Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1856.

THE GREAT PROJECT,

For the Relief of Schuylkill County,

THE AUBURN AND ALLENTOWN R. ROAD.

We are authorized to state that this work *will go on*, and the heavier portions will be commenced this winter—provided one hundred thousand dollars of the Stock is subscribed in Schuylkill County in the course of the ensuing month. The Coal Operators, Machinists, Business Men, Land and Property Holders, will have an opportunity to subscribe on the most liberal terms. *This subscription must be made and the work must be put under contract immediately*; our business interests require it, and it would be disgraceful to the character of our business men and a foul blot on the enterprise of our Region, with its heavy investments, to suppose for one moment that they will not step forward and put their shoulder to the wheel. All they have to do is to rouse up from their present despondency, and WILL IT, and it is done. We firmly believe, that when the great advantages of this route becomes fully known, *at least two hundred thousand dollars of this Stock* will be taken without difficulty in Schuylkill County, and by the Landholders interested in the County. This subscription is not a donation, as some seem to think—it will be one of the *best investments* they can make under the circumstances, and will in the end be a clear gain. The stockholders will receive six per cent. for the stock as fast as the instalments are paid in—and the first pick that is struck in the making of this road, will enhance all the investments here *at least treble the value of the Stock*. Every house holder, every lot holder, every business man, and all interested in this Region, ought to take even a single share, if his means will not permit him to take more. The times and conditions of the subscriptions will be made known at Public Meetings of the people, which will be held in a short time.

For the information of those who have not paid much attention to this subject, we publish the following circular addressed by the Commissioners to the Coal Operators and business men of Schuylkill County:

Circular,

Addressed by the Commissioners of the Allentown Railroad, to the Coal Operators, and all other Business men of the Schuylkill Coal Region:

We invite your attention to the proposed Allentown Railroad, with the view of obtaining your aid in the construction of this new avenue, which we propose to open for the transportation of Anthracite Coal—the staple product of your country—to the Eastern markets, by a continuous Railroad route, shorter and cheaper than any other; so that Coal loaded at your mines, may without *twelve hours* be discharged into vessels moored in the port of New York, at a cost for transit of *two dollars per ton*.

The large expenditures lately made in Railroads, leading from the Mauch Chunk and Wilkesbarre Coal fields direct to the city of New York without transhipment—expenditures, to a large extent made by parties already interested or very well acquainted in your Coal Region, show that the transportation of Anthracite Coal to northern markets will soon be *revolutionized* by the direct Railroads; and we presume no argument is needed with you, to demonstrate that without similar advantages in direct communication by Rail with the harbor of New York, it will be *literally impossible* for the Pottsville Coal Region to compete successfully with more favorable localities.

The route of the present carriers is too long, their charges too high, and the capital invested in them too heavy, even to allow them to place your Region in position to compete successfully in northern markets, with the well constructed Railroads about to be opened, for the cheap and speedy transit of Anthracite Coal, *direct* from the Mauch Chunk and Wilksbarre mines to the waters of New York, occupying only half a day between the mines and the ship. You must have a new outlet, *by Rail*, direct to New York, to enable you to maintain your position in the Coal Trade—and that outlet we now offer you.

The distances from Pottsville to New York harbor, show that only 50 miles of New Railway require to be constructed, and they will be as follows, to wit:

TO BE CONSTRUCTED:	Miles.
Pottsville to Schuylkill Haven,	4
Schuylkill Haven to Auburn,	6
Auburn to Port Clinton,	5
Port Clinton to Allentown,	35
Total Pottsville to Allentown,	50
NOW FINISHED AND IN OPERATION:	
Allentown to Easton by the Lehigh Valley Railroad (now in operation),	16
Easton to Elizabethport on N. Y. harbor, by the Central R. R. of N. Jersey, (now in operation,)	63
Total distance from Pottsville to the shipping depot in New York harbor,	129

From Easton to the Trenton wharves is only 50 miles, or 116 miles from Pottsville to that market.

This direct Railroad route from the Schuylkill Coal mines, will not only deliver its Coal into vessels floating in New York harbor, within sight of the city, but also gives a communication by Rail from Elizabethport to Jersey city, a suburb of New York; and this route has already been used with effect by the Mauch Chunk operators, to run Coal directly from the mines into the city of Newark, *and reduce the price of Coal in that place*; this small but significant fact is but the beginning of the end—this newly opened direct Railroad, as yet inadequately equipped, has already reduced the price of Coal at Newark, on the very confines of New York city—and it does this, *in competition* with the same article forwarded from your County through the existing carriers.

