading matter—the engravings are also good,—the "Bavarian May Queen" is especially beautiful. Subscriptions received and single copies for sale at BANNAN'S.

IT WERE BETTER to defer the publication of the "Richmond Letter, Statement, &c." until after the result of yesterday shall be known—our correspondent will understand the propriety of the postponement.

OUR YOUTHFUL correspondent will find his poetry in print next week—that is, if we can recover from the puzzle this family propensity has thrown us into.

CHURCH'S BAZARRE, published every fortnight, is an excellent and very cheap periodical. Terms, $1 a year—single copies, 5 cents—for sale at Bannan's.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

OUR READERS are especially directed to the card of Mr. C. SCHRACK, in another column. His manufactory is one of the best establishments of the kind in Philadelphia, and his stock of Varnishes Paints, Oil, &c., &c., kept constantly on hand, offers strong inducements to county purchasers. We advise our friends in this county to give him a call when they visit that city, as they can be suited with every thing in his line at very moderate rates.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Mr. BENJAMIN HAYWOOD, formerly of this place, in a letter, dated San Francisco, March 15th, to a friend here, gives the following interesting, and, we have no doubt, very correct statement of the business, prospects, &c., of that city, together with some facts in relation to gold mining, in that Region, which we particularly recommend to the notice of those inclined to try their fortunes there:—

"That many have realized fortunes, there is no possibility of doubt, and that thousands have, and are still being disappointed, is equally true. The Mining business itself is one of great uncertainty, as I had an opportunity of witnessing during a six months' residence in the Southern Mines last Summer. Many with whom I was personally acquainted realized, for working men, snug little fortunes, while others were less fortunate. And while Madam Rumour publishes to the world *the favorites of fortune*, not one syllable is uttered about *the disappointed Gold Hunter*. Still my honest conviction is, that this is the *very best* country in the world for a man that has nothing but his labor to depend upon—*provided* he possesses the indispensable requisites of character, viz: health and strength of physical constitution, temperate habits, indomitable courage, industry and perseverance, a capability to bear hardships and privation. For want of some or most of these qualities, many have failed that might have succeeded, and at the same time, many that possessed them, have not succeeded. As to the extent of diggings or washings as they are called; my opinion is that they are all-sufficient, for many years to come; as what have called the dry diggings have not been extensively worked, owing to the difficulty of obtaining water; a difficulty that still exists to a great extent and must do so until sufficient capital and labor can be obtained to turn branches or canals from the head waters of the rivers upon these elevated lands. Numerous companies are already engaged in these enterprizes, some of them of a gigantic scale considering the high price of labor and the natural difficulties to be overcome. The Quartz Mining I consider almost a failure so far, owing principally to the defective machinery, high price of labor, and ignorance of the business, all of which can and will be overcome in time when this department will then be a source of immense wealth. But at while men can make from three to ten dollars per day, with the chance of a *big strike* occasionally, Quartz Mining can only be profitable on very rich veins; but there is an inexhaustible supply of good workable Quartz veins in the State. I know of nothing more interesting to contemplate than the increased activity in the agricultural department, and the certain reward for the labor of the industrious farmer. There are immense vallies in the State capable of the highest degree of agricultural production, and with comparatively little labour; and I have seen no finer vegetables in any country (not even far-famed Philadelphia) than those raised in California. It is true we have not yet as great variety, but for what we do raise either in *size* or *quality*, it is not easy to beat; and as nearly all our breadstuffs have hitherto been imported, and since the miners, like those in the Coal Region, are *consumers* and not producers, there can be no difficulty for years to come for want of a good market. In commercial matters in this City nothing can be more fluctuating than things have been. Goods have not only been shipped from all our own ports on the Atlantic without a discriminating regard to the wants of the community, and state of the market, but from nearly every part of the world. The consequence has been a continually overstocked market in most leading articles, and great loss to the shippers. Add to this, losses by repeated fires of most calamitous extent, and you may get a glance at one of the causes of disappointed speculators, and the ruin that many have been involved in; for you see from the isolated position of San Francisco that if goods are not wanted (no matter what their original cost) they are absolutely worth little or nothing. You cannot send them back, or to any other port, and the expense of storage, danger of fires, and no possibility of obtaining insurance, are no small items in the merchant's books. But we are rapidly getting up substantial fire-proof buildings, and it is not possible that this City can suffer such disastrous conflagrations as heretofore. This City must be from her position, climate, mineral and agricultural resources, and last, not least, the character of her people and laws—the *Great City* of the Pacific Coast."

Mr. H. appends an item for the Printers. In the two principal newspaper establishments in San Francisco, the *Herald* and *Alta California*, daily papers, and having an extensive circulation, for a new country, the prices of type-setting are $2 and $2 50 per thousand ems—workmen plenty.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

NO. 6.

