The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 12.

B. BANNAN, Editor and Proprietor:
C. LITTLE, Associate Editor.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

The members of the Schuylkill County Educational Society have much to boast of.— They have really awakened an active interest in the breast of the public toward the noble work to which they, themselves, are specially devoted, and their Conventions now-a-days are veritable, live *public* meetings, attended by goodly numbers of citizens, and capable of making a mark in the community where they chance to assemble.

Two years ago, when the first Convention met in this place, the attendance of the members was very slim, even teachers unnecessarily absented themselves, and the sessions were continued for two or three days in a small third-story room, without creating any sensation out-doors, and with scarcely the recognition, on the part of the community, that any such an Association was in existence. But not so now. The Convention at Schuylkill Haven last week was well attended, not only by a general convocation of the Teachers from all parts of the County, but by the public. Parents were present, and citizens of all clases and business connections, old and young, male and female, and all listened earnestly to the deliberations of the Convention, as though recognizing in them a work for the public good. The last was the largest and most spirited Convention ever held by the Association. The next will be held at Port Carbon.

The proceedings, in full, will be found under our Local head. We, also, publish two essays read before the Convention, one by Miss S. A. McCool, and the other by Mr. Sherman, teachers in the Public Schools of this place. They evince much sound thought and a liberal comprehension of the subjects discussed. Several other productions of a similar character were read before the Convention—they are noted separately, by the Secretary.

RUM AND ITS EFFECTS.

We record this week, among our Local items, *seven deaths, caused directly by Rum!* A man in Tamaqua from mania-potu; one woman in this place, in broad daylight, and *another with four little children,* at New Mines, *burnt up alive!!*

If such things do not speak for themselves, and show the necessity of a Maine Law in Schuylkill Co., we fear no comments of ours could open the eyes of her citizens.

See the utter moral degradation to which Intemperance sinks its victims, as manifest in the instances before us, and ask yourself, reader, if a Temperance reform is not needed in our midst. No wonder the friends of the cause, with such facts before them, become warm in its advocacy—the only wonder we can see, is that there are not more "fanatics."

And who is to answer to the community for the lives of these seven persons? They were human beings, endowed with all the faculties and attributes of fellow creatures. Is there no law to hold amenable the authors of their death—and *such* a death? The laws of man's institution are imperfect, and often suffer the guilty to go clear; but, mark you, there *is* a Court where they cannot escape.— "Cursed is every one that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's mouth—that maketh him drunken," is the sentence of the Judge.— Who, think you, will be made responsible at His bar for their untimely and awful end?

JUSTICE TO ALL.

A card appears among our advertisements, declaring the innocence of one Ralph Pouter, an Englishman by birth, but for several years resident in this County and well known in this vicinity, late a Prisoner in the Eastern Penitentiary on a conviction of Larceny.

We know nothing of the circumstances personally, except as related by Pouter himself; but in justice to him, we make known the history of the case, according to his statements, in explanation, and to give him the full benefit of the card referred to.

He is a brick-moulder by trade, and was for a considerable time employed by Mr. Jas. Lightfoot, at St. Clair. Subsequently, on application of the company, he was engaged at the new works of Messrs. Packer & Carter, at the East Sugar Loaf Mines, two miles from Hazleton, Luzerne Co. There he met, for the first time, George Hickmans, as a fellow laborer. While there the Company's store was robbed of $381. Shortly after, their work being finished, Pouter and Hickmans were discharged, and left together.— They were subsequently arrested, charged with the robbery just mentioned, and after a trial at Wilkesbarre, Hickmans was sentenced to the Penitentiary for Twenty-two months, and Pouter as an accomplice, for Twelve. The latter has just completed his sentence, and on being dismissed some days ago, was handed the card which he publishes.

He returns to the community where he is known, and wishes, by laying his case before the public, to re-establish his character which, according to the statements he makes, accompanied by the written declarations of Hickmans and Rev. Mr. Larcombe, has been most unjustly injured. Perhaps the Wilkesbarre papers could throw some light on this case.

Hickmans was employed for a time in the Rolling Mill of Harris, Burnish & Co., near this Borough.

INFORMATION WANTED.

In the Oath published last week, as administered by Monseignor Bedini to the three newly made Romish Bishops in New York, we find on comparison with the form of a Bishop's Oath prescribed by the church, this important obligation omitted:

"*Hereticos, schismaticos, et rebelles eidem domino nostro vel successoribus prædictis pro posse persequar et oppugnabo.*"—"Heretics, schismatics, and rebels to our said Lord (the Pope), or his aforesaid successors, *I will to my utmost persecute and oppose.*"

The other portions are substantially and, for the most part, literally the same. Now, what we want to know is, whether the part just quoted is orthodox, and was only omitted from prudential motives on the public occasion alluded to; or whether the liberal spirit of our republican institutions, in the light of the Nineteenth century, has mollified the ancient rigor of the Papal councils toward "outsiders." We feel personally interested and, accordingly, pray for enlightenment.

ROMISH LIBERTY.

The following significant paragraph occurs in the sermon delivered by Archbishop Hughes, in New York last week, at the consecration of the three new Bishops:

"He was aware that some considered a subjection in spiritual matters to the Pope, was slavery, and a relinquishing of one portion of freedom; but out of the Catholic Church this part of the Divine mission to St. Peter was ignored. But, on the contrary, *for no one, whether priest or layman, who participated in the Catholic Church, was there any liberty, except in the See of Rome!*"

This, it is true, is only a reiteration of the acknowledged tenets of the Romish Church, and is, therefore, nothing new to our readers; but it may serve to refresh the memory on this point, and, also, to excite all Protestant Republicans to a deeper sense of, gratitude for the liberal and true idea of "Liberty," taught and entertained among us, in contrast with the contracted and slavish doctrine prescribed by the Popish Hierarchy.

☞ THE CRYSTAL PALACE, it has been officially announced, will remain open all winter. Stoves are being erected in various parts of the building and other arrangements made for the comfort of visitors.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

MRS. LIPPINCOTT, late Miss Clark, better known in the literary world as GRACE GREENWOOD, has started the publication of a neat and interesting monthly paper, in Philadelphia, for children, entitled "The Little Pilgrim." Price, 50c a year, to be had at Bannan's.

THE POLITICAL CLASS BOOK OF PENNSYLVANIA; comprising a familiar exposition of the Constitution of the State, and of some of the more important features of the political institutions established in accordance therewith; together with copious remarks on the general principles of governmental power.— By Daniel Fuller. Just published by E. C. & J. Biddle, Philadelphia. Price 31 cts. This work is highly recommended, on the best authority, for the use of schools and academies.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Snow,* the second of the season, fell for several hours in this place, last Tuesday morning. It melted, though, almost immediately.

☞ *Military.*—The German Yeagers of this place, Capt. Alstadt, paraded on Monday last— they are a well drilled company. In the evening they gave a Ball at the Town Hall, which was largely attended.

☞ *Literary Society.*—The meeting on Wednesday evening was well attended, considering the inclemency of the weather. The lecture was postponed, on account of the indisposition of the speaker, Dr. Heger. The debate was unusually spirited and interesting.

☞ *What has become* of the public spirit that was moving the Borough Water question, some weeks ago? The late rains, we presume, took the starch out of some of the stiff plans projected, and cooled the ardor of the Town benefactors; and there, doubtless, the matter will end till another Summer's drought excites the thirsty indignation of our citizens.

N. B. The Basins are still very low, and the supply limited and partial.

☞ *Death—Rum.*—George Gwinn, keeper of an Ale and Porter shop in a cellar, in Tamaqua, was found dead in his bed on Monday morning last. He has long been much addicted to intemperate habits, and has lately been suffering from *mania-potu.* He presented the appearance of having been sitting on the side of the bed, and to have thrown himself or fallen backward, at full length, and died. It was supposed that he had principally sustained life for some time past on his liquors alone.

☞ *Practising.*—Mr. Stouch, a favorite Dancing-teacher in this place, proposes to revive the old-fashioned Practising parties this Winter, formerly so popular in Pottsville and vicinity. One will, accordingly, be given next Thursday evening at the Town Hall, for which good music will be provided, and when several new dances will be introduced. Mr. S.'s experience in such matters will, doubtless, enable him to get up these entertainments in the best style. Ladies and gentlemen of the "light, fantastic toe," will please make a note of this, and prepare for Thursday evening next.

☞ *Closing of Stores.*—We understand that several of the Store-keepers of the Borough, with a view to reduce their heavy gas bills, and also for the relief of themselves and clerks, are trying to effect a general arrangement for the closing of business establishments at 8 o'clock in the evening. This is a reform we have always favored, and we should be glad to see it put into operation, this coming Winter. The expense of light is now no inconsiderable item, these long evenings; besides the profit, in other than a pecuniary point of view, to proprietors as well as clerks, by a proper employment of the evening leisure afforded by early closing.

☞ *Seriously Hurt.*—Mr. Jas. B. Beatty, a young gentleman of this place, of the Coal firm of Thomas & Co., was seriously injured by an accident at their Works on Silver Creek, some distance above New Philadelphia, on Tuesday last. He was caught by a car in the gangway and jammed against the side props. His collar-bone was dislocated and his breast much bruised—it is feared his lungs are seriously affected.

He was brought home immediately after the accident, in a very precarious condition, but he is now supposed to be out of danger. Mr. B. is peculiarly unfortunate—this is the third accident that has befallen him about the works within the last three months.

☞ *Improvement—More Wanted.*—The underground drain, for carrying off the rain and waste water from Mahantongo street, is nearly completed. It extends the whole length of the opposite alley and empties into the Norwegian. This is an improvement that has long been wanted.

A similar convenience is much needed for Church alley. The crossing in Centre street and the alley, in its lower side are dangerous for both man and beast in the Winter, and very inconvenient for foot passengers, if not absolutely impassable, every heavy rain, and that too, at one of the most frequented crossings in the whole Borough. Will the authorities please examine the premises and think about the remedy?