Upon our New York Coal line *via: Allentown*, there will be no grades ascending against the Coal higher than 22 feet per mile, and these occur only in two planes, of eight and three miles in length, upon the Central Railroad of New Jersey—these adverse grades form only 5 per cent. of the whole distance from Pottsville, (all the rest being nearly level or actually descending), and we are advised that with an adequate business these ascending grades can be worked with assistant power, *so as in fact to add but eleven cents a ton to the cost of carriage over that of a Railroad level, throughout the whole distance of 129 miles from Pottsville.*—We also call your attention to the fact, that upon the Auburn and Allentown Railroad, the highest grade is only 12 feet per mile,—reduced on curves to 7 feet per mile—enabling the same trains as are now run upon the Reading Railroad, to be taken direct to Easton on the Delaware. At Easton we have a choice of routes, and can go either to the Coal market of Elizabethport, or to those fine wharves which have been lately erected at Trenton, New Jersey—116 miles by Rail from Pottsville. There is also a branch to be made within a few months to extend the Central Jersey Railroad to Perth Amboy—this will save 10 miles of distance, or make the whole distance by Rail from Pottsville to Perth Amboy only 119 miles, and Perth Amboy besides, being one of the finest harbors on the coast, is at the very mouth of New York Bay, and within an hour run of the open sea, on the direct route to Providence and Boston.

The charges on Coal which the Company have been advised to make, and which we have no reason to believe will be exceeded—whenever the magnitude of the business will justify *minimum charges*—will not, we suppose, exceed *two dollars per ton* from Pottsville to New York harbor, 128 miles; but this matter must rest with the Board of Directors, in which body we hope you will be represented.

We propose at present to undertake the construction of that portion of our New York Coal line between Auburn and Allentown, relying upon the lateral Railroad interest, *to sell*:—The Mount Carbon Railroad—the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Valley Railroad—to construct the 10 miles from Pottsville, which in addition to the contemplated connexion with the Little Schuylkill, is all that is required in the Valley of the Schuylkill, to connect the whole of the Coal mines with the Railroad we have now in hand.

The financial power of these five lateral Railroad corporations, or any one of them, is ample to build the 10 miles of Railroad required between Pottsville and Auburn, and it is decidedly their interest—*a lateral Railroad*—to promote their own business, by adding to the number of principal carriers to distant markets, there can hardly be a doubt that *for rable* action from them or some of them, may be timely had;—should it be declined, however, the people and the interests that will then have been embarked in our New York Coal line, will be strong enough to cover the ground.

We have hitherto considered this subject only as looking to a Coal Railroad to New York city, that being the most important to you—but our engineers assure us that in connection with another enterprise, we shall be able to form an alternative Coal line to Philadelphia, *as short as the Reading Railroad, and not like it, overloaded with a capital that forbids moderate charges.*

The powerful interests that now are or soon will be engaged in the construction of our new Coal Railroad, will insure its completion in due time—probably without the aid of the Coal Region—nevertheless a moderate degree of assistance from that quarter, will unquestionably promote the object.

We need hardly urge upon you what you often must have felt—the great importance to the Coal producing interest, of a representation at the Directors' Board of the carrying companies—if you now enjoyed that privilege, you would not probably be suffering from exactions beyond your control—*but this representation can only exist where there is an interest to be represented*, and we therefore offer and invite you to take that interest in the important work to which we have called your attention, and in which, you, more than any others, are the most deeply concerned in your business relations.

We are assured by our Engineers that the work we have in hand, will only cost about $2,000,000 (two millions,) with an equipment adequate to commence business, but which must be extended as that business offers.

Referring you to the Reports of our Engineers, which have been extensively circulated, we will close this communication by a comparison of the distances between Pottsville and New York, over which the large and increasing travel between your Coal Region and the great commercial emporium *of our country* will necessarily pass:

POTTSVILLE TO NEW YORK, VIA. PHILADELPHIA & CAMDEN AND AMBOY LINE.

