The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 25

B. BANNAN, Editor and Proprietor; [illegible] LITTLE, Associate Editor.

ELI K. PRICE

And the friends of Prohibition.

Mr. Price attempts to excuse his late singular behavior on the Prohibitory Law, by saying that the friends of Temperance misconceived the ground on which he stood as a candidate in the last campaign. He says he was, and still is, in favor of submitting the *question* of Prohibition to a vote of the people, while they voted for and elected him because they understood him willing to submit the *law* (which they had already prepared.) If this were all, we might be inclined to accept his explanation, with a continued appreciation of his honesty of purpose, and lay the blame of the misunderstanding on the Temperance men.

But unfortunately for Mr. Price, he has committed himself too far to allow this quibble, specious as it is, to save him.

The Executive Committee of the city and county of Philadelphia, addressed him a letter on the 16th, expressing their surprise and disapproval of his course, and asking only the same assurance as he had given them before his election, to wit (in the words of the committee):

"That you will advocate, and so far as your influence extends, secure the passage of a prohibitory law *in any form*, in which it can be *properly, fairly* and *intelligently* submitted to a popular vote!"

To this Mr. Price replies from Harrisburg at some length, and concludes this part of his remarks with this singular, but plain and unmistakable language:

"Yet if you wish to try the sense of the people whether they will accept such a law, you can have my vote to pass a law to take the vote of the people upon it; *but not my aid afterwards to pass such a law.*"

Here is a frank, flat-footed refusal to favor the Law, under any circumstances. Entertaining such sentiments, what business, we want to know, had Mr. Price on the Prohibition ticket? How could *he*, as an honest, conscientious man suffer such a nomination, and allow his name to be posted up over the whole city, as a Prohibitory Candidate on large bills, staring him in the face at almost every corner? How can he explain this? The fact is, it was a gross fraud practised upon a confiding constituency.

Mr. Price admits, that "without the vigorous efforts" of the Temperance men, he could not have been elected; but how many of their votes, think you, could he have secured, had the whole truth of his sentiments on this subject, as expressed in the above extract, been made public at the time? It will be remembered that there were several important local interests at work, and that the election was closely contested by the several parties in the field. Henry K. Strong was the only candidate on either of the regular party tickets elected. The Temperance men united with the friends of Consolidation, and by that means the ticket was elected throughout with one exception, but by very small majorities—Mr. Price's was less than 200. Where would he have been without the help of the Temperance men?

We had proceeded so far with our article, when we received the following communication from Philadelphia:

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

ELI K. PRICE.

MR. EDITOR:—In looking over the last number of your excellent paper, I was both surprised and pained on seeing a severe and unjust condemnation of the action Eli K. Price, Esq., the Senator from this city, has seen fit to take in reference to the Prohibitory Liquor Law lately before the Senate.—I had intended to lay *fully before* you the motives and reasons which governed Mr. Price in his actions in the Senate, and to state to you how utterly you had been led astray by the short editorial in the *Sun* of this city, and in an anonymous communication in the *North American*; but I find in the *Daily Register* of this morning (a copy of which I herewith enclose) such a clear and lucid exposition of Mr. Price's course on this all-important subject, that I can but refer yourself and readers to it. By reference to the editorial and the letters from and to the Executive Committee, and especially the extract from the Rev. Mr. Rood, (the chairman of the committee, who waited upon Mr. Price before his nomination,) you will see that it was *perfectly understood* by the Temperance people themselves that Mr. Price positively refused to advocate the passage of a Prohibitory Bill, but would urge the adoption of a resolution submitting the *question* to the people, whether or not they would have such a law. This was all he ever said he would do, and it was with such opinions he was nominated by the Temperance party, *after* having been put forward and adopted as a candidate by the Reform Fire Department and the Consolidation conventions. If the Temperance party here, in their zeal for a Maine Law, heralded through the state that Mr. Price was in favor of such a law, and induced their country brethren to believe such to be the fact, I beg of you to let the responsibility of such assertions rest upon the heads of those giving utterance to them, and not visit upon Mr. Price the charge of breaking *pledges* which he *never* made. I trust, therefore, that the insinuations thrown out in the latter part of your editorial (as to your doubts of the "honesty and fair dealing" of Mr. P.,) written no doubt in a moment of excitement, will be promptly and honorably withdrawn in your next number. In reference to the 8th Section of the Senate Bill, it should be especially remembered that Mr. Price's speech was delivered against the Section as *first* introduced, which was so palpable a violation of the constitution that its advocates were ashamed to urge its passage, and have since circulated the section as *amended*, with the unfair intimation that it was against it as thus altered that Mr. P's. argument was made.

JUSTICE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20th, 1854.

In the first place we would remark that we were not led astray by the article in the *Sun*, &c., nor did we enter hastily on the subject. We have also read the above carefully, together with all the articles enclosed, and we cannot change our opinion one iota; but on the contrary it is strengthened in the position we have taken. The position set up by Mr. Price at Harrisburg is a miserable quibble—it is unworthy of a sensible and intelligent man, and he is not sustained in that position by even the Rev. Mr. Rood, who is the only individual of the committee quoted by those who attempted to sustain Mr. Price. Mr. Rood, in his letter to Mr. Price, says:

"You frankly and explicitly stated, that you did not see your way clear to advocate and vote for a *peremptory* prohibitory liquor law, but that you would *advocate a law to obtain the sense of the people in regard to the expediency of such a law.* You are under no obligation to go further than that, and if others assail you, you have only to call upon Messrs. Rood, Steinmetz, Chambers and myself to set you right; as truthful, honorable men, we shall promptly and unhesitatingly do it."

This language is plain—Mr. Price did not see his way clear to advocate and vote for a *peremptory* Prohibitory Law, which was not to be submitted to the people, but he would advocate a law to obtain the sense of the people, &c. Now the friends of Temperance asked nothing more—they submitted such a law to the Legislature for its adoption to submit the question to the people. Mr. Price not only refused to advocate this law—but absolutely voted against it—Mr. Rood does not sustain Mr. Price, nor does Mr. Robb, Steinmetz or Chambers, to whom he refers—they all agree in the statement, and all condemn him:

Hear what Mr. Robb says:

"Mr. Robb said that shortly after Mr. Price was nominated he met him in the street, and, during a conversation, Mr. Price said he, like his father, was in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law. His father was the first man in Chester county who prohibited liquor from the harvest field. Mr. Robb said that, during a conversation in his office, Mr. Price thought it was not yet time for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, and would not go there to fight the battle of the Prohibitory Law. When asked whether he would go for a law submitting the question to a vote of the people, he said he would."

Hear what the Rev. John Chambers says:

"Rev. John Chambers said he saw Mr. Price before his nomination, and he told him he was as strong a temperance man as he (Mr. Chambers).—He was in favor of Mr. Price's nomination, because he esteemed and admired him. He saw him several times after the nomination, and congratulated him upon his success. He said he felt complimented by the action of his Temperance friends. After the election he again congratulated Mr. Price upon his success, and at the corner of Fourth and Walnut sts., Mr. Price asked, 'What do you want?' 'Nothing short of an out and out prohibitory liquor law,' replied Mr. C. 'Are you willing to submit the question to a vote of the people?' said Mr. Price. 'Yes, sir,' replied the speaker, 'because I believe we can carry the State by 30,000 to 50,000 majority.' Then said Mr. Price, 'I go for that out and out.'

This, said Mr. Chambers, was the conversation between Mr. Price and myself. The speaker further stated, that when the so-called clerical address was presented to him and asked whether he desired to have it modified, he replied, 'No, sir, I would not have a word or syllable altered, but I would advise it to be printed and circulated.'"

Now what does the clerical address, of which Mr. Price said to the Rev. Mr. Rood that "he would be a bad man if he could not endorse the sentiments of that address," say:

"*If a prohibitory law is not demanded and sanctioned by a majority of the people, we have no desire to see its enactment.* What we ask is, that this question shall be fairly tested, *by referring it to the people*; as was recently done in the State of Michigan. Ten thousand majority there, proved that a prohibitory law was loudly called for. We believe that a popular vote would show that a majority of twenty thousand in this State demand the same thing."

This is to the point—it is the whole question in a few lines. The friends of Temperance did not desire to see a law enacted without the approval of the people. A law is not *enacted* or *established* until it is finally passed upon, and all the conditions *fulfilled*. The Legislature was asked to pass the law, prepared by the friends of Temperance, subject to the approval of the people. If their voice approved of said law, its enactment was complete and binding—if rejected by the people it falls, and it is neither enacted nor established; *this is* the sense in which the term *enactment* is always used. This is precisely what was done in Michigan—the Legislature passed a Prohibitory law and submitted the question to the people. The people ratified it, and its enactment and establishment was complete, and it took effect at the time designated. This is all the friends of Temperance asked of Eli K. Price and our Legislature—pass a Prohibitory law, and take the sense of the people on its ratification or rejection. Mr. Price knew very well that the only difference of opinion between the friends of Temperance was, whether a law should be passed *peremptorily* or whether it should be passed subject to the decision of the people. The Committee believed Mr. Price opposed to the passage of a *peremptory* Prohibitory Bill—but *not* to a Prohibitory Bill, to be submitted to the people for their sanction.