☞ *Death by falling from a Horse.*—We are much grieved to record an accident which occurred last Sunday morning, resulting in the death of George, an interesting boy of 11 years of age, son of Sheriff Nagle, of this place. He had been ill for some time before, and his father placed him on his horse before his dwelling, for recreation.— After walking slowly about for a while, the horse, although ordinarily very quiet, suddenly started to run, and the unfortunate boy becoming frightened, fell, bruising his head and otherwise severely injuring himself. Convulsions succeeded, which continued at short intervals, throughout the day, notwithstanding the best medical aid that could be procured, and up to 9 o'clock in the evening, when his spirit took its flight.

☞ *Re-Opening.*—The Second Methodist Church, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Turner, will be re-opened to-morrow. Service has been suspended there for some weeks past, on account of the building undergoing repairs. It has been newly painted, both outside and in, and the walls handsomely papered—both under the superintendence of Mr James Bowen.

A neat centre-piece adorns the ceiling, and the niche behind the pulpit is decorated by a handsome ornamental panel. The vestibule and walls of the stairway are papered in imitation of paintings in fresco, and present a very unique appearance. All the seats, pulpit and other woodwork are freshly painted and varnished. Altogether, both the selection of the paper and the execution of the work, reflect great credit upon the taste and skill of Mr. Bowen; and also upon the liberality of the congregation, in subjecting themselves to the expense necessary to fit up their house of worship with so much comfort and beauty.

New gas fixtures have also been put up, which add much to the ornamental, as well as the utilitarian, portions of the improvements.

☞ *Fire—Woman Burnt—Rum.*—About noon on Tuesday last, a house in this Borough, on the Pt. Carbon road, occupied by a Mrs. Reed, was discovered to be on fire. The neighbors assembled immediately and burst open the doors, when the whole interior was found in flames, and the woman lying on the floor, already burnt to a crisp and dead! Some say she was taken out alive but died in a few minutes after.

She was a woman of very intemperate habits, and has been sustained by the charities of the community for a number of years. It was supposed the fire originated from her going to bed drunk, with a lighted pipe in her mouth. She had two little girls living with her—one, it was said, had been sent into town a little while before for more whiskey; and a married daughter, living elsewhere, came to the scene of the conflagration very much intoxicated.

The house was totally destroyed and all its contents; the adjoining one, it being a double building, was, also, burnt down, but some of the furniture was saved. It was occupied by a family of Reeds, relatives, we believe, of the deceased.

☞ *Fire—Woman and 4 Children Burnt —Rum!*—A house occupied by Michael Mullen, at Heckscher's Otto Colliery, better known as the New Mines, some two miles above Minersville, caught fire about 8 o'clock on Sunday night last, and was totally consumed with the furniture, provisions, clothes and everything it contained; and horrible to relate, Mrs. Mullen and four children perished in the flames! The ages of the children, two boys and two girls, were severally, 5, 8, 10 and 12 years. The woman was about forty—she was expected to be confined very shortly. The oldest boy, about 14 years of age, saved himself by jumping out of the window, one story and a half high, but could not help his little brothers and sisters, who were running about the room, screaming and crying, and almost frantic with fright.

It is not known certainly how the fire originated. One report is that the husband and wife were lying on the floor together drunk, and that when the flames were discovered, he saved himself by running out, without giving any alarm or waking to aid either his wife or children. Others say he was not at the house at the time, but at a neighboring tavern. However, all agree that they were both of very intemperate habits; and we understand it was proven at the Inquest subsequently held over the bodies of the victims, that both were intoxicated that evening—the man so much so as to be of no service during the conflagration.

The neighbors, it is said, rendered all the aid possible, for the flames had already gained such headway and spread so rapidly, as to render their efforts to save the lives of the inmates utterly unavailing.

☞ *Mr. B. Williams* has for some weeks past been repairing the line of Telegraph between this place and Minersville. It is expected to be in good working order shortly.

☞ *Shoemakers' Strike.*—The Journeymen Shoemakers of this place, composing a large proportion of the members of the "craft," in town, turned out on Tuesday last, demanding higher wages. After a few conferences, the employers generally, with two exceptions refusing to advance anything for the "Women's Men," complied—the wages were raised about 12 per cent. all round, and the men returned to work.

☞ *Schuylkill Co. Teachers Institute.*— The Association assembled in St. Paul's Church, Schuylkill Haven, Friday morning, November 4th 1853, at 9 o'clock. Teachers and members present:—

Pottsville—Misses Mary McCamant, Anna J. Lewis, Eliza Downing, Emma B. Strauch, Sarah McCool, Tamson M. Strauch, Amelia Wolcott, Mary German, Elizabeth German, Nancy Christ, L. Fox, Josephine Warner, Mrs. M. A. Bosbyshell; Messrs. Elias Schneider, J. P. Sherman, J. B. Philips, A. K. Browne, D. E. German, Wm. J. Sigfried, J. T. Shoener, J. W. Smith, A. P. Spinney, Rev. A. Prior, C. F. Turner, D. Steck.
Schuylkill Haven—Misses M. Ayer, E. A. Smith, H Werner, Annie Bohlee, Louisa Christ, Rachel Robinson, Isabella Motts, S Connor, Caroline Robinson, Mrs. E. Porter; Messrs. W. A. Field, Pliny Porter, C. E. Chichester, William F. Moody, Morgan F. Sayler, Rev L. B. Beckley.
Minersville—Misses R. A. Smith, Rebecca Sorber; Messrs. J. K. Krewson, Levi King, Benj. Christ.
Pt. Carbon—Misses Ellen Potter, Rachael Rossider; Messrs. Y. Lukenbach, E. V. Banks, Henry Keeler, H. A. Shissler, P. H. Werntz, Rev. A. J. Wythes, M. D.
Cass—James Mohan, H. McGuire, Terence J. Cooke.
Middleport—James Nolen, A. Potter. P. D. Barnette.
St. Clair—T. R. Johnson, B. L. Jackson, W. E. Porter.
Orwigsburg—Miss Lizzie Shoener, Mr. J. S. Pulsifer.
New Castle—John Chrisman, Thomas Crosby, H. Young.
Athens, Pa—D. G. Bush.
West Branch Valley—Mrs. A. W. Wilder.
Clinton, Mass.—Miss E. B. Wilder.
Branch—Ellis Thomas.
Llewellyn—Wm. H. Fries, Jacob Riegle.
Belmont—E. L. Betterly.
Port Clinton—Wellington Jones.

The meeting was called to order by the President—the minutes of the last meeting held at Minersville read and adopted. The Executive Committee read the order of business. Mr. FIELD moved the appointment of a Committee to criticise remarks made by the members, and after a somewhat spirited discussion the motion was lost. The first topic presented for discussion was "The best method of teaching the alphabet and spelling."

Mr. BUSH thought a few letters ought to be taught at a time, and was in favor of cards.

Mr. FIELD thought that letters which form familiar words should be learned first.

Mr. FRIES' method was to arrange a class before a black-board and to teach letters with words.

Mr. P. PORTER first makes his pupils believe him their best friend and teaches the letters in concert.

Mr. PULSIFER thought the subject a very important one, although not generally so considered. He thought a knowledge of A B C the foundation of education, and would like to hear a discussion on the first letter, A.

Mr. GERMAN had been a teacher the greater part of his life. His method was to teach all the letters first, then words.

Mr. BROWNE approved of the "fencing" system, with the use of black-boards. In spelling he would make the pupils give the elementary sounds.

Mr. W. E. PORTER thought that vowel-sounds ought to be uttered with great distinctness and prolongation. He gave some vowel-sounds, and showed their force in words.

Mr SHERMAN thought no particular method ought to be adopted exclusively, but that various methods should be used. Too little time is generally devoted to spelling.

The PRESIDENT considered it not beneath our notice, as is sometimes thought, to spend time in inquiring into the best method of teaching the alphabet and spelling. People of the present age graduate at College before they can spell. That a distinction should be made between words spelled according to the sounds of their letters, and those which have silent letters, the former must be learned by the organ of the ear, the latter through the eye.

The further discussion of the question was postponed, and the Secretary read an essay written by a female teacher of Tamaqua. Subject—"Causes of the slow progress of Education."

Mr. D. G. BUSH, of Athens, Pa., then delivered a highly interesting lecture on the subject of Physical Geography, showing the formation of the earth, its geological structure, the distribution of rain and the formation of the oceanic currents.

The next topic of teaching reading came up next. Mr. BARNETT thought children should first know the letters, next learn to combine two letters in one sound, then combine several sounds. A knowledge of vowel-sounds is particularly necessary.

Mr. W. E. PORTER'S method was to commence with an easy book—to take the child once through, requiring him to spell the words in the book, then out of the book, and the third time to read it through.

The President concurred with most of the remarks, and the question was indefinitely postponed.

The Chairman of the Local Committee stated that arrangements had been made for the accommodation of the members of the Institute at private residences; when the Institute adjourned to meet at half-past one o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Opened with prayer by the Rev. L. B. BECKLEY. The first topic discussed was—"Is it necessary for a pupil to be taught to spell words of two or more syllables before he commences to read. Messrs. Pulsifer, Christ, Crussen, Bush, German, participating in the discussion.

An essay written by Miss R. Sorber, of Minersville, on the "Importance of parental co-operation in the education of their children" was read, which was, on motion, requested for publication.

The next topic was—"Should the Arithmetical tables be thoroughly committed to memory before a pupil commences cyphering?" Messrs. Sherman, Young, Crussen, Siegfried, Pulsifer and German spoke on the question.

The President then exhibited a set of Holbrook's School Apparatus, showing their utility in illustrating Mathematical and Astronomical problems, after which Mr. W. E. Porter gave a very interesting lecture on the use of Globes.

The next topic—"Ought mental Arithmetic to be studied before written?" was discussed by Messrs. Sherman, Schneider, Porter, Bush, Barnett and Pulsifer.

The order of business being reported for the evening session, the Institute adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.—Institute met pursuant to adjournment. Rev. J. H. WYTHES addressed the Throne of Grace.