	Miles.
Pottsville to Philadelphia depot,	95
Philadelphia depot to Camden,	2
Camden to New York,	89
Total,	184

POTTSVILLE TO NEW YORK, VIA. ALLENTOWN.

	Miles.
Pottsville to Allentown,	50
Allentown to Easton,	17
Easton to Elizabethport,	63
Elizabethport to New York,	12
Total,	142

Difference in favor of the Allentown route, 42

Instead of leaving Pottsville (as is now done) at 7½ A. M., and not reaching New York before 6½ P. M.—*eleven hours*—we will undertake through our new route, *via.* Allentown, to run passengers from Pottsville to New York in *five hours*—thus saving *six hours* in time of transit to the cities of New York, Boston and all northward points.

The travel between Pottsville and all points of the western country will also be greatly facilitated, as this will probably be the route taken by the quickest trains from New York *westward*.

The construction of this Road into a remarkably fine agricultural country, will very favorably extend the area of supply at the command of the Coal Region, and it will also open immense beds of the finest Iron ore, from which blast furnaces in your Region may be economically supplied, and to which your Coal Region will furnish the fuel.

Many other considerations press upon us in this connection, but we find they have already to a great extent been under discussion amongst the intelligent men of the Coal Region, and having fairly opened the subject for your examination, we need not further extend this communication.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Commissioners, CHRISTIAN PRETZ.

Pottsville, Nov. 9th, 1856.

The following gentlemen composed the present Board of Directors:

J. P. A. SANFORD, New York.		J. P. BUTTERWORTH, N. York.	
THOS. E. DAVIS,	"	F. C. GERRARD,	"
JOHN O. SARGENT,	"	WM. S. WETMORE,	"
SAMUEL J. BEALE,	"	C. DANFORTH, Paterson.	
C. H. BOOTH,	"	J. DILLINGER, Allentown, Pa	
O. DEWOLFF GRANT	"	C. PRETZ,	do

WHAT THE SOUTH EXPECTS FROM THE ELECTION OF JAMES BUCHANAN.

The most able, the most bold, and the most influential organs of the South, are the Charleston *Mercury*, the Richmond *Enquirer*, and the New Orleans *Delta*. The *Mercury* is the organ of the Butlers, the Brookses, and the Toombses—The Richmond *Enquirer*, the organ of Gov. Wise and other leading men of Virginia entertaining the same sentiments—and the New Orleans *Delta* represents the views of Slidell, Jefferson Davis, Quitman, &c. These men represent the *real* Southern views of the Planters, and at the same time constitute a large portion of the *energy* of the South. They are active workingmen, and have moulded, and will continue to mould, the sentiments of the South on the Slavery question during its agitation. This is fully demonstrated in the largely increased majorities given in favor of the Pro-Slavery candidate James Buchanan in every Southern State; and these Slave Drivers, with the power they possess, the *prestige* of success, and the patronage they exact, will continue to rule and drive the people of the South just as they please.

We invite particular attention to the following article from the New Orleans *Delta*; it was written immediately after the result was known, and it shadows forth in unmistakeable terms what will be expected from James Buchanan's administration. However much we may condemn and deplore the projects set forth, the article is open, bold, and manly, and quite in contrast with the lying, sneaking and unmanly course adopted by the pro-slavery speakers and writers, who do the dirty work for the South in the North. In this article the issues are plainly made—Cuba, Nicaragua and Mexico, with all their debased white, enslaved, and bigoted Catholic population, and negroes to boot, must be obtained, to be added to the Republic to extend the area of Slavery, and place the power to rule us forever in the hands of the Slave Oligarchy—to wipe out and forever obliterate every sentiment of the Declaration of Independence, and thus *Africanize* the whole country. Is it not time for the people to begin to *think* and *read* in their calmer moments?

Oh! but says one, James Buchanan is a Northern man, and his feelings and sympathies are with the North. So were Pierce's and Fillmore's before they obtained power—but the moment they were placed in the Presidential chair and came in contact with Southern men and Southern policy, they soon found that they must either succumb to the South, or find the South a solid unit against their Administrations—and what were their Northern feelings and proclivities worth, under these circumstances? Every President desires the co-operation of Congress, otherwise he becomes a mere cypher—and as Mr. Buchanan's principal support comes from the South, he will be forced, from the platform of principles adopted at Cincinnati, his *Ostend Manifesto* set forth, which secured his nomination, and the surroundings which encompass him, to attach himself to his Southern Allies, who will not stop at half way measures,—or encounter their united opposition. But read the article.