History informs us that, into whatever part of the world Christianity extended itself, there it produced the same fruits, which became visible, after its introduction, in the countries already mentioned. And it teaches us, also, that world-embracing ideas, which are destined to affect human life universally, and to elevate the character of human tho't to a higher stadium, are not the product of any individual thinker, but arise spontaneously, as it were, from the power of that general life, which underlies the whole stream of the world's history. It is on this account, that all great movements, in human affairs, which have a truly historical character, can be neither impeded in their course, nor prevented from reaching their destined end, by any ingenuity of man.—Hence the remark, so often made, that the wheel of destiny can be stopped by no human hand. But we see, also, that since the introduction of Christianity into the world, the course of human events has been made to take a direction different from what it had before; and it has, therefore, been well remarked, that Christ forms a grand turning point in the entire stream of the world's history, being, at the same time, the key to unlock the meaning of the past and to open a vision into the promises of the future. It is then evident, that the movements of historical events are not governed according to the will of man, although his actions and thoughts form an important factor of history, but that every thing is directed according to the wise purposes of an overruling Providence, in whose hands, as the main factor of history, human actions are controlled.

These thoughts suggested themselves to my mind, as I traced the origin of the idea of educating the mass; and followed its growing importance up to the time now under consideration; and their truth will become more strikingly evident as we approach our own time. As remarked in a former article, this idea grew out of the teachings of Christianity. This religion extended itself, also, very early into England. Cloisters and schools connected with them, were established like unto those on the continent, and produced subsequently similar effects. For we find, that while CHARLES the GREAT was prosecuting his work of opening schools throughout his empire, peculiar events were leading to the same thing in England. The first sovereign of this country, who was influenced, to any considerable extent, with this idea, was ALFRED the GREAT, who lived in the latter part of the 9th century. What an interesting train of reflections arise in one's mind, in contemplating these two great historical personages—CHARLES and ALFRED,—the events of their time, and the causes out of which they grew. Two sovereigns, equally great and living at no long interval of time, come upon the stage of action, animated with nobler sentiments than any of their predecessors, and commencing a work, laid upon such broad foundations, that the lapse of centuries can only complete it. No sovereigns, of any previous period, existed, who were even capable of conceiving the idea of educating a nation. They *first* asserted by their actions, that the right to punish for crime involves also the duty and privilege to educate and train up in the path of duty, and that the duties of a citizen can be defined best by the State itself. They thought, and very justly too, that a sovereign occupies, in many respects, the same place in regard to his nation, which a parent does in regard to his family; and that, therefore, it is as much the duty of the former to make provision for the education of his subjects, as it is that of the latter to allow his children to avail themselves of the advantages of any such provision. No human authority, whether that of the parent or State, can inflict punishment with a guiltless conscience, unless it has also provided an educational training for those who are subject to such authority. These were some of the reasons which induced CHARLES and ALFRED to establish schools which might reach the people as universally, as the condition of society of that period admitted.

ALFRED was not only very liberal in furnishing means for carrying on the cause of education in his kingdom, but he was also such a diligent student himself, that the amount of knowledge and extent of learning in him were perhaps greater than in CHARLES. His time, which, for want of a clock, he measured by means of burning tapers of a certain length, was divided into three equal parts, one-third of which was allowed for sleeping, eating and bodily exercise, another third was devoted to his business affairs, and the last to study. His school system and institutions were under the supervision of the wisest men he could find. Convinced that the intellectual and moral elevation of his subjects and general intelligence depended upon a well established system of schools, he spared no pains to make such provision for his subjects, and offered all suitable inducements to bring as many as possible under their influence; and for the purpose of calling forth latent talent, and giving suitable rewards of merit, he always made distinctions in favor of those who had given evidence, in their acquisition of knowledge, of intellectual capacity, by showing them peculiar favors and assigning them respectable posts of honor. Some historians inform us, also, that a number of works were translated from the Latin into the Anglo-Saxon by himself. The most important of these was a work of BOETHUS, "*de consolatione philosophia*," which he admired particularly. He is also said to have been himself an author of several works, and that in one of these, still extant, he expresses his great pleasure over the progress of schools in England during his reign. But all these excellent arrangements, although very effectual during the reign of ALFRED, were nevertheless not allowed to ripen into full maturity, and shared the same fate as those of CHARLES. After the death of ALFRED followed a succession of political commotions and storms, which destroyed what he had commenced. But neither the storms of the continent nor those of the Island could extinguish that great *thought*, which had already sunk deeply into the elements of human thinking. Dark clouds obscured it occasionally, but every successive calm and serene sky lit it up more brilliantly than before. It was possible for political revolutions to destroy particular schools, but they could never slay that *idea*, which gave them birth, and which brought others into life, faster than they could be destroyed.

The same intimate connection, which existed between Church and State on the continent, during this period, formed also the basis of civilization on the Island of the Anglo-Saxons. Hence we find that ALFRED rebuilt everywhere, not only the cloisters and schools, which the ruthless hands of barbarous invaders had destroyed, but that he did also the same thing in regard to churches. Neither was he less interested in a well educated clergy than in able and learned officers of the civil government. An institution, established by the church at Rome for the purpose of educating persons intending to labor in England, in the service of the church, received special favors from him. It is even recorded of him, that he had entertained the idea of translating the entire bible into the language of his subjects. But this was never accomplished by him; only one-half of the psalms were thus translated.