Mr. J. P. SHERMAN, of Pottsville, then delivered an interesting address on Free Schools, showing their effects in the New England States, where he had been brought up under their influence. He showed that the permanency of a republic must depend upon the intelligence of the people. To be qualified for self-government, a people must be a reading, a reasoning and intelligent people. In accordance with these sentiments, Jefferson endeavored, though unsuccessfully, to establish Free Schools in Virginia.

Miss S. A. McCOOL, of Pottsville, then read a beautiful and appropriate Essay. Subject, "The Teacher's Responsibility," after which the thanks of the Association were extended her, and a copy of the Essay requested for publication.

Rev C. F. TURNER, of Pottsville, was next introduced, who delivered a chaste and pertinent address upon the subject of "Oral Instruction;" showing the superiority of the system by its adaptation to the nature of the human mind. Two faculties of the mind were especially considered in his address, viz:—The Understanding and Memory. He did not discard the use of text books entirely, but thought they should be wisely associated with verbal instruction. That they are elements not designed to conflict with or destroy each other, but beautifully to harmonize and blend together. It was a truth seen and deplored by many of the warmest and wisest friends of Education, that there was too much dependence on books, and too little oral instruction.

Mr. P. D. BARNETT, of Port Carbon, delivered an appropriate and instructive lecture on the Science of Book-keeping, showing the advantages that would be derived by the mercantile community from having this branch taught in the Public Schools. Mr. B. had been an old teacher and had taught successfully this science, a number of years.

The question, "The best method of securing regular attendance," elicited a warm discussion.— Dr. Chichester, Rev. D. Steck, Mr. Wilson, Rev. J. H. Wythes, B. Christ, gave their views. Before the close of the meeting the President reviewed briefly the history of the Institute—referred to its origin and spoke of the difficulties it had to contend with—what it had accomplished and what it was destined to accomplish.

He appealed to Parents and Teachers, present and absent, and to all of the friends of Education, for their co-operation in the great work, in his usual feeling and impressive manner, until the hour of adjournment arrived.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.—Institute met at 8 o'clock. Mr. Barnett offered the following topics for consideration:

"What qualifications on the part of the teacher should entitle him to public patronage under the School Law?"

"What compensation should be considered an equivalent for his services?"

"What acquirements in education should entitle the citizen to hold the office of School Director?" The two former were considered in connection with the propriety of appointing County Superintendents, and discussed by Messrs. Bush, Christ, Barnett, Field, Jackson and Browne; all concurring in the necessity of such appointments except Mr. Christ.

Mr. SIGFRIED offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to the different Boards of School Directors in the County, the absolute necessity of *Night Schools* in their respective districts.

Mr. BUSH offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to the different Boards of Directors in this County, the use of Outline Maps in teaching Geography.

Mr. BROWNE offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be extended to the Trustees of this (St. Paul's) Church, for their kindness in permitting us to hold our meetings therein.

Resolved, That the thanks and warmest gratitude of the members of the Association be tendered to the citizens of Schuylkill Haven, for the welcome reception and generous hospitality extended to us during our stay with them, and that when we return to our several homes, we shall bear away with us naught but feelings of the highest regard for them.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be extended also to the Press in general, for their favorable notices of our meetings—for their co-operation and encouragement, and for their former kindness in publishing our proceedings.

Resolved, That the President appoint six females to prepare and read essays, and four males to lecture at our next meeting; and that the Chairman of the Executive Committee be requested to prepare and publish as before, suitable topics for discussion.

Resolved, That when we adjourn, it be to meet in Pottsville, on the 1st Thursday of May, next, to hold our next Annual Session.

Mr. BARNETT moved to amend the latter resolution by striking out Pottsville and inserting Middleport. Mr. Porter moved to amend the amendment by erasing Middleport and inserting Port Carbon. After a warm discussion the resolution, as amended, to meet in Port Carbon, was adopted. The former resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The President made a few remarks at the close, stating what good results had already followed the efforts of the Teachers of Schuylkill County, and expressed the hope, that, with the continued and increased interest of parents, and the people, at each succeeding meeting, as heretofore manifested, *a brighter day was about to dawn upon us.*

The Institute adjourned with Prayer.

A. K. BROWNE, *Sec'y.*

ADDRESSES.

Read before the Schuylkill County Educational Institute, assembled at Schuylkill Haven, Nov. 4, 1853.

THE TEACHER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

BY MISS S. A. McCOOL, OF POTTSVILLE.

The responsibility of the Teacher in the Common School is deep and high, and in its influence reaches far into the distant future. The character and tendency of the instruction given, will fasten upon the mind, and mould the soul of the pupil; it will follow his footsteps over the earth, and may flow down the stream of successive ages. The impressions of early childhood are lasting as the mind itself—they are like the furrows made by the husbandman on the bosom of the earth, but not so easily removed. The memory is true to its office, and that which is fixed there, must necessarily remain.

To govern, discipline, and call into action and successful exercise, the latent and sluggish powers of the human mind, requires the greatest amount of skill and tact, as well as a comprehensive knowledge of the sciences.

How overwhelming is the responsibility of a person who voluntarily takes upon himself the important office of a Teacher!

He should study carefully and constantly the nature of those high and responsible duties, which grow out of the peculiar relation in which he stands to his pupils. He is, or should be, the sun of the circle in which he moves. His appropriate business brings him into constant contact with the working of minds of various structures and almost endless peculiarities, which are to be directed to future usefulness and happiness. In order to accomplish this, there must be fixed and settled principles, both as it respects government and discipline. Nothing of a capricious or uncertain nature will serve the great interests of the school room.

"Order is Heaven's first Law," and *that* order is effected and sustained by one guiding and presiding mind. There is no place where the supervision of government is not necessary. You cannot sail a ship on the bosom of the ocean, you cannot have a well-regulated family, you cannot manage the affairs of State, without a responsible and intelligent mind to control them.

The Teacher is responsible for the order and government of his school, and this involves the performance of a duty which is delicate, important and difficult. It is a truth which cannot be controverted, that the salutary and beneficial effects of good government in schools, are not appreciated to the extent they should be by the community generally. And while almost every person will acknowledge the necessity of obedience on the part of the pupil, and the right of control in the Teacher, it is evident that many children are so unaccustomed to discipline and restraint, that they are unwilling to submit to the rules and regulations which have been formed and instituted by the wisest heads and best hearts in the land.

The Teacher is expected, however, to sustain the rules and regulations of the school, and could he have the friendly sympathy and co-operation of the parents, it would encourage him in his labors and add greatly to his usefulness. He is responsible to a great extent for the mental habits of his pupils, and in view of this, it is necessary for him to possess a habit of close discrimination. He should have a penetrating insight into character, and an acuteness of judging of motives, which will be of immense value to him in the prosecution of his appropriate duties. To this should be added a quickness in discovering disposition with an inventive and ready faculty of adapting treatment, suited to the varieties of character and propensity which are continually exhibiting themselves in the child.

There is great diversity in the character of children. Some have quick, discerning, clear and penetrating minds. They comprehend the subject on which you wish to instruct them, almost instantly, and with little labor; while others are slow and hesitating, comprehending with difficulty. Here the responsibility of the Teacher is very great, and calls into acquisition all his powers of judgment and skill. He knows that a different course must be pursued with those of different powers of apprehension. He also knows that a pupil may acquire thought slowly, yet if he is taught the habit of acquiring each thought clearly, and comprehending it fully, he will under the influence of this habit, in the course of time, become a good scholar. While on the other hand, the pupil who appears so intelligent, memorizes with such facility and who answers so readily, if strict supervision is not had over him by his Teacher, may be forming habits which will prove disastrous to him in future life. All our great men agree in attributing their success to their early mental discipline, and habits of patient thought and investigation, more than anything else. It is not so important to communicate a large amount of knowledge at one time, as it is to have the pupil form the habit of fully comprehending all that is communicated; the great object is not to go over so much ground, but fully to subdue it, so as thoroughly to understand every idea and master every subject.

Of course the intelligent Teacher will not depend entirely upon the *Text books,* but will have frequent recourse to oral communication, giving line upon line and precept upon precept, until he succeeds in impressing the minds of his pupils with the importance and necessity of the formation of correct mental habits. The great error has been, and I fear still obtains to a great extent, of pouring into the mind instead of drawing out of the mind, and causing it to depend upon its own resources. It is true, the pupil needs the assistance of the Teacher to guide and direct him, but he must form the habit of close thought for himself. The mind receives strength from action, it becomes strong and vigorous upon the same principle that the Blacksmith's arm becomes strong and vigorous.

The Teacher is responsible for the moral habits of his pupils, and should be well acquainted with the science of Moral Philosophy. From time to time, cases will come before him, which though small and unimportant in their form, may involve very important principles. Children should be taught the nature of a promise, and the importance of truth—that a promise voluntarily made is to be fulfilled to its very letter, when there is an ability to do so—and that a sense of strict justice and propriety should govern them in all their intercourse with each other. The Teacher is daily called upon to decide questions of right and wrong; questions that involve great moral principles, and in his decisions must have reference to the heart, as well as the head. The truth is, that those decisions may go far to fashion, and in some degree mould the conduct of the pupil through the entire course of life.

Therefore the necessity of deliberation and care, that those decisions may be in accordance with the principles of truth and equity. It cannot be doubted, that there is no place on earth where a pure moral atmosphere is more needed than in the school-room. Yet it is to be feared that a disposition to prefer intellectual to moral reputation, the culture of the head at the expense of the heart, is deplorably prevalent at the present day. Many an ambitious parent, if he could establish the character of his son for distinguished genius and scholarship, would care but little about his moral attainments. Or at least, would be much less delicate on either, would choose that he be of his moral capacity. I need not say that this preference is a strange and fatal infatuation. It is as much opposed to common sense, as it is to the dictates of reason. And yet so far the Teacher's importance that the minds of children be early impressed with views and sentiments calculated to correct this fatal error.