From the New Orleans Delta.

The Presidential Election in 1856—the Policy of the South.

The Presidential contest of 1856 is ended, and that of 1860 has just commenced. The struggle for the Presidency is over, and James Buchanan is elected, but the issues involved in the contest are not yet settled. These are yet in the womb of the future, and what the next four years may bring forth, we must wait to see, hoping for the best while we should be forearmed against the worst.

The resistance attitude of the South, combined with the division of the opposition, led to the result we have witnessed. But the confusion in its ranks now, it is likely, will be succeded by a harmonious organization in 1860. Mr Fillmore is laid on the shelf. Fremont has served the porpose of laying a broad foundation for a party, the essential character of which is to be aggressive, and its object to control the country and subject the South to the despotism of a sectional majority. After having thus served his purpose, no doubt that he will be again put forward, but think a new man from the South will be required, (for the course of Free Soilism is Southward,) and Houston, of Texas, or Botts, of Virginia, may be taken up to avoid the charge of extreme sectionalism.

The Democratic party, in possession of the government for eight years consecutively, will be open to all the disadvantages of being in power. Mr. Buchanan will have to turn Democrats out of office to put Democrats in. Disappointment, treachery, ambition, and the natural tendency of the people to oppose those in power will work against it. Every calamity, from the failure of the corn crop to an embarrassment in the money market, will be laid to the administration. When the admission of Kansas into the Union comes to be acted on, the South will learn the manner in which the late contest was conducted. She will find, we fear, that non-extension of slavery was the middle ground on which the majority of Mr. Buchanan's supporters at the North agreed to stand. She will find that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to bring Kansas into this Union as a slave State. She will find that *the day Mr. Buchanan signs a bill to that effect, if ever passed, his party will be dead and buried at the North.*

There is but one effect to this condition of things, and that is to make the South so strong in her material progress, in her domestic reforms, in her social convictions, in her political attitude, as to keep the North in check by the only arguments which remain to be used against Free-Soil—*fear and interest.* If Mr. Buchanan rely upon old exploded expedients for success; if he devote himself to a laborious do nothing policy, converting the foreign department especially into an immense circumlocution office, he will signally fail, and find his administration at the end of four years *sunk lower than did ever plummet sound.* The country, too, will be in a state of fermenting stagnation, growing weaker and sicklier daily from repression of energy and healthy expansiveness, and stained all over with political and social plague spots more hideous than now. But if Mr. Buchanan turn his back on those expedients; if he refuses to abdicate his mission as a President of the United States at the juncture, and direct the energies of the Government where *the Ostend letter—the best document he ever signed—points, to wit, towards the tropics, towards Cuba, Nicaragua and Mexico, he will succeed.*

He will stand where Pierce did in 1853, only on a little broader ground and under a more defined pledge; but it is to be hoped that he will not bury the platform on which he was elected in the most mysterious recess of the Circumlocution Office, and cower like a schoolboy before the ferule of some second Marcy. *He owes his election to the vote of the South*, and to the defiant attitude of resistance which she was beginning to assume. He should bear that fact well in mind. He will be a traitor, and insensible to every manly feeling of gratitude, if he forget it and disregard the obligations it implies. *Then let him live up to the letter and spirit of the Ostend letter; let him look to our interests in Cuba, which, by right of geography and political necessity should be ours; let him fortify Walker in Nicaragua and forestal Spanish and French designs upon Mexico; let him place the great Tehuantepec route beyond the hazard of being lost to us, by securing the grant of a strip of territory across that Isthmus;* set him do these things, and we can laugh to scorn the subtle policy of Seward, the rhetorical raving of Sumner, and the blatant menaces of their followers.