The numerous schools and cloisters in England, like those on the continent, grew out of the teachings of Christianity. Those which existed previous to the time of ALFRED had been founded by the servants of the church themselves, and each bishop exercised a general supervision over all the cloisters within his bishopric. The authority of these bishops was somewhat similar to those on the continent, extending, in many things, over into the prerogatives of the civil authorities. A general religious sense pervaded all political movements, and every act, on the part of the State, was therefore controlled, to a considerable extent, by the church. This was particularly so in regard to the subject of education. But, in the course of time, the power of the State was absorbed by the authority of the church, which continued to assume more of the civil power continually, until the period of the Reformation, from which time these two authorities,—civil and ecclesiastical—acted more separately. Ever since then church and State have had more or less their separate schools.

E. S.

☞ *An itemizer* at an evening sewing party reports, that one young lady made the exclamation,—"I thought I should have *died!*" one hundred and twenty-eight times; and she put the inquiry "Did you ever?" one hundred and thirty-seven times.

EUREKA.—*The great Secret Discovered!*—The subscriber has at last discovered the *ne plus ultra* of Hair Dye, and announces it for sale, with perfect confidence in its surpassing everything of the kind now in use. It colors the hair either black or brown, (as may be desired,) and is used without any injury to the hair or skin, either by stain or otherwise, and can be washed off in ten minutes after application, without detracting from its efficacy.

R Dollard has for years manufactured Dyes, which have given great satisfaction to his customers; but he did not advertise them, because he felt them not to be perfect while they defaced the skin. For a long time he has been trying to overcome that perplexing difficulty, and at last has the happiness to announce that he has succeeded.

☞ The Hair Dye may be had, wholesale and retail, at his popular establishment, 177 Chestnut Street, where such as desire can also have it applied.

Persons visiting Philadelphia who may wish their *Hair Dyed*, are invited to call on R. DOLLARD, 117 Chestnut Street.

Letters (post paid,) will receive attention.

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 therefore are absolutely certain to make a perfect cure of Rheumatism and Gout. A single twenty-five cent 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.

Beware of Counterfeits. The genuine is for sale by T. F. BEATTY & Co., J. G. BROWN, and D. N. HEISLER, Pottsville; and by the Agents given in another column. Wholesale Office, 169 Race Street, Phila.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!—IMPORTANT to Dyspeptics.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, *True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice*, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing Scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour, bbl	$5 00	Dr'd peaches par'd.	$4 00
Rye do do	3 50	do do unpar'd.	2 50
Wheat, bushel	90 a 95	Dr'd apples pared	1 75
Rye, do	65	Eggs, dozen	15
Corn, do	65	Butter	18
Oats, do	40	Shoulders,	8
Potatoes, do	75	Ham,	10 to 11
Timothy Seed,	2 25	Hay, ton	14 50
Clover do	4 00	Plaster.	5 00

MARRIED.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. Joseph M'Cool, Prof. CHARLES L. GANZ, to ELIZABETH A. STICHTER, all of Pottsville.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. A. Prior, MAHLON B. ALLEBACH to MARY ELLEN LEWIS, second daughter of David D. Lewis, of Schuylkill Haven.

DIED.

In Schuyl. Haven, on Saturday morning last, Mrs. LUCY BREWSTER MORRIS, wife of Richard R. Morris, in the 28th year of her age.

In this Borough, on the 17th inst., of Pulmonary Consumption, SUSANNA G., eldest daughter of G. W. Matchin, Esq., aged 17 years, 8 months and 10 days.

"She is not dead but she sleeps in Jesus."
Gentle was her outward form, no less her inward mind;
'Twas sweet, engaging, dutiful and kind.
But hark what sound assails mine ear?
'Tis my daughter's parting knell;
They've laid her on the funeral bier,
Farewell my darling child, Farewell.

Lightly rest the turf upon thee, friend,
And zephyrs gently sweep
Around the sacred spot of earth,
Where fond ones meet to weep.
Above thy early mound.

Mourn not that she the "early lost,"
Has laid her mantle down;
For though she early quit the strife,
As early won a crown,
Whose lustre nought shall scathe.

[*S. H. Miscellany.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ CHURCH DEDICATION.—The English Lutheran Evangelical Church, of the Borough of Pottsville, Pastor Rev. J. Stahr, will be dedicated to God on Sunday, the 9th of May. Rev. Dr. Benjamin Kurtz of Baltimore, Rev. E. W. Hutter of Philadelphia, Rev. A. C. Wedekind of Lebanon, and others will be present to participate in the ceremonies on the occasion. Services will be had in the morning, afternoon and evening. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ REV. MR. VAN DYKE will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening, 25th, for the Central Presbyterian Church, at the Sons of Temperance Hall, at the usual hours.

☞ THERE WILL BE preaching in the English Lutheran Church, Market street, every Sunday morning and evening.

☞ THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Divine worship is performed every Sabbath, (to-morrow) and on every succeeding Sabbath, until further notice, in the Lecture Room of the new Church Edifice, at the corner of Mahantongo and Seventh streets. The morning service will begin at 10½