Again—Mr. Price in his letter to the Temperance Committee in Philadelphia says:

"While urging the timely and careful preparation of bills before the meeting of the Legislature, I further said, 'To any specific form, measure or extent of relief or change, I now make no such pledge as will forestall discussion, or preclude the adoption of the results of the invited labors of the citizens in the preparation of bills, or of their further discussion in the Legislature.'"

What does Mr. Price mean by urging the friends of Temperance to prepare a Bill to be submitted to the Legislature, if he cannot vote for a Bill to be submitted to the people?

Again he says in this letter:

"I am prepared to advocate the passage of a law to take the vote of the people upon any prohibitory bill that the friends of temperance may choose to prepare for the acceptance or rejection of the voters of the Commonwealth."

Now Mr. Price voted against the Bill prepared by the friends of Temperance, to be submitted to the people, declaring it to be unconstitutional.

Again he says:

"But a very different demand has been made upon me here. Instead of a bill to take the vote of the people whether they would have such a law enacted or not, it has been demanded of me to vote at once for the *passage* of such a law, before the vote of the people has been taken with a section authorizing them to take a vote to instruct a future Legislature for its *repeal*."

Now where is the difference—the friends of Prohibition ask the Legislature to sanction a Bill and submit it to the people; if they approve of it, it becomes a law from the time fixed in the Bill—if they reject it, the Bill falls and does not take effect, and the Legislature in accordance with the wishes of the people, strike it from the Statute Books.—Suppose Mr. Price's plea were adopted, and a Bill was submitted to the people, without the sanction of the Legislature—the people vote in favor of the Bill, say in September, and the Legislature elected in October is opposed to its passage, and refuse to enact it, setting up such miserable quibbles as Mr. Price does in justification of their conduct. This might easily occur, as the members are elected by districts, and the vote on the Bill would be general throughout the State. With all due respect to Mr. Price and his friends, we cannot conceive how any *friend* of Temperance could suggest such a course, unless he was a perfect *idiot*. Indeed it would have been insulting on the part of the Committee to impute such an idea to any sensible man, and consequently it never entered the heads of the Committee who called on Mr. Price.

But again—the Temperance Committee asked Mr. Price why he voted against the first sections of the Bill. Mr. Price replies as follows:

"My votes upon the different sections of the Senate bill, are easily explicable, by adverting to the two leading principles of the bill. The 1st and 2d sections created government agencies for the purchase and sale of liquors, a purpose for which, in my opinion, the government was never established.

The eighth section confers the right of search in dwelling houses, and of the seizure there and destruction of liquors kept for sale. This would be a power which I consider in conflict with the constitution, an unlawful invasion of the rights and liberties of the citizen."

We agree with Mr. Price that government was never established to authorize the purchase and sale of Liquors as a beverage—but is not every Hotel, Tavern, Beer House and Store, licensed by the State for the sale of liquors, a Government agency? If not, what are they? Now, the friends of Temperance ask for the license of places in each county to sell liquors for Medicinal, Mechanical and Sacramental purposes—but prohibit the license of persons to sell it as a beverage; Mr. Price objects to it because it is "a purpose for which the Government was never established"—but two days after he introduces a Bill into the Legislature for the establishment of Government Agencies, in the shape of Licensing Houses in the City of Philadelphia to sell liquor as a beverage, by paying $1000, $500 and $300 for licenses. It is wrong to establish Government Agencies to sell liquors for harmless purposes—but it is right to establish them, to sell it as a beverage. Was there ever anything put forth so perfectly ridiculous! Does Mr. Price suppose the people are a set of block-heads?

But again—Mr. Price says:

"Yet if you wish to try the sense of the people whether they will accept such a law, you can have my vote to pass a law to take the vote of the people upon it; *but not my aid afterwards to pass such a law.*"

The highest tribunal in the country, the Supreme Court of the United States, has decided that the States have the power to pass a Prohibitory Law and also to destroy the liquor—it cannot be destroyed without being searched out and found. Mr. Price knew that the friends of Temperance advocated such a law—he knew it was in force in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont and Michigan—yet he now declares *he will not vote for such a law.* If Mr. Price had so declared before the election to the Committee, his name would not have been placed on the Temperance Ticket. As regards the plea of our correspondent, that the eighth section was altered after Mr. Price penned his objections, it will not hold good, because the section was altered to remove Mr. Price's supposed objections, and he *voted against the section after the alterations were made in the Senate.*

Now we candidly ask our correspondent, after reading the above, whether we would not be dishonest to the public, and the great cause of Prohibition, if we withdrew one single word of the article alluded to. Neither wealth nor position can screen Mr. Price from being held accountable for his public conduct. He must now be satisfied that the friends of Temperance elected him as a friend of *Prohibition*—he declares that he will not vote for such a law. The only honorable course now left for him is to resign his seat—if he refuses to do so, he must stand branded as being unfaithful to the cause of Temperance, and as having secured his election by a fraud upon the public.

If the measure fails at this session of the Legislature, the responsibility will rest upon his shoulders. Another year must go by, and thousands of poor inebriates must go down to drunkards' graves—thousands of poor heart-broken women and children must continue in want and misery, and suffer the agonies of a living death. It is a *queer conscience* that is opposed, on constitutional grounds, to searching for and prohibiting the sale, as a beverage of the most vile and counterfeit trash, in the shape of drugged poisons, which if practiced in any other business, would send the perpetrator to the Penitentiary, and has no sympathy for the thousands of poisoned and murdered victims sent to an untimely grave. The sooner our Legislative Halls are rid of *such* consciences the better for the cause of humanity.

PRISON REPORT.

We have received a copy of the County Prison Report, made by the Commissioners to the Judges of the Court. We give a general synopsis of the Report this week:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County:

Agreeably to the Act of Assembly, relative to the Schuylkill County Prison, the County Commissioners respectfully present their second annual report.

In the performance of this duty, they are highly gratified in being able to present such tables and statistics in favor of the Pennsylvania system of prison discipline, as to convince any opponent that separate confinement is not injurious to health. Our experience has convinced us that it has many advantages over the old, or congregate system. Its tendency to produce habits of industry, is fully shown in this report, and renders criminals submissive, and greatly reduces the spirit of insubordination. But on the subject of moral reform of convicts, our experience induces us to differ widely with many others. The prison appears rather an engine for punishment, than a means for successfully leading the vicious back to virtue. Few who have once entered a prison come out permanently reformed—the majority, perhaps, not improved. Nearly all were addicted to intemperance before sentenced, and only appear reformed while liquor is withheld. A few may be restored to society, but that number is vastly exceeded by the number of discharged convicts falling back into their old habits of intemperance, and becoming hopelessly depraved. There appears to be something in the very nature of a prison which, while it strikes terror, rouses the anger of the victim against society. Prisons restrain, but rarely produce permanent reform. We are, therefore, the more convinced that the separate system of confinement is the only judicious one, and prevents the possibility of receiving more lessons of crime and schooling in villainy, which must be the case when the youthful offender and the gray-haired criminal are in close communion, and which can only have a tendency to sink both deeper in the mire of degradation, misery and crime.

The imprisonment of witnesses is a matter of frequent occurrence, a practice by our magistrates, which we consider a most unjustifiable one. A witness rich, or favored with friends, finds no difficulty in finding bail; on the contrary, if he is poor, and perhaps more honestly determined, it is quite different, and it is calculated to make men shrink from the responsibility, with precisely the same horror they would experience if placed under actual charge of criminality. A person may have been an eye witness in a case of murder or burglary, but if he cannot procure another man to guarantee his appearance, he is imprisoned. Were we inclined to make any distinction in cases of this kind, we should certainly make them in favor of the very men whom the authorities frequently imprison.

The general health of the prisoners during this year has been very good. Nearly every case of sickness was of such prisoners as were received in an impaired state of health, leaving but very few cases originating in prison.

The whole number of persons committed during the year, was 282, for the following crimes:

Murder,	5	Fraud & false pretence,	7
Accessory to murder,	1	Malicious mischief,	1
Burglary, with intent of rape,	1	Absconding apprentice,	1
Burglary,	1	Prostitution,	1
Arson,	1	In default of bail to prosecute,	6
Assault and Battery, to kill,	6	Disorderly house,	11
Robbery,	1	Drunkenness and disorderly conduct,	6
Rape,	1	Tippling house,	1
Perjury,	1	In default to pay costs,	2
Larceny,	21	Fornication and bastardy,	3
Concealing death of infant,	1	Fornication,	3
Maltreatment,	1	Common nuisance,	3
Obstructing constable and rescue,	2	Forcible entry and detainer,	4
Horse stealing,	4	Capias non omittas,	2
Passing counterfeit money,	3	Attachment to testify,	2
Buying counterfeit money,	2	Bail-piece,	3
Riot,	15	Common barratry,	1
Assault and Battery,	65	Fugitives for detention,	5
Fighting and disturbing the peace,	5	Intoxication,	13
Surety of the peace,	51	Vagrancy,	6
Public nuisance,	3	Trespass,	7
			282

	White,	Colored,	Total,
Males,	229	14	243
Females,	35	4	39
	264	18	282

The following is the nativity of the prisoners:

	White M.	White F.	Colored M.	Colored F.	Total.
Schuyl'l Co.,	4	1	4	—	9
United States,	41	5	13	4	54
Ireland,	131	24	—	—	155
England,	15	3	—	—	18
Wales,	13	1	—	—	14
Germany,	12	—	—	—	12
Prussia,	4	—	—	—	4
Scotland,	5	1	—	—	6
Total,					282
Citizens of the United States,					73
Emigrants,					209
					282

In prison January 1, 1853,	31
Total,	313
Discharged in 1853,	287
Remaining in prison Jan. 1, '54, convicted,	19
Awaiting trial,	7
Total in prison,	26

Of the 282 prisoners committed during the year 1853, there were

Married,	168
Widowers,	21
Single,	93

THEIR HABITS.