I am aware that many of the wise and good of the present day are opposed to the inculcation of morality apart from religion. They say that, what is called Moral Philosophy, is a mere system of refined infidelity—that pure morals cannot be had, and ought not to be looked for in the absence of religion, and that all efforts to promote them, on any other principles are vain and futile. This opinion I by no means concur. I reverence the Bible, and receive it as my guide, both in faith and practice; but I know that morality may exist where religion does not. They are distinct things. Morality teaches us our duty to man—Religion teaches us our duty to God and man. I know that the Teacher in the Common School is not permitted to inculcate any particular form of religion, but he is permitted and I think it his duty as a Teacher, to teach the children that there are crimes against the community, that the practice of them is unreasonable, injurious to their own interests and that of society—unfriendly to health, to peace of mind and to the principles of benevolence, justice and truth.

The pupil should be taught the beneficial tendency of moral character, and the mischievous, odious character of moral delinquency. The Teacher is bound to let the whole weight of his influence and the force of his example, tell in favor of moral purity. He is constantly imparting instruction in his entire intercourse with his pupils, in the example he sets them in his daily life and conversation. The whole character of a Teacher is an open book from which the pupil draws daily and hourly instruction. The powerful influence of example arises from the imitative principle which is found in our nature, and there is but little doubt, that in the great work of education, we are as dependent upon example as we are upon precept. The importance which is to be attached to example will appear, if we consider that in every age of the world, mankind has acted more under the influence of habit than reflection. And, indeed, it is more than probable that most habits have had their origin from the influence of example.

There is not a principle, either of body or mind, that does not feel the influence of this great law of our nature. The tendency therefore of example is to lead all others to act in the same manner.

Such considerations as these should press upon the intelligent Teacher, with a weight proportioned to the importance of the interests involved. Although the responsibility of the Teacher is fearfully great, he has no occasion to be discouraged.

It is true, he has not the sympathy and co-operation of the parents and community, to the extent he should have them, but he is engaged in a high and important work. He occupies a commanding and interesting position, and holds in his hands, to a great extent, the future destiny of his pupils. His is a time-honored profession—the noble art of training the ignorance and imbecility of childhood into all the virtue, power and wisdom of intelligent manhood.

Let the Teacher therefore magnify his office— he knows:

"'Tis Education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

INFLUENCE OF FREE SCHOOLS.

BY J. P. SHERMAN, OF POTTSVILLE.

"Were it left to me," said Jefferson, "to choose between a government without newspapers and newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to choose the latter."

Whether we fully endorse this sentiment or not, doubtless we all agree in opinion that the peace and permanency of a republic must depend, in a great measure, upon the intelligence of the people—that such a government cannot long exist where the masses are uneducated. Among such a people a republic can "exist only in a name and die in a shadow." An ignorant people are incapable of self-government. To be qualified for self-government a people must be a reading, a reasoning, an intelligent people. They must be able to distinguish between salutary laws necessary for the public good, and those which infringe upon their just and reserved rights.

It was in accordance with this sentiment that Jefferson gave utterance to those words which I have quoted. And believing thus, he desired to establish free schools in Virginia, in which all might be taught to read, and might receive such an education as would qualify them to become good citizens of a republic, and transmit to countless generations that liberty which he prized above all other earthly blessings, and to secure which he hazarded all that men count dear, and, in writing the Declaration of Independence, raised a monument that will perpetuate his memory, when marble monuments shall have crumbled to dust.

To accomplish this most desirable object—to elevate the common people—he labored, whether upon his plantation in Virginia or in the legislative halls of his native State; whether a minister to foreign courts, or Chief Magistrate of the United States. But, alas for the common people of Virginia, his plans, so far as they were intended to benefit them, were rejected. But Virginia, in founding the University, the highest in the grade of schools proposed in the plan of Jefferson, without making any provision for the education of the common people, exhibited a spirit not at all consonant with republican principles. The aristocracy of Virginia came to the conclusion that it would be cheaper to educate their own children at private expense, than to pay their proportion of the expense necessary to educate all the children of the State, but as they would exclusively derive the advantages of a University for which they alone would be able to prepare their sons, they readily agreed to establish one. How was the noble soul of Jefferson moved with sorrow when he learned that his plan was rejected! Had Virginia adopted and fully carried out the plan proposed by Jefferson, she would this day stand at the head of the Union in the free school movement, and thousands of acres, now overgrown with thorns and persimmons, would be fertile fields producing abundant harvests.

I might go into an argumentative discussion of the right and duty of a State to educate those who are to guide its destinies, as every citizen of a republican State is a sovereign, but what arguments can I use which have not already been advanced a thousand times, and with which all whom I address are familiar?

But permit me to present some facts for your consideration, from which we may draw a few conclusions respecting the right, the duty and the policy of a State to establish free schools. Will the people be educated without free schools? Let us answer this question by an examination of the condition of the people of those States in which free schools do not exist, or in which they have just been established.

Governor Clark, of Kentucky, in his annual message to the legislature of that State, in 1837, declared that one-third of the adult white population of that State were unable to write their names. In the State of Connecticut there is only one to three hundred and eleven unable to read and write. In South Carolina more than one-sixth of the white adult population are unable to read the vote they deposit in the ballot-box, and, says the editor of the *Ledger,* "South Carolina contains more white adults, of both sexes, who cannot read and write, than any other State in the Union." It contains more of native birth thus delinquent, than all the four middle States together; and probably any one county of the tide water region contains more of this class than all New England collectively.— "But," continues the editor, "while South Carolina contains so many citizens immersed in European ignorance, she probably sends more of her sons to college, in proportion to population, than any other State in the Union." It may seem strange to us that such a large number, comparatively, should receive a collegiate education, while, at the same time, such immense numbers are entirely uneducated; but to prove that this is the tendency where there are no free schools, let us compare four New England States—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, with four Southern States—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. By an examination of the statistics of these New England States, we find the total white population to be 2,198,758, the number in all the colleges of these States is 1414, or one in 1550. The total white population of the four Southern States is 2,343,859, and the number in all the colleges of these States is 2,243 or one in 920. Now, you will perceive, that this method of comparison is very favorable to the Southern States, as these States have very few from other States in their colleges, while the colleges of New England have students from all parts of the Union. Taking this fact into consideration, and making due allowance, the difference will be still greater—probably twice as many receive a collegiate education in these Southern States as there are in New England thus educated. In order to determine the true proportion of the population thus educated, we must multiply the annual number of graduates—which is about one-fourth the number in the colleges—by 33, the average duration of human life. By so doing we find the number in the Southern States to be 18,505, or one in 121. And thus we find that where there are no free schools, a larger number receive a college education than in those States where free schools have been established; but where in the former we find a very large proportion entirely uneducated, in the latter we can scarcely find one over 15 years of age, of sound mind, who is not able to read and write. It is a fact also worthy of notice, that a very small proportion of these Southern collegiates engage in the profession of teaching. Hence those States have always been dependent, in a great measure, upon New England for teachers; and, while they hate the fatal heresies of Yankee colleges, yet regarding the office of teaching as beneath their dignity, they place their children under the instruction of teachers educated in those very colleges.

I cannot refrain from relating an anecdote respecting Mr. Webster and a Southern member of Congress. As they were standing on the balconies of the Capitol, at Washington, the Southern gentleman remarked to Mr. Webster that some of his constituents were passing by, pointing, at the same time, at a drove of mules. Webster, who knew how to return a joke, as well as receive one, with his characteristic coolness and self-possession, replied, "Yes, sir, they are going South to teach school."

Very few of them engage in scientific pursuits. How much has science been benefitted by all these men of collegiate education? What important discoveries have they made? What trophies of victory have they hung up in the temple of science? Why is this? Because few are educated except the sons of the wealthy, and they are sent to college, as a matter of course, or to fit them to become lawyers, politicians and generals. Their chief aim is to become the Ciceros and Cæsars of their age. And as the ignorance of the masses secures their domination, they are well satisfied that things should so continue. Thus the best talent of the State lies dormant, and thousands of embryo intellects never germinate, for the want of the genial influence of free schools to awake them into life and action. Not so in those States where free schools exist. There the best teachers, lawyers, doctors, divines and men of science are from the ranks of the common people, who laid the foundation of their knowledge in the free schools. It was in these schools they first made known that they possessed a genius of no insignificant value, which needed only the polishing hand of education to bring out its beauties. Many of them, apart from what they received in these schools, are self-made men—if they have obtained a college education it was chiefly owing to their own exertions. They were [illegible] to college because they had acquired, in these schools, an undying thirst for knowledge, which nothing but full draughts from the deepest fountains could satisfy. How many such have risen to the highest positions in our republic, and how many, though in an humbler sphere, have been equally useful. Where free schools have long been established, we find the common people enterprising, industrious and happy; where they do not exist, we find that poverty, indolence, lawlessness and ignorance, with all their train of evils, characterize a large portion of the people. There is more intemperance and a less equal distribution of property among the latter than among the former. It is said that in the middle region, and throughout the alluvial region, except in cities and among the wealthy, the free white population of South Carolina are ignorant beyond the conception of the people of the free States. The classes called the cornerackers, pine-woods men or wire-grass men are scarcely above the Russian or Polish peasantry in mental cultivation. They live principally in log huts, on barren tracts of land, they always have a stock of corn growing, and always have a rifle in hand, and in their efforts to keep it grown, they frequently feel the planter's shot at their beets. Their highest ambition is roaming the woods with rifles and dogs, and double barrel guns hunting the planters' hogs, [illegible] stand in fear of them, and to punish their depredations are to be returned with firing woods and demolishing fences. This is the condition of a large class of people in a State that boasts of its generosity and hospitality to strangers, while it denies mental nourishment to starving thousands of its own citizens, and scorns to learn wisdom of any other State in the Union. From these facts we come to the conclusion, that where free schools do not exist a large portion of the people will be entirely uneducated, and the government will, in proportion to the number thus uneducated, become aristocratic. It matters not what you may *call* the form of government, it may be called democratic, but, ("like the republics of Greece and Rome, where all but a few were bought and sold, and killed as interest or caprice enjoined,") the interests and welfare of the masses will be set aside when they come in conflict with the wishes of the educated few. If, then, we would have a republic worthy of the name—a republic whose foundations are firm and durable—we must educate the common people. We must qualify them to know, to assert and to maintain their rights. Their voices must be heard in our legislative halls, in the pulpit and at the bar. We must have free schools, where the rich and the poor may be educated together; where all distinctions on account of birth or wealth may be forgotten, and where merit may form the only distinction worthy of respect; and thus shall we have a glorious and happy republic. "Nor am I less persuaded," said Washington, "that you will agree with me in opinion that there is nothing which can better deserve your patronage than the promotion of science and literature. Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness." Thus spake the Father of his country, and thus speaks every patriot now, and at no time since the establishment of the first free school by our Pilgrim Fathers to the present day, has the free school system been so bound up in the affections of the people as at the present time.