☞ INTEMPERATE,	227!!
☞ MODERATE DRINKERS,	55!
☞ Temperate,	none
	282

NATIVITY OF THE 84 COMMITTED IN 1853.

Schuylkill County,	5
United States,	18
Ireland,	49
Germany,	6
England,	5
Wales,	1
	84

Emigrants 61—natives 23.

THEIR HABITS.

☞ INTEMPERATE,	71!
☞ MODERATE DRINKERS,	13!
☞ Temperate,	none
	84

NATIVITY OF THE 19 CONVICTS IN PRISON:

Schuylkill County,	1
United States,	5
Ireland,	9
England,	3
Wales,	1

Emigrants 13—Natives 6—Total, 19

THEIR HABITS.

☞ Intemperate,	17
Moderate Drinkers,	2
Temperate,	none
	19

☞ We commend the above to the particular attention of those engaged in the Liquor traffic. These *official facts* speak louder than any comment we can make—they are sufficient to make any right thinking person engaged in this awful traffic tremble, when he reflects upon the suffering, degradation and crime which results from his business—to his friends, his neighbors and perhaps his own family.

The Prison has nearly supported itself during the year as the following will show:

Dr.

Salaries of officers for the year,	$1,475 49
Cost of Maintenance,	1,625 60
Stock Purchased,	3,389 86
	$6,490 95

Cr.

Cash received for manufactured goods sold and labor,	$2,432 90
Cash made from costs and discharges,	570 90
Stock on hand,	2,676 98
Cash for Water Rent,	397 85
	6,078 64
Deficiency only,	412 31
	$6,490 95

Showing a deficiency of only $412 31, in the past year, during a portion of which time but little work was done in the prison for the want of the necessary machinery. The Report is a valuable document and ought to be in the hands of all our readers, we will publish it in full next week.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Shall The Missouri Compromise be Revoked?

We publish, in to-day's paper, copious extracts from various papers, from all quarters of the Union and of every shade of politics, all agreeing in the unequivocal denunciation of Mr. Douglas' attempt in the U. S. Senate, to annul the sacred compromise of 1820.—The unanimity which characterizes the voice of the press on this subject, from one end of the country to the other, is remarkable and almost unprecedented—the exceptions are mostly if not all the backers of Mr. Douglas in his political aspirations. For proof of this, witness the complete tergiversation of the Washington *Union*.—It but recently opposed, in the most positive terms, any interference with the Missouri Compromise; but now, that it more fully comprehends the game of the White House aspirants, it is the prime leader in the Repeal movement.

A main argument of Messrs. Douglas & Co. is that the Compromise of 1850 was intended as a substitute for that of 1820, and that the passage of the former practically annulled the latter. This is not so. We have the most indisputable evidence to the contrary. Senator Cooper, of this State, was one of the famous Committee of Thirteen that originated the Compromise measures, of which Mr. Clay was Chairman.—Mr. Cooper states that the question of the effect of these measures upon the Compromise of 1820 came up and was discussed in that Committee, and that every member of it, and Mr. Clay especially, explicitly declared that the proposed Compromise of 1850 did not in any degree affect or impair the legislation of 1820, for no reference was made or intended thereto: and Mr. Clay even went so far, we understand, as to instance the salutary influence and stable character of the Compromise of 1820, which he declared no one thought of disturbing, as furnishing a happy precedent for the series of measures then under consideration.

This, according to our comprehension, settles that point.

We had extended our remarks further, to a considerable length; but for want of room, we are obliged to drop the subject here for the present.

MATERIAL OF STATE SENATE.

On the first page will be found a list of the members of the lower House of the present Legislature, arranged according to their several "callings." We append the names of the Senators, similarly divided:

Lawyers—Messrs. Buckalew, Crabb, Cresswell, Byron D. Hamlin, Hendricks, Hiester, Kunkel, Pratt, Price, Quiggle.

Farmers—Messrs. Haldeman, Jamison, McFarland, Skinner, Wherry, McCaslin (Speaker).

Doctors—Messrs. Kinzer, McClintock, Mellinger.

Editors—Messrs. Darlington and Evans.

Hatters—Messrs. Goodwin, E. W. Hamlin.

Tailor—Mr. Barnes.

Cabinet-maker—Mr. Darsie.

Merchant—Mr. Ferguson.

Surveyor and Conveyancer—Mr. Foulkrod.

Lumber Merchant—Mr. Frick.

Coach-maker—Mr. Fry.

Blacksmith—Mr. Hamilton.

Iron Master—Mr. Hoge.

Miller—Mr. Slager.

Boat-builder—Mr. Sifer.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

DIRGE FOR EVA.

BY MRS. [illegible]

And Eva lies beside the lake,
Whose shores her fairy footsteps pressed;
But, ah! its music tones awake
No echo in her gentle breast!

Fair Eva lies where softly falls
The rosy light of southern skies;
But ah! the rosy light recalls
No light of life to Eva's eyes!

Pale blossoms of the orange-tree
Shed fragrance on the Summer air,
And sweet-voiced birds sing wooingly
Amid the clustering foliage!

But Eva—Eva's rest is deep!
And Eva heeds no mortal sound;
Earth hath no spell to break the sleep
Wherewith her folded lids are bound!

What glowing inspiration woke
To breathing life thy blooming form,
Fair child of light!—whose radiance broke
Like sunlight above cloud and storm.

A seraph, thou, from yonder sent,
Where white-winged forms forever move;
How gushed thy bosom in the sweet,
Impassioned eloquence of love!

As Ocean's bosom heaves and swells,
Beneath yon planet's high behests;
So have thy pleadings stirred the wells
Of sympathy in human breasts!

Oh! consecrated by thy tears,
And by thy young heart's gushing sighs,
Is each lone spot, where Pity rears
An altar 'neath the bending skies!

Then, not in vain, oh! not in vain,
Thy dawn and setting, bright young star!—
Whose shining o'er life's gloomy plain,
Sheds gleams of holiness afar!

Pottsville, February 20th, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I send you a few lines by a friend of mine addressed to Mrs. STOWE, on her arrival in England, which you will oblige a subscriber by publishing in the *Journal*. J. W.

TO MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

On her Arrival in Britain.

BY WILLIAM M. COMB; BELFAST, IRELAND.

Thou art come from thy forest-land over the Ocean,
On thy errand of mercy and mission of love;
Thou art come in the full tide of Woman's devotion,
Thy armour, the olive—thy ensign, the dove!

While gladly we hail thee, of Free-dom the omen,
The wisdom of Heaven in thy efforts we scan;
The sling and the stone in the hands of a woman,
Have smitten the giant oppressor of man!

Thy story hath startled the world from its dreaming;
The nations have wept at the wrongs of the slave;
The day-star of Liberty, hopefully beaming,
Is gilding the mountain, the valley, the wave.

Oh! who has not wept at thy truthful revealings?
The mother heart-broken, bereft of her child!
The father in fetters, with agonized feelings,
'Midst lashes and curses, despised and reviled!

Thy pen hath done more, by its thrilling narration,
To hasten the triumph of Slavery's fall,
Than e'er was achieved by the lofty oration
Of pulpit or college—of Senate or hall.

Thou hast drawn back the curtain of national blindness,
And poured on thy country a flood-tide of light;
Has taught the great lesson that ruling by kindness
Is the ruling of wisdom—the ruling of might.

When the cry of oppression ascended to Heaven,
The angel of mercy descended to thee;
The cause of the slave to thy genius was given:
Thou hast wielded the pen, and the negro is free!

The negro is free by the laws of creation;
He is free by the verdict of righteous men:
He is free, independent of color or nation;
He is free—he is free by the touch of thy pen!

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"STRUGGLES AND TENDENCIES OF GERMAN PROTESTANTISM" is the title of an able and comprehensive article in the last number of the *North British Review*—it gives but a gloomy account of genuine Christianity in the land of the Reformers.—Men of science and of letters will find much in "Arago—his life and discoveries" to interest them; while for the statesman and news monger, "The war in the East, and its political contingencies" possesses more attractive metal. The American editions of these British Quarterlies, and Blackwood's Monthly Magazine, can be had at Bannan's.

THE ANSWER to W. H. C.'s proposition of last week is rendered thus:

Cut from each end of the board four feet. We then have three segments, viz., one square and two parallelograms. Next divide by a diagonal line each parallelogram into two triangles. We have then four triangles and one square, making five segments, as in question.

To join them, place the square as centre, the triangles around it with their perpendicular sides to the square.

"LEO." We neglected last week to make an explanation on behalf of the gentleman who lately sent us a piece of poetry over this signature. Mr. Freeze, of Bloomsburg, accused him of plagiarism, he himself claiming to be the author of the verses; but we are satisfied—and Mr. F. will also doubtless be, after Leo has been heard—that the charge is unjust.

Leo was shown the verses by an intimate friend, and supposing them original, thought to gratify him by their publication. The friend positively objected, on Leo suggesting that disposition of them; but procuring a copy he forwarded them to us without his friend's knowledge, as original (so he thought) though not his own. There appears to have been no *intention* on the part of any one concerned to do anything wrong or dishonorable. We therefore hope the several parties will be entirely satisfied, and that the temporary estrangement between them will but re-unite them in closer bonds of friendship.