I know that the free school system has its enemies, who hate it with a perfect hatred, and who would diminish its usefulness or overthrow it altogether, were it in their power. But what can they do? Will the gold of foreign despots suffice to purchase American republicanism? Not till then will any effort to overthrow our free schools be successful. They might as easily hurl the earth from its orbit. Our free schools stand on as firm a foundation as the Alps. They are the spirit and the life of democracy. Their progress is onward and onward—they will admit of no retrograde movement. If the leaders of any party should ever become so corrupt as, for the sake of power, to impair their usefulness by a division of the school funds among sectarians, the righteous indignation of an offended and injured people will be visited upon them, and the momentary advantage gained would only hasten on the end of all controversy, and end of all hopes, on the part of the enemies of the system.

The question is not, shall our free schools continue? That is a "fixed fact," but what will be the result of opposition? It will serve to draw, more distinctly the line which separates its friends from its enemies, so that the latter shall receive a name of reproach, the very mention of which will send the blood rushing like a mighty torrent through the heart of every follower of the star-spangled banner, who owes no allegiance to any country, king or pontiff, but to that country whose emblem is the eagle that soars aloft in majestic freedom, with an eye that all the dazzling glory of the sun cannot for a moment shut—an eye emblematic of the true republican, who can behold all the glory of Kings and splendor of their retinues without, for an instant, forgetting the greater glory of a free, educated and self-governed people.

The day is not far distant, when those who oppose our free schools will receive a name that will carry with it all the reproach, and the mention of which will excite the same feelings that were associated with the name of Tory, in the days of the Revolution. The source whence the chief opposition comes will serve to fix more firmly in the minds of the people, the conviction that an anti-free school man is an anti-republican, that he who would deprive us of our free schools, would, were it in his power, set a despot to rule over us. If there are any looking forward to a future, when they hope this country will be under the dominion of some foreign despot, they know that it can be done only by destroying the influence of our Americanizing free schools—schools in which every foreigner, of whatever nation, shall be taught to speak one and the same language, to forsake their servile habits, and imbibe the principles of republicans. By no other method under Heaven can the hundreds of thousands, who are annually flocking to this country from the Old World, become Americanized and incorporated into the body politic. Without free schools, they would, from generation to generation, remain, essentially, Irishmen, Germans, &c., retaining all the degrading customs and demoralizing habits of the down-trodden people of Europe, so that there would be a conflict between the races, and our peace and happiness would be endangered.— Even with all our free schools, we find that foreigners, for one or two generations are less easily governed than our own people; having erroneous ideas of liberty, they are impatient of any restraint upon their passions and appetites, and easily excited to seek redress for imaginary wrongs by open defiance of all law and authority. Had there been no free schools for the education of the children of the millions of such foreigners who have, within the last half century, immigrated to this country, who can predict the result? With a population, composed as ours is, augmented annually by hundreds of thousands from the degraded nations of Europe, we *must* have free schools, or we shall soon be unfit for a republican form of government. Nothing but the strong arm of military power could hold in subjection a people composed of such heterogeneous materials and repulsive elements.

What can serve to Americanize the foreigner so well as our free schools? Will he not love that government which thus provides for the education of his offspring? He sees his children attending the same schools as children of Americans, enjoying the same advantages, receiving the same rewards of merit. He is cheered with a knowledge of the fact that his descendants will not be regarded as foreigners, but that in one or two generations it will be forgotten that they were thus descended, that they will form a part of a mighty people, and may aspire to all the privileges and immunities which the descendants of the fathers of the country enjoy. And if it will have this effect upon the parent, how much more upon the child? He is educated a republican, and thus, at once, fitted for the duties and privileges of a citizen of a republican government.

I have always been an unwavering advocate of free schools; born in a part of our country highly and justly distinguished for its system of free schools, brought up under its fostering care, it would poorly become me to lightly esteem that system by means of which was developed in me that innate desire of the human mind for knowledge, which led me to seek higher attainments.

It is said that a miserable and wicked man, in Rome, attempted to deprive Archias, the poet, of his freedom as a Roman citizen. By false accusations, and false witnesses, he had endangered the liberty of the venerable old man. Imagine you see him sitting before the Roman senate, the infirmities of a second childhood are upon him. He trembles with fear lest the liberty which he had so long enjoyed should be taken from him in his old age. Is there no one to plead his cause? Yes; an orator comes forth to plead his defence—an orator, whose eloquence has often swayed the senate of Rome, and which has not ceased to echo down the long avenues of time to us of the present. It is none other than Cicero, the prince of Latin orators. He pleads with all his native eloquence, warmed into intense action by gratitude. Gratitude for what? Archias had been his teacher, and was associated with his earliest recollection—Cicero was placed under his care when a child. "How proper then," says Cicero, "that I should use in his behalf this voice, which was cultivated by him and taught the power of swaying the minds of men. For if I have acquired any power in speaking, I owe it to the instructions of this man, and as this power has been freely used in the defence of others, in the preservation of the State, how much more ought it to devote it to the service of him through whose instructions I acquired it." Thus, in sentiment, spoke Cicero. Should not the same principle of gratitude lead me to defend the free schools of my country. Base indeed must be the heart of that son of New England who does not remember with gratitude her free schools. But New England is not alone in her zeal for the promotion of the cause of popular education. With pleasure do I name the noble State of Pennsylvania, as deserving to be ranked among the first States in the Union, although more tardy in her movements to establish a general system of education; yet, as if conscious of being in the rear, so rapid has been her advancement, that she appears destined to lead some of the older States, which, with a self-complacent satisfaction in the name of taking the lead, are doing less to preserve a well earned reputation. There is nothing to hinder Pennsylvania from taking the lead in this glorious cause. Her natural resources are greater than those of any other State in the Union. She need not fear to risk a large investment in free schools. Forty millions of dollars devoted to free schools would be a better investment than forty millions of stock in railroads and canals, for while the latter might prove unprofitable, the former would be sure to yield large dividends in the increasing prosperity of the people, in the more extensive development of the resources of the State and in the diminution of the expenses of alms-houses, jails, prisons and courts of justice.

MINERSVILLE AFFAIRS.

☞ *We are requested* to give notice that no paper will be issued from the *Bulletin* office, next week, in consequence of one of its "forms" having been "pied." This is a serious misfortune in a Printing office, such as the initiated only can appreciate; but accidents will occur among the Printers, as well as in other of the "best regulated families."

☞ *Fatal Accident.*—James Tierney, an Irishman, was instantly killed by a fall of Coal, at Taylor's slope, above Minersville, on Friday of last week. The deceased was about 30 years of age— he leaves a wife and three children to mourn their sudden bereavement.

PORT CARBON AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MESSRS. EDITORS—Our Town Hall is to be built, and no mistake. The Town Council have agreed upon a plan at last, and we recently noticed advertisements for proposals. I have not seen the plan, but I learn the building is to be of brick, 30 feet fronting on Pike Street, and 50 feet on Washington Street; to be three stories high—the first, or basement, story to be fitted up for a store, the second for a lecture room, &c., and the third for societies, &c. The estimated cost is between $4,000 and $5,000. Why not say $7,000, and have it right? If we can get "over the dog, there is no danger of us sticking on the tail."

The Young men of this place have organized a Literary Society, which promises to be very interesting and also instructive, if properly conducted.

NEW YORK LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Marrying mania in Pottsville—Financial matters and Failures—Various parties—Prize Fight—arrest of the parties—Great race and quick time—Crystal Palace.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1853.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Judge of my surprise on seeing in a daily paper, a few days since, the following brief announcement, "A marrying mania is prevalent at Pottsville, Pa." Now, dear *Journal,* in the name of Hymen, Venus and Cupid, together with all the other gods of Love and Matrimony, let me conjure you to pick me out one just suited to my mind. You surely must be a man of taste and discernment and, as such, could not be anything but popular with the Schuylkill lasses. Did I not tell you long ago that I was about to visit your region, where none of our ferocious Women's Rights, advocates can be found, and trust to your recommendation for one of the diamonds (not black, however,) of your prolific county. So mind, friend editor, and brush up your best to introduce the "New York Correspondent" to some fair lady, in whom are blended with wit, worth and intelligence, a fair share of that necessary modicum which is said to "make the kettle boil!" So in your daily walks, please keep your eyes open and put in a good word with some one!

Of the money market and its stringency, we can report nothing new. The contraction is steadily increasing, and we have had some heavy failures. We are inclined to think that the end is not yet; many firms are in a tottering position, and but little is necessary to bring them down in one tremendous crash. These failures have, however, been chiefly caused by dabbling in speculations apart from legitimate business, which have turned out unfortunately, owing to very great depressions in price, due to the unusual stringency in financial circles. In most cases, had parties adhered to their own legitimate business they would have had nothing to fear; but this connection with fancy stocks and western Railroad enterprises, at the gambling table of Wall St., has been too much for them to stand.

The prize fight which occurred a couple of weeks since, bids fair to turn out rather seriously for the parties engaged therein.— It seems that the spot of ground selected was in the State of Massachusetts, and as in the land of steady habits, all such violations of law are State Prison offences, the Governor of that State has forwarded requisitions to the Governor of New York for all the parties, both participators and spectators.— Sullivan is now in custody, while it is said that Morrissey has fled to Europe. All our sporting men who were present are on the wing, as the Sheriff is on the look-out for them, a dozen having already been seized.