☞ *Mr. Botts on the Nebraska Bill.*—Mr. Botts, of Va., communicates to the *National Intelligencer* in a lengthy letter his opposition to the Nebraska bill, which he is satisfied "is the most mischievous and pernicious measure that has ever been introduced into the halls of Congress."

Local Affairs.

☞ *Dr. Wythes* still continues his course of lectures before the Medical Society. The next will be delivered on Monday evening, 27th.

☞ *The Sunday School* of the Second Methodist Church, Market street, gives a public Exhibition next Tuesday evening. See notice.

☞ *Ball.*—We have been favored with a complimentary ticket to a "Military and Citizens' Dress Ball," to be given by the Scott Rifle Company, at the Town Hall, Tuesday evening, March 7th, for which we return our thanks, and hope the occasion may prove "a good time" to all its participants. Arrangements are making, we are informed, for one of the largest as well as richest entertainments of the kind ever given here.

☞ *Clay Monument.*—We observe by the Philadelphia papers that the statue of Henry Clay, for the monument to his memory in this place, is completed and ready for shipment. The basework has been ready for a long time, and we believe the cast iron shafts for the column are, too.—We may therefore expect that the perfection of the work will be undertaken as soon as the opening of the Spring weather will permit.

☞ *The Washington Ball.*—This entertainment, substituted for the usual Birthnight Ball, will be given at the Town Hall, next Tuesday evening. F. B. Kuercher, of the Exchange, is to provide the supper, and therefore that may be set down as first-rate—sure. In all other respects the managers, we are informed, design to equal, if not excel, any previous entertainment of the kind the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity have ever been invited to attend.

☞ *The Glorious 22d.*—The Anniversary of the birth of the "Father of his country" was duly celebrated in this place on Wednesday. All our military companies were out,—The Cavalry, Capt. Wynkoop; the Continentals, Capt. Pott; the Artillerists, Capt. Womelsdorff; the Yeagers, Capt. Alstadt; and the Scott Rifles, Capt. Richards. The display was handsome and in every way worthy the occasion. The day was fine, the sun shone brightly, tending to show off everything and every body to the best advantage. Long live the military of Schuylkill!

☞ *Uncle Tom's Cabin* has left us, after an unprecedented run for two weeks past. We heartily bear testimony to the gentlemanly character and business uprightness of the Proprietors, Messrs. Marum, Mason and Merrifield, and commend them to the confidence and patronage of whatever communities they may propose to entertain with their interesting drama. As an evidence of the feeling their exhibition excited among our people, we refer to the two poetical articles which appear in another column.

☞ *Personal.*—Mr. John S. C. Martin kindly sent us a large bowl of his superior Rose Water Ice, some days ago. We cannot express on paper our appreciation of its exquisite flavor, but we take this public method of thanking him for the present, and of thus calling the attention of those of our citizens, fond of the good things of this life, to his establishment, where all manner of luxuries, such as Ice Creams of every flavor, Rose and Orange Water Ices &c., &c., are served up in the most tempting style. Families and parties supplied as well as individuals.

☞ *Ward Elections.*—The following is the result of the several Ward Elections in this Borough, on Friday, 17th inst:

SOUTH WARD.—*Judge of Elections*—Jeremiah Reed; *Inspectors*—James W. Bowen, Thomas H. Walker; *Constable*—Edward Kelly.

NORTH WEST WARD.—*Judge of Elections*—John H. Hall; *Inspectors*—Peter Jennings, Charles Kopitzsch; *Justice of the Peace*—Strange N. Palmer; *Constable*—Samuel Scott.

NORTH EAST WARD.—*Judge of Elections*—James Glenn; *Inspectors*—M. B. Bell, Thomas Judge; *Justice of the Peace*—James Glenn; *Constable*—James Geary.

MIDDLE WARD.—*Judge of Elections*—J. Fenstler; *Inspectors*—John Good, Augustus Boyer; *Constable*—Henry Wilson.

FOR THE BOROUGH.—*Assessor*—Adam Shertle.

☞ *Fire.*—We learn that on Monday night last, during the storm and high wind, the new Foundry of the Brothers Keeter, at West Haven, was entirely destroyed by fire. The workmen had been engaged during the day in some castings which detained them till after 10 o'clock at night, when everything about the establishment was carefully looked after and left, as they thought, in safe condition. Shortly after, however, the whole building was discovered in flames, and owing to the high wind and inflammable materials, it was impossible to stay the progress of the devouring element—in a few hours the whole establishment was a pile of smoking ruins. Nothing was saved, except such parts of the machinery and tools as could not be consumed. There was an insurance on the concern, we are informed, for $1 250.

The loss falls the more heavily upon the proprietors, as they are both young men, and had but lately, some three or four months ago, opened their establishment. They are both practical machinists, and are represented to be industrious, enterprising, worthy men.

☞ *Another.*—Monday morning the barn of Mr. George Payne, in the West Branch Valley, and a small dwelling house near by were also destroyed by fire—supposed to have caught from the sparks of a passing Locomotive.

☞ *Snow Storm.*—Snow commenced falling in this place on Monday about noon, and continued the remainder of the day and we don't know how much of the night; but next morning we found it some 12 or 15 inches deep. The wind continued high during the storm, and drifted the snow into huge banks in many places. Many sleighs were out during the day and also on Wednesday, but the warm sun made its visible mark on the streets and roads, and by Wednesday evening the bells on the jaded horses, bespattered with mud and water, uttered but discordant sounds.

Much detention was caused by the snow-drifts, both to travel and transportation, on the different Railroads in our vicinity. The Philadelphia train on the Reading road due here at 5 o'clock Monday night did not arrive till 11, and then with a short complement of cars. *No train from Philadelphia reached us at all on Tuesday*—an interruption that has never occurred before since the Road has been in operation. A train from Reading came up in the afternoon, to supply the deficiency of cars at this end of the Line. The down train from this place at 7½ A. M. did not reach the city till 11 o'clock that night. Wednesday morning however, the track was cleared, and the usual trips were resumed. The principal difficulty lay in the depth of the snow below Norristown. Much more snow, it seems, had fallen below there than in this neighborhood.

The storm, we observe by our exchanges, was very general, extending over a large portion of the country, and causing interruption of the mail and travel everywhere.

PORT CARBON AFFAIRS.

MR. BANNAN:—At this season of the year monotony is marked on every object here. The only variety is occasionally snow and frost in the morning, and slush and mud in the evening; but we will soon have a change. The Boatmen will be astir preparing for the Summer campaign, in repairing and painting their Boats, and getting their teams in order. They expect to be very busy, and to get high freights in this fast age.

We have only to look at the columns of your *Journal*, and note the many extensive improvements, and the high prices paid for Collieries, to see that the Coal business is going ahead at a fearfully rapid rate—more than 60 miles an hour. A Railroad Monitor would not be a bad thing to keep it on the track—do they prevent explosions?

Yesterday being Washington's Birth-day, Dr. Wythes entertained our folks with a rich treat, a Lecture on Geology in the afternoon, and a Magic Lantern exhibition in the evening. Geology is a science but little understood even in the Coal Region; and the Doctor handled it as he does everything he undertakes, in a very scientific manner.—The most ignorant could not fail to understand him, and the most learned were doubtless edified.

It is the same now-a-days as in Shakspeare's time, "some men seek honors, and others have honors thrust upon them." As a proof of which, some of our candidates at the late Election are very much disappointed at their defeat. Then again we have two elected Constables, very much against their will. So wags the world.

You made a slight mistake in your paper of the 11th, in ascribing my perpetration to Vox. Why, all last week I was afraid of the Sheriff arresting me for forgery. I was nameless then and now. I never had any name—"I's so wicked."

Port Carbon, Feb. 23, 1854.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN AFFAIRS.

☞ *The meeting* called to consider measures for supplying our Borough with Gas and Water, was well responded to by our citizens.

Our streets will soon compare favorably with those of any town in the county. There has been adopted by our Town Council, a regular grade, and the contractors are now busily engaged in cutting down the Treasury, and filling up the streets. Some wag has suggested that Gas was wanted to prevent people from breaking their necks after the streets have been cut down. But I can assure you that that is a base slander.

We want Gas because Schuylkill Haven can afford it; and because it will be an advantage to all parties concerned. Water too is much wanted in some parts of the town, and most families will want it in a greater or less quantity. Water can be readily got at a trifling expense. As for the Gas: that it will pay handsomely to the Company that will get up the works and supply a good article, no one will deny who is at all conversant with the subject.

It is expected that the Canal will be filled at S. Haven, in the latter end of this or beginning of next week, to permit the S. Haven Boats to load, provided the "drop gate" at Gibson's Locks can be finished by that time. The West row of the old Landings are undergoing extensive repairs and will be ready about the 1st of March. Some of the Shippers have already large quantities of Coal dropped, ready for the market. The season will commence early, if the Shippers do not refuse to comply with the just demands of the Boatmen.

An Irishman by the name of Smith, while playing with one of the levers of the shutes on the Navigation Landings, last Sunday, was thrown down an opening, some ten feet, causing fracture of the base of brain. He lived but three hours after the injury.

Our streets were enlivened yesterday by Capt. Hesser's Company in their new uniforms. They look as bright as "new dollars." The order of "American Mechanics," too, paraded, numbering about sixty; some were from the neighboring towns. Yours truly, SENTINEL.

Schuylkill Haven, Feb. 22, 1854.

[We have been forced to curtail SENTINEL's letter somewhat, for want of room. He would oblige us greatly by writing a day earlier in the week hereafter.—*Eds. Journal.*]

☞ *Public Meeting.*—A public meeting of the citizens of the Borough of Schuylkill Haven was held at the Swan Hotel, on Tuesday evening February 14th, for the purpose of considering the propriety of having Gas and Water introduced into that Borough. Upon motion, Henry O. Robinson, Esq., was elected President of the meeting; and John Rudy and Nathan Williams, Vice Presidents.

Upon Motion, P. R. Palm was elected Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the chair. The advantages of Gas and Water were explained very satisfactorily, by Dr. E. Chichester.

Upon motion of Dr. E. Chichester, a committee of six was appointed to draft a charter and send petitions to our Legislature, asking for the passage of a Bill for the above named purposes.

The chair appointed the following named gentlemen as said committee: Dr. E. Chichester, S. R. Dickson, Daniel Small, John Rudy, D. H. Stager and P. R. Palm.

The meeting was addressed by S. R. Dickson, Esq., relative to the cost of Gas, &c.

Upon motion, the meeting was adjourned, to meet again on Saturday evening, (Feb. 18,) at Jos. M. Feger's Hotel. Attest, P. R. PALM, *Secretary.*

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

☞ *The Tamaqua Ward elections* on the 17th inst., resulted as follows:

School Directors—F. F. Koch and W. B. Lebo; *Assessor*—John N. Speece.

North Ward—Judge, Wm. Priser—Inspectors, T. J. Allison and Daniel Matz—Constable, Dr. David Hunter.

South Ward—Judge, E. J. Fry—Inspectors, Jacob Glace and Peter Bowman—Constable, Abraham Abner.

East Ward—Judge, Benjamin Heilner—Inspectors, Arthur Wylie and Henry Huhn—Constable, Lutz I. H.

AMERICAN PARTY.

A Convention of Delegates representing the American Party in Schuylkill County, met at Metamora Hall, Schuylkill Haven, on Saturday, February 18, 1854, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the American Party State Convention, which is to meet at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the first of March 1854, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, to be supported by the party throughout the State. On motion,

GABRIEL DRAKE was chosen President—Jeremiah Wingert and Frank Whitaker, Vice Presidents; Adam Shertle and James W. Bowen, Secretaries.

The President having stated the object of the Convention, the Delegates from the County presented their credentials and were on motion admitted to seats in the Convention.

On motion, a committee of twelve was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. On motion, Resolved, That this Convention adjourn to meet at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Convention met at 2 o'clock—the President in the Chair. The Committee on Resolutions, through their Chairman, A. M. Macdonald, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That the Delegates from Schuylkill County to the American Party Convention at Harrisburg, on the 1st of March, shall in no case support the nomination of any person for office to be supported by the American Party, who has not or will not publicly endorse American principles, by a publication in a newspaper.

Resolved—That the effort lately made in the U. S. Senate to manufacture sympathy for the HOLY BUTCHER BEDINI, deserves the condemnation of all true Americans—and that we rejoice in having still sufficient American feeling left in the American people, notwithstanding the course of our Representatives, to drive all such satellites from our shores in disgust.

Resolved—That we are in favor of the passage of a Law making it a criminal offence for any of the officers of the Commonwealth to make use in any way of the funds of the State, passing through their hands, and that such offence should be punished by imprisonment for five to ten years, without allowing the Governor to interfere in any way.

The Convention then proceeded to elect representatives to the State Convention, whereupon Jeremiah Wingert was elected Senatorial Delegate, and De Witt Clawer and Theodore Thorn Representative Delegates.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to Metamora Council, for the use of their Hall.

On motion, Mr. William Forrer, was added to the County Executive Committee in place of Mr. Filbert, who has lately removed from the County.

Signed by the Officers.

CROSLAND'S RAILROAD MONITORS.

MR. BANNAN—*Dear Sir:*—By your favor, I come before the public in a second article on the above invention.

Numbers of citizens, on whose judgment we may place much reliance, have visited my model this week—Master Machinists, Merchants, Tradesmen, and Railroad Contractors, and each and all give me their decided approbation.

The simplicity of the invention and its self-evident results, are the greatest matter of astonishment.

Some of these visitors thought I had gone beside myself in proposing to employ switch-tenders to set a switch *wrong*, because hitherto, they were always employed to set it right! And it was their *mistakes* that caused loss of life and destruction of property. But this branch of my invention does away with mistakes! *I challenge* wilful, calculating mistakes! I want no clasps or locks to keep the levers in place!

More than this, to prove how little trouble it is to an Engineer to manage the "track monitors," I make the following statement for their especial information:

We will start a Coal or Passenger train from Pottsville on the main *down track*—and at starting, his hand lever shall be set "CENTRE." Then every sideling and switch to Philadelphia shall be *turned off*, and the tenders do their best to *hold them wrong* as the train approaches, and our word for it, the monitors will kill or mangle every tender thus fool-hardy, *and pass the train in safety, without any other movement of the lever on the Engine!*

If my "Curve Monitors" be used on a curve, or through a tunnel, and an Engine or any part of a train be disabled—if they can be got within the Monitors—hid from the view of approaching trains, (*both ways on a single track*) they are in perfect safety from collisions, though they remain there a month! In fact, *collisions in these cases are next to an impossibility!*

Now, I have this to say to NEWSPAPER EDITORS: This being an important matter to all classes of their readers, and *I too poor* to enter into a system of advertising—is it asking too much to request a notice of this invention? But to make a real business matter of it, I propose as follows:

Editors who republish these articles, beginning with the communication in last week's *Miners' Journal*, and send me a copy of their papers, containing said articles, shall be entitled to a half dime from the profits of the invention, *for every line so published.* JOHN M. CROSLAND.

Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 15th, 1854.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE PARENT AND THE TEACHER.

Much has been and may yet be said upon the relations which exist between the parent and the teacher, and although these relations have been closely defined by the ablest pens, and every parent has more or less knowledge of them—although, without written essays, they are so obvious to every one, yet there are thousands of parents who seem to be the only antagonists the teacher has to contend with. This may appear somewhat anomalous, but it is nevertheless true.—The reason of it is very plain. The want of a reliable intercourse between the teacher and the parent—the lack of a correct sympathy between the real and delegated parent—these are the fruitful sources of the evil. Nor will it ever be remedied until the parent lays to heart more closely the education of his child, and manifests a deeper interest in his moral and intellectual training than merely asking occasionally "how the teacher acts in school;" "how many whippings he, (the child) has received, &c., &c." No one thing tends more to discourage the teacher in his efforts than the reserve of parents towards him. This is more particularly true in regard to public school teachers. The work of the private teacher though the same in quality as that of the public one, nevertheless brings him in closer relation to the parent. To him is specially committed the education of the child, while in the former case this speciality is lost sight of by the parent, from the mere fact that it is a general or public school. To the conscientious teacher this is painful; for if he be true to his vocation, he must be as faithful in a public as in a private capacity. This is the grand cause why our public schools in many places are mere machines. Because, forsooth, they are *public* schools as deep an interest is not required of them personally as if they were private. They send their children to public school, either because there is no other one, or to keep them out of mischief. They come and go for a certain length of time, and the teacher gets his pay for the labor performed; and where is the encouragement? The parent looks with a measure of contempt upon the *public school*, although he is compelled from the want of a better to send his children there, and never shows his face in the school room to inquire about the progress of his children, but is all the while, picqueing secretly about the teacher, the wretched Board of Directors, and a hundred other things which none but they can see, and which they are the last to help remedy. I am glad to say that there are parents to be found who are exceptions to this rule. I would that there were more of them. There are places also, where the people have the public school interest closer at heart than at others. Why is it not so generally? Because of the wire pulling of the parents themselves. It is a slander on the public mind to say that children cannot be as well educated in public schools as in private ones. If it be true in any instance, it is the fault of the parents, not of the system. But the responsibility rests mainly on the teacher in the intellectual training of the child. The moral responsibility involved releases the teacher from exercising authority except for the time the child is under his immediate control; and even then only a general oversight dare be exercised by him, lest sectarianism should creep into the system and destroy its efficiency. Much more might be written upon this topic, but we forbear in order to come to a point. We have thrown out several hints with regard to the parents, now then for the teacher.

In the first place, the question is asked, what is he? He is a Presbyterian, a Catholic, a Methodist, or a member of some other denomination of Christians. Here is lost sight of at once the design of the public school system, and the fire-brand of sectarianism is thrown into the beautiful fabric to destroy it. And this also is one cause of the lack of sympathy on the part of these parents of a different persuasion from that of the teacher. He is not a Presbyterian therefore I cannot sympathize with him or help him as I otherwise would. He is not a Catholic, therefore I can have no association with a heretic. How strange indeed that people can be so blinded to the truth! If the teacher made no profession of morality whatever, the people would be unwilling to employ him; and yet when he does make such profession, and is a member of some denomination of Christians, fault is found that "we cannot have a teacher of our own persuasion." There are professing christians who would rather have a teacher who made no pretensions whatever to morality, than one who was of a different denomination. And yet they pretend great concern for the morals of their children! Shame! shame! on such christianity! The school room, that is the public school-room, is no place to teach any ism whatever; and when the Bible is read there, no ism whatever is *taught*; many fear that an ism is *read* in the hearing of their children, which they do not approve of, then the genius of the school system grants them the right of retiring while it is being read. But the Bible aside from its teachings any ism, has been decided a fit book to be read in our public schools. And so may it ever be! But we say fearlessly, that if comments are made, or the least disposition manifested to promulgate sectarian views, banish it from the schools, and let each denomination within its own respective sphere, teach and be taught those views of religion which they may think approximate nearest the truth.