Quite an event on the turf has been the talk last week, being a ten mile race between two nags for $4000 a side. The time was unequalled, the whole having been made in 20 minutes and a few seconds. A bet was made that the tenth mile would be accomplished by one of the horses in less than three minutes. It was done inside of 2.39, time unrivalled on the turf.

After the season of the great Exhibition is over, the Palace will, in all probability, be transformed into a kind of national museum and repository. Yours, &c., G. C. F.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Important Decision—Sunday fines and how they are worked—Death from Intemperance.

PHILAD'A Nov. 9th, 1853.

A most important decision has been given in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Thompson on the bench. A boy was charged with disorderly conduct in hawking and crying newspapers on the Sabbath: the Judge in substance found that "if the boy was continuing his wordly business and not disturbing his neighbors, no breach of the peace took place, although another law was clearly violated;" in this case the officer failed to prove that the boy was *crying* his papers, and hence there was no breach of the peace and the defendant must be discharged, which was accordingly done.

A large amount of money is being collected at present in the shape of "Sunday tavern-keeping fines," but some how or other very little reaches the head reservoir. One way of working is this:—the fine for selling the Liquid Poison on the Sabbath is the prodigious sum of Four Dollars, one half of the fine going to the informer and the other half generally into the Alderman's pocket. Well, the keepers of these holes go and complain on themselves, get one half the fine, and then it only costs them two dollars! After such corruption, let New York take courage.

Oh! here is a sad, sad item—"James Quigly 25 years old was found dead on the floor of the Sans Souci Hotel (!) near Grey's Ferry yesterday morning. The Coroner held an inquest—verdict Death from Intemperance." B. S. M.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

A PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Who can say aught against the Prohibitory Liquor Law? Can any intelligent, thinking man that has a spark of humanity in his bosom? Can any philanthropist, whose bowels of compassion yearn over the distressed and heart-stricken women and half-clad children of our country? Can any patriot, whose heart thrills with joy at the prosperity and expanding power of this great Republic? Can any Christian, whose communion with the Triune God draws from the wells of salvation those living waters that spring upward to everlasting life? Can any Father, whose group of beloved children are soon perhaps to be left without a parent's care? Can any wife, whose husband is daily exposed to temptations that have overcome the most elevated and refined of our race? Can any mother, whose offspring will have to buffet with the trials and difficulties of a cold and uncharitable world?— Methinks not.

And yet, alas! many who sustain these relations or characters *do* oppose this most humane cause—not by openly denouncing it; No, no: None but the ignorant and depraved have the hardihood to risk their reputation in that way—but multitudes of respectable persons oppose it by simply doing nothing at all.

Every man—every woman that a beneficent Creator has endowed with reasoning faculties, possesses an influence over those with whom he or she has intercourse, to a greater or less extent, either for good or evil. And as I am informed by my Bible, every one is responsible for the exercise of that influence, I take the liberty of asking you, my reader, how have you cultivated this talent? I ask not, are you a real christian (such a question would be superfluous)—but are you a friend to suffering humanity? Do you feel any sympathy for poor little naked hungry children and heart-broken wives? Do you, Oh! do you, feel for the poor drunkard, who has a hundred times resolved to stop drinking, and has as often as tempted broken his resolution? Oh! will you not aid in putting the accursed thing out of the reach of those who want to resist but cannot? Reader, had you heard the many secret promises of the drinker—had you witnessed them on their knees in private before their God, vowing to resist, you could not withhold your countenance to this noble cause.

There is not a drunkard in the land that does not wish to reform, but they cannot— they cannot. The power of this habit is such that no human power or influence save *Total Prohibition,* will save the poor inebriate. None but those who have experienced the awful thraldom of this vice, can sympathize properly with the drunkard, and he that has, *can* most deeply.

He knows how he has vowed, again and again; and how he has as often fallen, until the power of Omnipotence has lifted him out of this pit of misery.

The grace of God can save the drunkard, but nothing else without Total Prohibition.

Oh! reader, did you see the anxiety that is felt by the ladies of Schuylkill County, you would not be longer neutral.—I have seen them shedding tears—burning tears, on account of the result of the election here; for their anxiety for the Law led them to be too sanguine of the success of the ticket everywhere. Yes, reader, I have seen female cheeks washed with tears, prompted by a deep aching anguish on account of husbands and brothers.

Oh! methinks I would rather be instrumental in getting this Law established than have the highest honors of earth; for with this I should have the prayers and blessings of all the heart-broken, suffering women and destitute children in the land.

I would have more—infinitely more. I would have an approving conscience, and the sweet reflection that I had aided in saving many a noble fellow from infamy and final despair.

Reader, what will you do? Will you take part with us? Come, do come—your friends say come; your conscience says come;— Heaven and Earth say come. Act promptly— drunkards are dying daily in great multitudes! MAINE LAW.

NO MEDICINE has ever been discovered which is capable of doing as much good in a Fever and Ague country, as Dr. J. W. Cooper's Vegetable Compound Fever and Ague Pills, prepared by C. P. Hewes. They are really and positively a certain and never-failing cure, and will always succeed when no other can. The following certificate is not only a good illustration of their success, but shows well the estimation in which they are held by persons who have used them; it is a copy of a note to Mr. Wyeth, who's agent for the proprietor in Harrisburg. For sale by John S. C. Martin, Druggist Pottsville; H. J. Beacham, Tuscarora; and H. Shissler, Port Carbon.

A CARD.—Since the Proprietor's recent Laboratory enlargements have allowed him to supply his numerous orders for Lyon's Katharion, he has also introduced some new chemical affinities which add still to the high character of this immensely popular article for Curing, Beautifying, Preserving and Restoring the Hair.

Let those now use
Who never used before,
And those who always used.
Now use the more.

The Price is still 25 cents, in large bottles, and may be had at any Store in the United States.

D. S. Barnes, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y. Sold by every Dealer in Pottsville. F. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents.

SMALL POX generally begins with languor, and weariness, chilliness and vomiting, soreness of the throat, great thirst, and many other unpleasant complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found the very best medicine in the world for the cure of Small Pox, because they cleanse the body from those poisonous humors which are the cause of small pox and other corruptive complaints. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will, in a short time make a perfect cure of the above dangerous complaint, and the blood and other fluids will be restored to a state of purity.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion, and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame.

Caution.—Storekeepers would do well to exercise care in buying from pedlars. We understand that a man by the name of Hiestand, and another by the name of Sines, are offering what purports to be Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. These persons are not authorized Agents for this Medicine, and the article offered cannot be guaranteed as genuine. The genuine is for sale by Mrs. E. M. BEATTY, J. G. BROWN and J. S. C. MARTIN, Pottsville. Wholesale Office, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—The public are respectfully informed that J. C. HUGHES, of Pottsville, is *not* an agent for this medicine, and we cannot guarantee as genuine the article offered by him for sale.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

"I DIGEST."—Such is the true meaning of the word "Pepsin," or of the two Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared by Dr. J. S. Houghton, of Philadelphia, from the fourth Stomach of the Ox for the cure of indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach.— No art of man can equal its curative powers. It renders good eating perfectly consistent with health. See the figure of the Ox, in another part of this paper.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour, bbl	$7 37	Dr'd peaches par'd,	$1 0[illegible]
Rye do do	5 00	do do unpar'd	50
Wheat, bushel	1 45	Dr'd apples, pared	1 25
Rye, do	80	Eggs, dozen	17
Corn, do	70	Butter	20
Oats, do	46	Shoulders,	8
Potatoes, do	75	Hams,	12 to 13
Timothy Seed	2 25	Hay, ton	16 00
Clover do	3 50	Plaster,	5 00

MARRIED:

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. W. G. Mennig, JOSEPH ESCHBACH to EVE CAROLINA HEITZ, both of Tremont.

On the same day, by the same, JOSHUA WOMMER to CATHARINE BARR, both of St. Clair.

On the 27th ult., by the same, FERDINAND EBMERD to ROSINA TRAUB, both of Minersville.

On the 7th inst., in Trinity Church, by Rev D. Washburn, JAMES McA. L. ADAMSON to SARAH ARMSTRONG of Pottsville.

On the 10th ult., at Nelson, Canada West, by Rev. Alex. McLean, Maj. BRUA CAMERON, of Erie, in this State, (formerly of Pottsville,) to LIZZIE, daughter of Mr. Gilbert Basted, of the first named place.

DIED:

At Mauch Chunk, on the 2d inst., JESSE JAMES, son of Mr. John H. James, of Pottsville, aged about 25 years.

In Schuylkill Haven, on the 31st ult., WM. A. GREEN, a respectable citizen of that Borough, aged about 44 years.

In this Borough, on Friday 11th inst., MARY AMELIA, wife of Lamar Hay, in the 24th year of her age. The friends of the Family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday (to-morrow) afternoon at two o'clock from her late residence in Coal Street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in Market Street, Pottsville, (having been thoroughly repaired) will by Divine permission, be re-opened to-morrow, (Sunday) the 13th inst.— Preaching at 10 o'clock A. M., 3 o'clock and 7 o'clock P. M. Distinguished Ministers from abroad will be present and officiate on the occasion. The public are most respectfully invited to attend.

F. C. TURNER, Pastor.

☞ TRINITY CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).—Rev. DANIEL WASHBURN, Rector.— Service held regularly in this Church every Sunday:
Morning, at 10½ o'clock.
Evening, at 7 [illegible]

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

☞ THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Divine worship may be expected every Sabbath morning and evening, also every Wednesday evening, at the usual hours.

GENERAL NOTICES.

☞ SCHUYLKILL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The members of this society are requested to attend a regular meeting at the Public House of Daniel Boyer, Orwigsburg, on SATURDAY the 26th of November, 1853, at 2 o'clock P. M. Those who are entitled to premiums can attend and receive them. By order of the society, JNO. S. KELLER, R. S.
☞ Other papers will please copy.

☞ THE SCHUYLKILL COUNTY FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY, holds its next meeting in the Episcopal Church on Monday evening next, 14th.— Able Speakers are expected to be present, and the community, in general are invited to attend. The distributor (Mr. C. Walter) will report his labors.