Some would answer the question "What is he," by saying "a tyrant." This of course is meant with reference to his manner of administering discipline. The "iron age" of schoolmasters, thanks to the intelligence of the law-maker, is gone by. The school master can no longer be propped up by the right and left supporters—a huge cow-hide and thick hickory. "Moral suasion" must be the guiding star of the teacher in his delicate charge, though the child be as stubborn as the ox, or as obstinate as the ass, and though the parents themselves may leave well-on the child that may last for weeks. We are aware that a sensitive chord is touched when corporal punishment is applied to any child by the hand of another. And of course in the case of the teachers, with whom on the part of the parent there is no sympathy at all, whether by accident or otherwise a mark or scratch is left upon the child, it must be imagined to an exceedingly wonderful degree, and the poor teacher slandered and vilified in the public esteem, until his reputation so suffers that he must leave the place, and seek some other, perhaps as hard a field to work upon as the last. We do not wish to be understood as favoring tyranny in any form. We believe that mildness in administering discipline, accomplishes a vast deal more than compulsory measures. Yet there are whole schools, and many isolated instances, where to use mildness in discipline would be labor-work, and moral suasion dreaming. The mildness of the teacher is not, or can not be appreciated by the school, simply because the previous teachers were afraid to exercise discipline, and suffered the scholars to do as they please, and thus spoiled them or else they were spoiled at home, before they ever reached the school door. For every child in school is the index of the household government at home. The teacher, if he has any tolerable degree of perception, can read it almost as plainly as if he were an inmate of the family. It is but right that the parent should feel for and take care of his own. The same feelings that prompt him to correct the child also prompt the teacher. He is, as we have said before, the delegated parent. And if he is, as he claims to be, a *teacher*, the same right of correcting the child when it is wrong, belongs to him as well as the parent. But the parents, generally, will not acknowledge this. You will hear them saying "the child has been whipped for this or that offence, I don't know how many times." How is it that a child can do a hundred things at home, and it is known well enough by the parents, that such actions are wrong, and the child is corrected, and yet when the child is corrected for the same thing at school, the parent complains and says that his child has been punished unjustly? It may be that the parent is ignorant of the fact; but in many cases, if not in all, a more impartial judge of the faults of the child than the parent whose "love is blind," why such grumbling when the child is corrected in school, or why the existence of that faulty school law which forbids corporal punishment *in toto*? The law, it may be said, was framed in order to end the "iron age" and begin a "silver one;" but now the "higher law" has not yet annulled the use of the rod, and as children need it at school at times, as well as at home, though they are not perfect out of their parents' presence, we think it needs some qualifying clause. A wiser man than some to be found now, once said—"The rod and reproof give wisdom."—"He that spareth his rod, *hateth* his son." "Correct thy son and he shall give thee rest," &c., &c.

But the question may be answered again by some saying—"He is a humbug." And how do the parents and others find this out? They do not come to the school in order to ascertain it. They may not choose to know it so, but go through the child sent there. Their grumbling and piqueing at the teacher constantly in the presence of their children of course predisposes the latter to furnish material from the school-room for them to work upon. And the spy-like eyes and ears of such children, who are not to blame for what parents cause, are ever watchful to detect the slightest mistake or wrong committed in the school-room, in order that it may be made the text of this tea-table talk at home. "He is a humbug!" How can it be expected that the best concentrated best fitted—the most intelligent teachers could live upon the mere pittance allowed them in our common schools? Elevate the standard of salary, and you will have better teachers.

I have written the above heartily while suffering under a keen sense of the teacher's wrongs inflicted upon him, by an ill judging community. I do not, of course, implicate all parents, because I know that there are honorable exceptions. My experience in teaching has been but short, but I have learned enough to sympathize with the more of teachers in the difficult problem which they are trying to solve in teaching the child and pleasing the parent.

Several circumstances which recently transpired in the schools of Port Carbon have occasioned this public expression of opinion. I do not know that the writer has ever visited, has beyond such a constant fermentation on the subject of public schools, discipline, &c., as in Port Carbon. Is there any in fact ever known to the recollection of the oldest inhabitant "a Board of Directors" that suited the people of Port Carbon? A better Board than the present, they have never had. Yet still the mutterings of the populace are constantly rolling like distant thunder. Do as it will, the Board is blamed. We admire the decisiveness which has marked their course, and we challenge any future Board to do more than the present one has done in order to further the interests of the schools of the place. It is but a thankless office at best, and we sometimes wonder that they have been so self-sacrificing and persevering in their efforts, while the only pay they receive is the censure of the people. Again, has there ever been a teacher which suited the people of Port Carbon? Good, bad, or indifferent, they have been driven away by the people after but a single Winter's trial. And so it may continue to be, as it ever has. As to the merits of the present teachers, the community has already judged. Suffice it to say, it is a matter of but little interest to them what is the public decision, for their winter's trial will not occur again. W. H. LUCKENBACH.

Religious Intelligence.

☞ FRIDAY EVENING lecture upon the Apocalypse are in course of delivery in the Lecture room of Trinity Church, Centre Street.

"Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein; for the time is at hand." The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ BAPTIST CHURCH, Mahantongo Street, Rev. J. HARVARD CASTLE, Pastor. Service every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 P. M.

☞ TRINITY CHURCH (EPISCOPAL,) Centre St.—Rev. DANIEL WASHBURN, Rector. Service held regularly in this Church every Sunday:

Morning, at 10½ o'clock.

Evening, at 7.

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

THE SCHUYLKILL CONVOCATION.

Agreeably to your request for such information, I write that the Schuylkill Convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church held its last session in Trinity Church, Pottsville, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 15th, 16th, and 17th inst. Of the clerical members there were present the Rev. A. Christman, Rev. S. Durborrow, of Phoenixville, Rev. M. Hirst, Rev. Edmund Leaf of Pottstown, Rev. M. C. Lightner of Reading, Rev. B. W. Morris, of Manayunk, Rev. Mr. Russel, of Mauch Chunk, the Rev. Mr. Prior, Rector of St. James Church, S. Haven, and the Rev. Mr. Washburn.—On Wednesday, P. M., the Convocation held their first public exercise at 4 o'clock, when an intelligent congregation united in divine worship, conducted by Rev. Mr. Prior and the Rector of the Church. The Convocation sermon was then preached by the Rev. S. Durborrow, from the text 1 Cor. 2d, Chap. 5th verse,—"That your faith should not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God."

The discourse contrasted the human and divine, alluding to the system of *the wisdom of men*, and insisting upon the necessity of that foundation for religious faith which is of "the power of God."—It was followed by a brief statement from the Rev. Mr. Washburn explaining the purposes of the Convocation, and earnestly inviting all present to attendance and participation in the privileges of its public Services. On Thursday, a portion of the morning was occupied by the clerical members in the business of the Convocation; and at 10½ A. M. public divine worship was conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Christman and Russel, respectively with the congregation, with psalms and lessons of Holy Scripture and creed and prayer and thanksgiving to God. The sermon by the Rev. Mr. Leaf expounded and applied the inspired declaration that "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father, is this,—To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world."—St. James 1, 27. The concluding address by the Rev. Mr. Russel, presented this scripture in reference to some of the existing necessities of men, and suggested both the duty and practical means in the Church for meeting and supplying them. The afternoon was spent by the members in session in considering the prospected results of previous appointments. At 7½ in the evening public worship was conducted in the Church by the Rev. Messrs. Lightner and Christman, and the missionary sermon from St. Matthew 25, 45—"Inasmuch as ye did it not"—was preached by the Rev. Mr. Morris to a large and attentive audience of our best citizens.

And the truth, of deepest solemnity, that not only the desperately wicked, but even the favored steward, if careless, neglectful, and so, unprofitable "shall go away into everlasting punishment" was presented to minds desirous to know their duty and to do it.

Friday, the Convocation participated again in the public worship (conducted by the Rev. Mr. Morris) joining vocally in prayer and praise, as well as listening to the rehearsals from the inspired pages of the Old and New Testament, (which are "able to make us wise unto salvation,") and then listened attentively to a calm and faithful statement from the pulpit of the high Gospel standard for man's aim and attainment.—The folly and danger of resorting to any other standard were drawn by the evangelist of the occasion, the Rev. Mr. Russel, from the 2nd Corinthians X, 12—"For we dare not make ourselves of the number, or compare ourselves with some that commend themselves; but they measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing themselves among themselves, are not wise." After which, such as were religiously and devoutly disposed, united in the participation of the Lord's Supper, administered by the Rev. Mr. Washburn, who was assisted in the distribution of the consecrated bread and wine by the Rev. Mr. Morris. The propriety and solemnity of this ordinance are touchingly impressive "showing forth our Lord's death," witnessing for Him whereon it shall be received, "Until His coming again."

The session of the Convocation during the afternoon and the final public services in the Evening, was followed by the adjournment to meet at Mauch Chunk in June.

The sermon of the Evening by the Rev. Mr. Christman was from the 16th verse of the 3rd Chapter of St. John's Gospel, "For God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten Son that whosoever believeth Him should not perish but have everlasting life." The services were then briefly recapitulated by the Rector of the Church with suggestions calculated to aid their practical improvement. All was calm and thoughtful, yet reverent and earnest, producing no mere excitement, nor reflecting aught upon sect or party, but settling the foundation of each hearer's faith and confirming the same as St. Paul desired to do when revisiting the churches he had planted. Verily in the Episcopal Church there is plain Scripture daily presented, gospel ordinances duly administered, worship conducted "with the spirit and with the understanding also," all things done decently and in order, and therefore substantial, unpretending piety, whose witness is in many a household of the poor not less than of the rich. *Veritas magna est et praevalebit.* As earnestly as she prays for the divine blessing upon this entire country, "that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations," so will all, who understand the Episcopal Church in her fidelity to her glorified Master, wish her prosperity as the Apostle does to all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. Yours &c.,

ECCLESIA.

☞ THE BIBLE IN DAUPHIN COUNTY.—A meeting of the Bible Society of that County, was held at Harrisburg last week, from the reports presented at which we learn that the re-exploration of the county has been completed, and that now, every family in Dauphin county is supplied with at least one copy of the sacred scriptures, except in *seventy-seven* cases, where the heads of the family refused either to purchase or receive them as a gift. In nearly all these cases, the persons were Roman Catholics.

The labors of Mr. Walters, the agent for the County, are complimentarily spoken of. He had distributed 4,222 copies of Bibles and Testaments among the people.

☞ *The whole* number of attorneys in England and Wales is about 10,000. The number during the last ten years has but slightly increased, but during the last two years, has somewhat decreased.

☞ A *Boston* baker manufactures Nebraska gingerbread.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour, bbl	$9 00	Dr'd peaches par'd	$4 25
Rye do do	5 00	do do unpar'd	2 25
Wheat, bushel	1 85	Dr'd apples pared	1 50
Rye, do	90	Eggs, dozen	18
Corn, do	80	Butter	17
Oats, do	49	Shoulders,	8
Potatoes, do	75	Hams,	12 a 13
Timothy Seed	2 25	Hay, ton	18 00
Clover do	5 50	Plaster,	5 50

MARRIED:

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. J. McCarter, WM. F. MOODY, of Granby, Mass., to LIZZIE KLINE, of Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

Accompanying the above, we acknowledge the receipt of a slice of very nice cake, in return for which Mr. and Mrs. Moody will please accept our congratulations and kind wishes for their future health, happiness and general welfare.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Joseph McCool, WILLIAM GROYTHER to MARTHA ROWE, both of St. Clair.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. John Gantenbein, AARON MOORE to ELIZABETH FISCHER, both of Pottsville.

In Trinity Church, Pottsville, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Washburn, HUGH PHILIPS to CAROLINE BICKLEMAN, both of Middleport.

DIED:

On the 23d inst., EMMA THERESA SHOMO, Daughter of J. M. Shomo.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, East Norwegian street, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M.

In Minersville, on the 13th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH BERRYMAN, aged about 30 years.

GENERAL NOTICES.

☞ SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The 2d M. E. Sunday School will hold their Anniversary Exhibition in their Church, Market Street, on Tuesday evening, February 28th, 1854. The exercises will consist of Music and Recitations, moral and religious, by the scholars. The public are respectfully solicited to attend.

Admittance 25 cents. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock.

☞ POTTSVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY.—A Stated Meeting of the Pottsville Literary Society will be held on Wednesday evening, March 1st, 1854, in Foster's Hall, at 7½ o'clock.

Lecture—By A. K. Browne;

Reader—L. Angely;

Question—"Are controversies, touching the divine authenticity of the Bible, productive of good?"

Affirmative—A. P. Spinney, Howell Fisher; Negative—A. Hoger, Thos. H. Walker.

By order of the Society, A. K. BROWNE, Sec'y.

☞ SCHUYLKILL CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On Saturday the 25th of February, 1854, at 1 o'clock, P. M., a regular meeting of this Society will be held at the public house of DANIEL BOYER, Orwigsburg.

☞ "ODD FELLOWS' CEMETERY."—Persons desirous of purchasing burial lots in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, 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

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. WRIGHT'S OFFICE is at Port Carbon, three doors below the Post Office. Office hours 11 A. M., to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Feb. 11, 1854 6-ly

M. D. L. DODSON, SURGEON DENTIST, Market Street, a few doors above Centre, is prepared to operate in the most satisfactory manner, and on reasonable terms.

JACOB RIEGLE—ATTORNEY AT LAW—Llewellyn, Schuylkill County, Pa., will attend to any business entrusted to his care, with promptness.

Jan. 14, 1854. 2-3m*

M. EDMONDS, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC—Teacher of the Piano, Organ or Melodeon—Piano tuned. Any communication addressed to the subscriber, at his residence, Mansion House, Mt. Carbon, will be punctually attended to.

Dec. 24, 1853 52-tf

ALLEN FISHER, SURVEYOR and ENGINEER, will continue the business of his late Father, Samuel H. Fisher. Having possession of valuable Papers, Notes and Drafts, he has unusual facilities for the pursuit of his profession, and can give reliable information in reference to land in the Coal Region.

HOWELL FISHER and ALLEN FISHER will also continue the buying and selling of Real Estate, and have now for sale several valuable Tracts of Coal Land.

Office, Centre street, four doors south of the Pennsylvania Hall, same side, Pottsville.

November 19, 1853 47-tf

COAL.

BEATTY, THOMAS & CO 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.

Jan. 28, 1854 4-tf

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between JAMES SILLIMAN and JEREMIAH REED, in the Mining of Coal, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts against said firm, up to the 24th of December, 1853, as well as all sums due the late firm up to the time here specified, will be settled by JAMES SILLIMAN, and the Mining Business will be continued by JEREMIAH REED, on his own account.

J. SILLIMAN,
JEREMIAH REED.

Jan. 21, 1854 3-6t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, trading under the firm of WEST, BLAKISTON & COX, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Wm. West, Jr., withdrawing from the firm. John B. Blakiston and Wm. P. Cox will settle the business of the firm, at the office, 63 WALNUT St.

WM. WEST, Jr.
JOHN B. BLAKISTON,
WM. P. COX.

Phila., Jan. 11, 1854.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers having purchased the interest of Wm. West, Jr., in the late firm of West, Blakiston & Cox, have formed a Co-partnership under the firm of BLAKISTON & COX, and will continue the selling and shipping of Coal, at their old places of business. Wharf No. 2, Richmond. Office, No. 63 WALNUT St.

JOHN B. BLAKISTON,
WM. P. COX.

Phila., Jan. 21, 1854. 3-6t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between George W. Snyder and Benjamin Milnes, trading in the name of SNYDER & MILNES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of Benjamin Milnes from the firm; George W. Snyder, having purchased his entire interest in all the departments of their business, will settle all accounts with the late firm.

GEORGE W. SNYDER,
BENJAMIN MILNES.

Pottsville, Jan. 20, 1854.

NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of SNYDER & MILNES, will be continued by the subscriber in all its various branches of Steam-engine building, Iron Founder, manufacturer of all kinds of machinery for Rolling Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroad Cars, &c., &c. He will also continue the business of Mining and Selling the celebrated *Pine Forest White Ash, and Lewis and Spohn Veins Red Ash Coals*, being sole proprietor of these Collieries.

GEORGE W. SNYDER.

Jan. 21, 1854. 3-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—LEWIS AUDENRIED having resumed the selling and shipping of Coal, has this day associated with him, WILLIAM G. AUDENRIED, JOHN ROMMEL, JR., and GEORGE H. POTTS, under the firm of LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., at 42 Walnut Street.

Wharves Nos. 7 and 8, Port Richmond.

LEWIS AUDENRIED,
GEORGE H. POTTS,
WILLIAM G. AUDENRIED,
JOHN ROMMEL, JR.

Jan. 14, 1854 2-tf

NOTICE.—JOSEPH PATTERSON has this day retired from the business of selling and shipping Coal, conducted under the firm of CHARLES MILLER & CO. CHARLES MILLER, having associated with him N. P. GORDON, will continue the business as heretofore, under the firm of

CHARLES MILLER & CO.,
Office No 13 Walnut St.

Phila'a. Jan. 7, 1854 1-3t

READING RAILROAD GUIDE.—Brownell's new Railroad Guide over the Philadelphia, Pottsville and Reading Railroad, describing the scenery, Mineral and Agricultural resources, and other subjects of interest of the route, with numerous engravings: Price 25 cents—for sale at

B. BANNAN'S Book and Stationery Store.

Feb. 25, 1854 8—

FOR SALE & TO LET.

TO LET.—A first story room and cellar in [illegible] Street, near Norwegian, well adapted for Store Room or some mechanical business. Enquire of

R. C. GREEN, Centre Street, Pottsville.

Feb 25, 1854 8-tf

MULES FOR SALE.—Samuel Clay will have for sale, on the 20th inst., at the house of Mr John Temple, Pottsville, 40 head of [illegible] Mules. Persons wanting such, are requested to call and examine them.