☞ POTTSVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY.—A Stated Meeting of the Pottsville Literary Society will be held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 16th, 1853 in Foster's Hall, at 7½ o'clock:
Lecture—By A. Heger.
Reader—J. T. Shoener.
Question—"Does the present condition of woman demand an extension of her rights?"
Affirmative—J. A. McCool, John Y. Wrenn; Negative—James Lewis, Jno. B. Douglass.
By order of the Society.
JNO. B. DOUGLASS, Sec'y.

☞ PULASKI LODGE, NO 216—A regular stated meeting of Pulaski Lodge, No. 216, will be held on Monday evening, Nov. 14, 1853, at 7 o'clock.
JOHN S. C. MARTIN, Sec'y.

☞ ODD FELLOWS' CEMETRY.—Persons desirous of purchasing burial lots in the Odd Fellows' Cemetry, will apply to
FRANK POTT, at the Iron Store, Town Hall;
JOHN J. JONES, Minersville street; or
JOHN S. C. MARTIN, Centre street.
Nov. 12, 1853. 46 tf

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.—Crushed, Pulverized and Refined, and best quality of Broken Sugars, at the usual low prices at A. HENDERSON'S, Ag't.
October 22, 1853 43-tf

COFFEES.—Old Government Java, Maricabo, Mocha, Laguira, Rio, and fresh brewed. Good stock on hand at old prices.
A. HENDERSON, Ag't.
October 22, 1853 43 tf

TEAS.—Imperial, Powchong, Souchong, Oolong. And the different choice at low prices and of the best qualities.
A. HENDERSON, Ag't.
October 22, 1853 43-tf

GROCERIES.—The undersigned has at all times on hand all the articles, Groceries, required in families, fresh and of the best quality, which will be sold as low as the lowest.
A. HENDERSON, Ag't.
October 22, 1853 43 tf

IRON & CUTLERY.

TO SPORTSMEN!!—A splendid Assortment of English Double and Single-barrel Guns, just received and for sale at the Hardware Store of GEORGE BRIGHT.
Sept. 24, 1853. 39 tf

A SMALL ASSORTMENT of Rogers' Genuine Pocket Knives just received at GEORGE BRIGHT'S.
Sept. 24, 1853 39 tf

A. PURVES, DEALER IN SCRAP IRON, Copper, Brass, Bar and Block Tin, Sadder's Spelter Lead, &c. Orders received for Brass and Copper work, and Machine [illegible]. All orders connected with the above line promptly attended to.
N. E. Corner Penn and Sun Streets, Philad'a.
June 11, 1853. 24 tf

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—From the Mines of the NEW CREEK COMPANY, of Hampshire County, Virginia.
OFFICES,
No. 55 WALL Street, NEW YORK,
Shipping Wharves, 75 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.
LOCUST POINT, Baltimore.
Oct. 8, 1853. 41-tf

COAL received on Yardage and delivered to order, on reasonable terms, by E. PFEHREINER,
N. W. Corner Broad and Callowhill sts., Philad'a.
May 7, 1853. 19-6m

J. M. BEATTY & SON have removed to the office of C. W. Pitman, Esq., in Centre street, below the American House, where persons having business with them will please call.
JAMES THOMAS, & CO., will also be found in the same office.
April 16, 1852. 16-tf

GEORGE WIGGAN & SON, Miners of Red Ash Coal, Tamaqua.
Jan. 8, 1853. 2-ly

NOTICE.—CHARLES MILLER & CO. have removed their office, in Philadelphia, from No. 81 Dock Street, to No. 13 WALNUT Street, north side between Front and Second Streets.
Philad'a, Jan. 8, 1853. 2-ly

BUSINESS CARDS.

BALLS, PARTIES, &C.—ALEXANDER HAWKINS informs the public that he will perform for Private Parties, Balls, Dancing Schools, &c., Fifes, Cotillions, Polka Quadrilles, Mazurka do. Schottisch Quadrilles, &c., on one or more instruments. Orders left at Bartolet Shop, corner of Centre and Norwegian Streets, (Basement) will be promptly attended to.
Oct. 8, 1853. 41 3m

DR. G. N. BOWMAN, SURGEON DENTIST, Office in Brick Building, Corner MARKET and SECOND Streets, west side, four doors above Esquire Wilson's Office, where all operations on the Teeth will be performed, and his work [illegible] on moderate terms. He warrants all his work.
Oct. 1, 1853. 40-tf

GEO. K. SMITH, MINING ENGINEER and Surveyor, Silver Terrace, Centre Street, Pottsville, Pa. Examinations, Reports, Surveys and Maps of Coal Mines, Coal Lands, Mineral Properties, &c. executed on the shortest notice. Agent for Coal Mines, &c.
Sept. 24, 1853. 39 tf

MICHAEL TRACY, wholesale Dealer in Confectionary, Fruits and Groceries, No. 204 MARKET street, above Sixth, South Side, next door to Red Lion Hotel, Philadelphia.
Sept. 24, 1853. 39 3m

EBY, CONYNGHAM & HERR, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Tea and Liquor Dealers, and Commission Merchants, No. 158 MARKET street, Between 5th and 6th,
E. C. EBY, W. L. CONYNGHAM, J. C. HERR, PHILADELPHIA.
July 2, 1853. 27-6m

NEVILLE & RICHARDS, Attorneys at Law will attend to all business entrusted to them with fidelity and care. Office Centre Street, next door to R. R. Morris' Store, Pottsville.
June 11, 1853. 24-tf

D. W. C. CLEAVER, formerly of the firm of R. & D. W. C. CLEAVER, Engineers and Surveyors, [illegible] Pottsville, [illegible]
Mar. 25, 1853 [illegible]

LOWELL FISHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, POTTSVILLE. Office CENTRE Street, 3 doors South of Episcopal Church, same side.
[illegible] 1-ly

JNO. S. WAGENSELLER & CO., Forwarding & Commission Merchants, Tamaqua, [illegible]
Dec. 25, 1852 52-tf

CARD.—Window Sash and Doors of various descriptions, on hand and for sale by the subscriber, JOHN H. JAMES, Market Street, above Tenth, Pottsville.
Feb. 26, 1853. 9-tf

CARD.—Market Street Property for sale. Inquire of JOHN H. JAMES, Ag't. Market Street above Tenth, Pottsville.
Feb. 26, 1853. 9-tf

JACOB KLINE, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, will attend to the collection of Accounts, &c. promptly, and all the duties appertaining to his office. Pottsville, Dec. 25, 1852. 52-ly

THOMAS R. BANNAN, ATTORNEY at LAW, Office in Centre Street, opposite the Episcopal Church, Pottsville Pennsylvania.
Nov. 20, 1852. 47-ly

FOR SALE & TO LET.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE OR RENT.—The subscriber will either sell or rent the House and Lot at present occupied by him located in Centre Street, nearly opposite the American Hotel. The location is a good one, and the basement is suitable for a Store. There is a Stable erected on the back part of the lot. For terms and other particulars, apply to JACOB KLINE.
Nov. 5, 1853 15 2t

FOR LEASE.—To a good Tenant, a valuable Tract of Coal Land, known as the "Zerby Tract," situate in Frailey Township, Schuylkill County, east of Tremont. It lies on both sides of the Mine Hill Extension to Middle Creek—contains about 550 acres is heavily timbered, and well adapted for an extensive operation. Several veins of Red Ash Coal have been proved and found to be of first-rate quality. For further information apply to
JOHN BANNAN, or HIESTER CLYMER, Pottsville.
November 5, 1853 45 tf

FOR SALE.—A Red and White Ash Colliery, with a full stock of drift cars, mules, horses, tools, &c. These mines are located on the Wolf Creek branch of the Mine Hill Road, and are considered among the best. They are in complete order, and considerable gangway driven, ready to do a heavy business at once. Terms easy. Any further information can be had by applying to
JOHN BROCK, Philadelphia, or M. G. HEILNER, Minersville.
October 29, 1853 44-3t

FOR SALE.—Lots in the Boroughs of Pottsville and Schuylkill Haven. Apply to
CHARLES M. HILL, Real Estate and Coal Agent.
October 22, 1853. 43-4t

FOR SALE.—A 20 feet lot on Centre Street, No. 8, in J. Wynn's addition to Pottsville. Said lot runs from Centre to Railroad Street, is bounded on the south by lot of S. Hough, Esq., on the north by a 20 ft. street. For terms and particulars enquire of the Subscriber at his Drug Store, Centre Street, Pottsville. Indisputable title will be given.
JOHN S. C. MARTIN, Agent for the Owner.
August 10, 1853. 37-tf

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a 20 horse Engine, (one of the best in the region,) together with all its connexions; also, Breaking Rollers, Screenes, &c., all ready for a business of fifty thousand tons, or more, per annum.
JOHN PINKERTON. Mahantongo Street, Pottsville; or St. Clair.
June 15, 1853. 25-tf

TO LET.—A large and commodious Office and Entrance in Bannan's Buildings, opposite the Episcopal Church, Centre Street. Enquire of JOHN BANNAN.
Jan. 22, 1853. 3-tf

GREENWOOD LOTS FOR SALE.—Valuable building lots in the most central part of the Borough of Pottsville, lately laid out on the Greenwood Estate, are now offered for sale. Apply to
A. RUSSEL, Agent for the owners, at his office in Mahantango St.
Pottsville May 3, 1851 18

COURT BLANKS.—Quarter Sessions, Common Pleas and Arbitration Subpœnas, price 25 cents each, can always be had at B. BANNAN'S Cheap Book and Stationery Store.
Also, all kinds of Lawyers' and Justices' Blanks.