Feb. 15, 1854 7-3t

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The subscriber, who purposes removing from Pottsville, offers at PRIVATE SALE, all his Household Furniture [illegible] house in Morris' Addition. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call on Wednesdays and [illegible] days, until the 15th of March.

GEO. H. POTTS.

Feb. 11, 1854 6-tf

TO LEASE.—A favorable Lease can be had on the Primrose, Holmes and Diamond Veins, and another upon the Spohn, Clarkson and Palmer Veins, by application to P. W. SHEAFER, Engineer, &c.

Jan. 28, 1854 4-2m

FOR SALE.—Two two-story Stone Houses, with Brick fronts, on the [illegible] ner of Third and Norwegian streets, each [illegible] 20 feet front by 33 feet deep, on a [illegible] feet to a 20 feet alley.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A 10 Horse Steam Engine, with a 12 Horse [illegible] Breaker—have been in use a short time, and will be sold on reasonable terms. The Engine may be seen at Milnes & Snyder's Machine Shop.

GEORGE M. CUMMING.

Dec. 31, 1853 1-tf

FOR LEASE.—To a good Tenant, a valuable Tract of Coal Land, known as the "Zerby [illegible]," situate in Frailey Township, Schuylkill County, [illegible] of Tremont. It lies on both sides of the [illegible] Extension to Middle Creek; contains about [illegible] acres; is heavily timbered, and well adapted for [illegible] operations. 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 30 feet lot on Centre Street, No. [illegible] in J. Wynn's addition to Pottsville. [illegible] Centre to Railroad street, is bounded on the south by lot of [illegible] [illegible] 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 16, 1853. 33-tf

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a [illegible] horse Engine, (one of the best in the [illegible]) complete with all its connections; also, Breaker [illegible], Screens, &c., all ready for a [illegible] thousand tons, or more per annum.

JOHN PINKERTON,
Mahantongo Street, Pottsville.

June 18, 1853. 25-tf

TO LET.—A large and commodious Office and fixtures, in Bannan's Buildings, opposite the Episcopal Church, Centre Street. Enquire of

JOHN BANNAN.

Jan. 24, 1852.

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 Mahantongo street.

Pottsville May 7, 1851 19-tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—An active young man as Salesman in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store, one who can speak German and English. Apply to the Printer.

Feb. 25, 1854 8-tf

INFORMATION WANTED of Mary [illegible] [illegible], by her brother, supposed to be [illegible] borhood of Pittsburg. JOHN WALKER, Mill Creek, near Pottsville, Schuylkill Co.

Feb. 24, 1854

WANTED.—A situation in the vicinity of Pottsville, by an experienced business man as Book-keeper, Agent, or to take charge of a store. [illegible] references will be given. For further particulars address Box No. 175, Post Office, or apply to the Editor.

Pottsville, Feb. 25, 1854.

WANTED.—A manager to take charge of a Furnace in Western Pennsylvania. [illegible] competent and skilled in the manufacture of iron with Bituminous Coal, and able to give satisfactory references, a good salary will be given. Address "Furnace," care of Mr. [illegible], Philadelphia Post-office.

Feb. 25, 1854 8-tf

WANTED.—A twenty-horse power Engine. Also one 6 or 8 horse power Engine. [illegible] of A. [illegible], [illegible]

Feb. 18, 1854

WANTED.—10 or 12 good Miners, [illegible] Harbour, Lancaster County. [illegible] will be paid. For further information apply at [illegible] Market House [illegible]

Feb. 11, 1854

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—[illegible] Carpenters, several months steady employment at good wages. Apply to JOHN STANTON, [illegible].

Feb. 4, 1854.

WANTED.—By the 1st of April next, a Dwelling House, suitable for a small family, rent from 20 to 30 Dollars per annum. One located on Mahantongo street, preferred. Address [illegible] Pottsville, P. O.

Pottsville, January 21, 1854

MINERS WANTED.—Ten good steady sober Miners are wanted to go to [illegible] Va. Good Wages will be paid and [illegible] given. For further particulars apply at the [illegible] Store of the subscriber. [illegible] BANNAN.

Jan. 21, 1854

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, being about to retire from the office of Justice of the Peace, and wishing to settle up his docket as speedily as possible, all persons having unsettled judgments before me are respectfully requested to call and get transcripts of the same. SAMUEL HARTZ, Jr.

Pottsville, Feb. 25, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of James B. Levan, late of the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Schuylkill county, to the subscribers, residing in the Borough of Orwigsburg. Therefore, all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said deceased, will make known the same to them without delay, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment. [illegible] all outstanding accounts due the late firm of Levan & Kaufmann, and M. F. Medlar and [illegible] Levan and accounts due the late firm of [illegible] Levan & Co.

JACOB HAMMEL,
SAMUEL R. [illegible].

Feb. 18, 1854

NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified that the firm of OSTERMAN, BRO. & [illegible] this date, Feb. 16, 1854, dissolved and the business will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber.

JOSEPH OSTERMAN.

Feb. 18, 1854

PUBLIC NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between William Lewis and Mathew Richardson in mining Coal in the Peach Mountain [illegible] dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons having any claims against said firm, are requested to present them to William Lewis for adjustment and payment, and all those knowing themselves to be indebted to said firm, will make settlement and payment with the said William Lewis, without further delay.

WILLIAM LEWIS,
MATHEW RICHARDSON.

Feb. 9, 1854. [Feb. 11, 1854] 6-6t*

ESTATE OF GWINHAN REESE.—WHEREAS, Letters of Administration have been granted by the Register of Schuylkill County to the subscriber, residing in Tremont, in said County, on the Estate of Gwinhan Reese, late of Branch Township, in said county deceased, all persons [illegible] to said decedent are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present their property authenticated for settlement.

T. A. GODFREY.

Tremont, Feb. 4, 1854 5-6t

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Applications will be received by the Board of Directors of the Pottsville Borough District, until Friday March 3d, 1854, for 5 Male and 15 Female Teachers, as follows:

1 Male, Superintendent of Public Schools and Teacher in the High School.

1 Male Teacher as principal of Male School No. 1 and one as Assistant in said School.

1 Male Teacher as principal and 2 Females as assistants to Male School No. 2.

2 Females, one as principal, and 1 as assistant in Male School No. 3.

1 Male Teacher, for Male School No. 4.

1 Female for principal, and 1 as assistant for Male School No. 5.

2 Females—one as principal, and 1 as assistant in Female School, No. 1.

2 Females—one as principal, and 1 as assistant in Female School, No. 2.

1 Teacher for each Female School, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

The examination will take place for the Male Teachers, at 9 o'clock on Friday morning March 3d, 1854, and for the Females on Saturday morning March 4th, at 9 o'clock.

JOHN S. C. MARTIN, Sec'y.

Feb. 4, 1854.

NOTICE.—SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, ss. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Legal Heirs and Representatives of JOB ELDRIDGE, late of Centre township, Wayne County, Indiana, GREETING:

WHEREAS, By an Inquest for that purpose duly awarded by the Orphans' Court of the County of Schuylkill, the Real Estate of the said JOB ELDRIDGE, deceased, was valued and appraised as follows, to wit: — All that certain lot, piece, or ground situate in the Borough of Pottsville, in said County, bounded in front by Mahantongo street, and in the rear by a 20 feet wide alley, containing in front about 18 feet, and in length or depth 230 feet, valued at the sum of Fourteen Hundred Dollars; and whereas, none of the heirs or legal representatives of the said deceased appeared in Court on the return day of the Inquisition, to take the premises aforesaid at the appraisement and valuation thereof. And now, to wit:—At an Orphans' Court held at Pottsville aforesaid, Schuylkill county, aforesaid, on the 13th day of December, A. D., 1853, on motion of M. Edgar Richards, the Court [illegible] grant a rule on the legal heirs and representatives, [illegible] Hannah, the wife of Aaron Fogg, to wit: Mary W. [illegible] the widow of James Wood, dec'd, Job Eldridge, Isaac Eldridge, Stacy M. Eldridge, and the children of William Eldridge, dec'd, to wit: [illegible] Eldridge, Jane M. Steelen, late Jane M. Eldridge, and Emily [illegible] Eldridge, [illegible] and C. Eldridge, (the last four named are still in the [illegible]) to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Pottsville, in and for said county of Schuylkill, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1854, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to accept or refuse to take the premises aforesaid at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold according to law. By the Court,

LEWIS REEFER, Clerk.

IN OBEDIENCE to an order of the Court, the foregoing is published. JAMES NAGLE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, Jan. 21, 1854.

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 the building of kinds. Also, to contract for the erection of all kinds of Buildings. Charges reasonable. Respectfully, JOHN H. JAMES.

P. S.—Thankful for past favors, the undersigned would solicit a continuance of the same of his patronage.

Nov. 27, 1852

NOTICE.—The Books of Accounts of the firm of BRIGHT & POTT, have been placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection, and those indebted will please call and make settlement without further delay. JOHN C. CONRAD.

Pottsville, July 23, 1853.

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, in all its various branches, will hereafter be conducted under the name of NEVILLE & RICHARDS. Office, Centre street, next door to R. R. Morris' Store, Pottsville.

JNO. C. NEVILLE.

June 11, 1853

DRIED PEACHES.—Pared and [illegible], Fresh Macaroni, Fresh Vermicelli, Raisons, Figs, Ketchup, Pickles, Sardines, &c. For sale by A. HENDERSON.

Jan. 24, 1854