DOOR SPRINGS—A SEASONABLE ARTICLE.—India Rubber Door Springs, price 40 cts. Just received and for sale at B. BANNAN'S Book and Variety Store.
Also, Rubber Finger Stalls for sore fingers—price 6 cents.
November 5, 1853 45—

THE MAINE LAW.—Fifty Arguments in favor of the Maine Law, by Rev. Rufus Clark.— Price 2 cents—Just received and for sale at B. BANNAN'S Cheap Book Store.
We commend the above tract to the attention of the opponents of the Law.
Oct. 29, 1853 44—

LOST & FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—Lost on Saturday October 1st, Twenty 20 Dollar Notes of the Farmers' Bank of Reading. The above reward will be paid on delivery of said notes to the Miners' Bank of Pottsville.
Oct. 1, 1853. 40-tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—Two boys, about 16. One to learn the Coach Painting, and one to learn the Coach Smithing. Enquire of WISTAR A. KIRK.
Nov. 12, 1853. 46 2t*

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY—Four or five JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKERS, on Men's Work, at the Minersville Cheap Boot and Shoe store.
E. P. BURKERT, Minersville.
N. B.—Pottsville prices paid.
Nov. 12, 1853. 46 2t

TEACHER WANTED.—A Male Teacher, of good Character and the necessary qualifications, is desired as Principal in No. 2 Male School in the Borough of Pottsville; Salary, $400. Applications will be received by the Secretary of the Board until November 12th, at 12 M. An examination of Applicants will take place at the Male School House, on Saturday afternoon, 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock. By order of the Board.
JOHN S. C. MARTIN, Sec'y.
November 5, 1853 45 2t

MINERS WANTED at Eckhart Mines, Allegheny County, Md., near Cumberland. Constant work all winter. The price paid per ton is 53 cents. Apply to GEO. HENDERSON, Jr., Gen'l Sup't., Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.
October 29, 1853 44 2t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Good WOOD Turner, at the Pottsville Steam Planing and Turning Mill, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.
WM. POLLOCK, Ag't.
October 12, 1853. 43 tf

WANTED.—A Journeyman Cabinet Maker, in the town of Middleport. Steady employment will be given, and the highest Cash price will be paid. Apply to L. ARNOLD, Middleport.
October 22, 1853 42-tf

ARTILLERY SERVICE.—U. S. Army.—Men are wanted for the Artillery service of the United States Army.
Also a few good Band Musicians. Apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous, Pottsville, Pa.
August 20, 1853. 34-tf

WANTED.—Recruits for the United States Army, at the Pottsville Rendezvous.
Nov. 27, 1852. 48 tf

WANTED—At the General Intelligence Office— MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. All persons wishing employment, big and little, young and old, male and female; and also, all persons wishing to employ any and all kinds of hands. LABORERS or SERVANTS, will receive detail information by calling at the office of the subscriber in MARKET street, Pottsville, Pa. ☞ TERMS moderate.
N. M. WILSON, J. P., Land Agent and General Collector.
April 5, 1851 14-tf

NOTICES.

OFFICE LORBERRY CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY, Pinegrove, November 7, 1853.
Notice is hereby given that an election will be held by the Stockholders of said Company on MONDAY, the 5th day of December 1853, at the house of Philip Koons, in the Borough of Pinegrove, Schuylkill County, to elect a President, one Treasurer, eight Managers, one Secretary, and a Treasurer, to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN STEHLEELER, Sec'y.
November 12, 1853 46-4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Jacob Shaeffer, Leonard Shaeffer and Samuel Shaeffer, deceased.
The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County, to distribute the assets in the hands of John W. Hedner, Administrator of the said Jacob Shaeffer, dec'd. Also, to distribute the assets in the hands of the said John W. Hedner, Administrator of Leonard Shaeffer, dec'd. Also, to distribute the assets in the hands of Daniel E. Shaeffer and Joseph Shaeffer, Administrators of Samuel Shaeffer, dec'd., to and among the heirs and creditors of said decedents, (whereof said Leonard Shaeffer and Samuel Shaeffer were Administrators of the said Jacob Shaeffer, dec'd.) will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Pottsville, on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1853, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when those who are interested can attend.
JOHN P. HOBART, Auditor.
Pottsville, November 12, 1853 46-3t*

OFFICE OF THE MT. CARBON RAILROAD CO., Philadelphia, November 2, 1853.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 76 Walnut Street, on Monday the 5th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., when an election for a President and eight Managers to serve the ensuing year, will take place.
JAMES C. DONALDSON, Sec'y.
November 5, 1853 45 4t

TO CARPENTERS.—Proposals will be received for building Twenty blocks of two story, Tenement houses. Contractors to furnish all materials.
CHARLES M. HILL, Real Estate and Coal Agent, Mahantongo Street, Pottsville.
Oct. 29, 1853. 44 tf

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of administration with the Will annexed on the Estate of John Weaver, late of Barry Township, Schuylkill County, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers by the Register of Wills of said County—therefore all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them to CATHARINE WEAVER, JOHN STRAUCH, Executors.

On Tuesday the 19th November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Executors will meet at the Brick House Tavern, the late residence of said deceased, to settle the affairs of said Estate.
Oct. 29, 1853. 44 6t*

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.—All Tax Collectors of the County of Schuylkill are hereby notified that their Duplicates of Military Fines must be settled up in full on or before the first Monday in December, 1853, after which date executions will be issued against those that fail.
GEORGE HARTLEIN, ISAAC STRAUCH, JACOB KLINE, Commissioners.
Commissioners' Office, Pottsville, Oct. 22, 1853.

☞ The Commissioners would ask the attention of the Collectors to the 3d section of the Act of 12th April, 1851:
"SECTION 3. That the time fixed for the final settlement of the Collectors of Military Fines with the County Commissioners, as contemplated in the ninth section of the Act to which this is a supplement, shall be on or before the first Monday in December, annually, and that no exoneration shall be made to any Collector who shall have failed or neglected to comply with the provisions of this Act, or the eighth section of the Act to which this is a supplement, shall be subject to a fine of fifty dollars for such offence, &c."
☞ *Pa. Telegraph, Emporium and Mining Register* will please copy.
October 29, 1853. 44-3t

NOTICE.—To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of JOHN ELDRIDGE, late of the Borough of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, deceased. That in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill, an inquest will be held at the late dwelling of said deceased, in the Borough of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, on Saturday, the 3d day of December, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to make partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same, and make return thereof according to law; when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper. JAMES NAGLE, Sheriff of the County of Schuylkill.
October 22, 1853. 43-4t

NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County. In the matter of the account of John P. Hobart, Assignee of Gratz & Mars.
The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, to distribute the balance in the hands of John P. Hobart, Assignee of Gratz & Mars, to and among the creditors entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Pottsville, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons interested, may attend if they see proper.
HIESTER CLYMER.
October 22, 1853 43 4t

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration on the Estate of Edward Smith, late of North Manheim Twp., Schuylkill County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims, will present them for settlement.
BRIDGET SMITH, Adm'rx.
October 22, 1853. 43 6t*

NOTICE.—An election for thirteen Directors of the Miners' Bank of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday the 21st of November next.
A General meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House, on Thursday the first of November next.
CHAS. LOESER, Cashier.
Oct. 15, 1853. 41-tf

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have entered into co-partnership in the practice of law, and have taken the office lately occupied by F. W. Hughes, Esq. The business of Mr. Hughes having been by him entrusted to us, will receive, as well as all others that may be confided to our care, our diligent attention. WM. B. WELLS, JOHN HUGHES.

Being desirous of withdrawing from the practice of the law in the Courts of this County, I have confided my unfinished professional business to the care of Wm. B. Wells and John Hughes, Esqrs., whom I will assist in the management of the same until all my existing engagements are discharged.
F. W. HUGHES.
August 6, 1853. 32-tf

NOTICE.—The Books of Accounts of the late firm of BRIGHT & POTT, have been placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection, and those indebted will please call and make payment, without further delay. JOHN C. CONRAD, J. P.
Pottsville, July 23, 1853 30-tf

NOTICE.—The subscribers hereby give notice that application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for a charter of a Savings Bank, to be located in Borough of Pottsville, with a capital of Fifty Thousand Dollars, and the privileges of increasing it to One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and of receiving money on interest and discounting, to be called "THE POTTSVILLE SAVINGS BANK."
B. T. Taylor, George Lauer, George Bright, Samuel Sillyman, D. G. Yuengling, John W. Weber,
Solomon Foster, C. J. Fry, J. F. Whitney, William Fox, John Pinkerton, Nathan Evans.
July 2, 1853. 27-6m

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the citizens of Schuylkill County intend to apply to the Legislature at the next session, for a charter of a Bank of Discount and Deposit, to be located in the Borough of Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, Pa., to be called "THE ANTHRACITE BANK OF TAMAQUA," with a capital of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, with the privilege to increase the capital of said Bank to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.
Robert Ratcliffe, B. T. Hughes, E. J. Fry,
W. W. McGuigan, S. Morganroth, E. A. Hesser.
July 2, 1853. 27—6m

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Miners' Bank of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for the purpose of increasing their Capital Stock from Two Hundred Thousand Dollars to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars. Said Bank is located in the Borough of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, created for the specific object of a Bank of Discount Deposit and issue. By order of the Board,
CHAS. LOESER, Cashier.
June 25, 1853. 26-tf

NOTICE.—The subscriber would hereby notify his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared at all times to attend to the measuring of Plastering, Stone Masonry, Brick Masonry, Digging, and other measuring belonging to Buildings of all kinds. Also, to contract for the Construction and Erection of all kinds of Buildings. Charges moderate. Respectfully, JOHN H. JAMES.
P. S.—Thankful for past favors, the undersigned would solicit a continuation of the hitherto liberal patronage. J. H. J.
Nov. 27, 1852. 48 ly

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for a charter for a bank, to be located in the Borough of Pottsville, with a capital of [illegible] Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with Discounting privileges, to be called the "Miners' Savings Bank."
June 25, 1853. 26-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I have this day June 6th associated with me M. EDGAR RICHARDS, Esq., in the practice of law, which, with all the existing business, will hereafter be conducted under the firm of NEVILLE & RICHARDS. Office, Centre street, next door to R. R. Morris' Store, Pottsville.
JNO. C. NEVILLE.
June 11, 1853. 24-tf