Not alone in the South would he find approval for such a course. The acquisition of slave Territory, by conquest or annexation, would find nearly as many supporters, avowed or silent, in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, as in New Orleans. There would be a howl from the Abolitionists and free negroes of course. But the great issues such a policy would bring up would confront us face to face with England and France. The opposition would be borne down by that national spirit which always sways the national heart when confronted with other nations. *The acquisition of Cuba, in defiance of England and France, would not split the Union—it would strengthen it. The regeneration of Central America, by Walker in alliance with the United States, would lead to the gradual emancipation of the West Indies from the infamous free-negroism, established by the enemies of American Republicanism.*

The people from Maine to California are sick and tired of old issues. They want something new, bold and expansive. They want a policy in keeping with steam, railroads and telegraphs. They want new leaders, new homes and new ideas. The new policy must come from the South—must be sustained by the independent press, and the leaders in Congress must be men so seated and fixed in the heart of hearts of the Southern people as to command our approval, even if leading us against established prejudices and party gods. We have the men for the emergency. We will have John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, in the House, and Jefferson Davis, of the same gallant State, in the Senate. They are both men of principle, regarding fidelity to noble ends infinitely more honorable and glorious than ignoble success. They are inured to the battle harness, both civic and military, and in peace or war the South will always know where to find them. They have no mean past at their backs; but they are men of the future too, and in settling the great question which must be met, sooner or later, they will have conspicuous parts to enact. That question is this, to wit: Whether this Union shall be Northern and Sectional, (to use a seeming contradiction in terms,) or Southern and National?

It is evident that the South expects James Buchanan to carry out *their* Principles, even at the sacrifice of himself. It is true he turned into a *Platform*, and they seem determined to hold him in that condition, and make Mr. *Platform* toe the mark.

To show that the Slave Power has been greatly emboldened and elated since the Presidential election, and is in earnest with regard to keeping Kansas a Slave State, we append a few resolutions passed at a "large and enthusiastic meeting of Southern men," held at Westport, Missouri:

Resolved, That we mutually pledge "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor," to aid and support, at all hazards and to the last extremity, each other in all efforts to colonize Kansas with a pro-slavery population."

Resolved, That those persons from the South who have settled in Kansas, or intend doing so, immediately organize themselves into companies or colonies, consisting of not less than twenty-five, nor more than fifty men, and that those different companies settle at convenient distances from each other, so as to afford mutual protection.

Resolved, That this meeting appoint representatives, whose duty it shall be to canvass the Southern States and collect means, so as to secure our colonies in Kansas against want during the coming winter, and for the benefit of future emigration to Kansas."

The latest accounts from Kansas, read as follows;

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.

Advices from Kansas to the 10th inst state that Hayes, the murderer of Buffum, was admitted to bail on the 8th, by Justice Lecompte, in the sum of $10,000, Sheriff Jones becoming his bondsman.

Gov. Geary immediately ordered his re-arrest, but he had escaped into Missouri. Gov. Geary threatened to hold Marshal Donaldson responsible for the recapture of the prisoner.

Gov. Geary will meet the same fate as Gov. Reeder if he dares to thwart any of the acts of the Slave Power. It is perfectly ridiculous for him to attempt to hold any Pro Slavery officer responsible under the present dynasty.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE TEMPERANCE GEM.—This is a beautiful and ably edited Monthly quarto, published at Elmira, New York. It is devoted to Temperance and moral and instructive reading, and ought to be taken in every family. We heartily commend it to the patronage of our readers.—The Gem was established by Miss Leslie, and is edited by JENNY BURNEY, an accomplished lady. The paper has entered its second year. Terms 50 cents per annum, in advance. Those who desire to take this paper, and who have not been called on to subscribe, may leave their names and money at this office, and we will cheerfully forward it to the publisher.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Electro Psychology.*—Prof. Williams will deliver a Lecture on this subject this Evening, in the Town Hall. He is represented as a very popular and entertaining Lecturer, and treats this subject with great ability.

☞ *Look to your Flues.*—We understand that the two fires which have recently occurred in our Borough, can be traced either to defective flues, or where stove pipes pass through floors or partitions. This is an important matter which ought to be attended to at once by every house-keeper, whether they own the house or not.

☞ *Serious Accident.*—On Friday last, Mr. Thomas Kennedy, a machinist of this Borough, after performing some work at Thomastown Colliery on the West branch, near Woodside, in attempting to get on a Car on his return home, he slipped and fell and the car passed over one of his legs, mangling it in a dreadful manner. We have heard no further particulars.

☞ *Change of Hours.*—The Valley Train leaves Pottsville at 7.30 A. M., and 2 P. M., and Tamaqua at 6.30 A. M., and 3 P. M.

The morning Express Train from Philadelphia for Niagara via. Port Clinton, leaves Philadelphia at 6 A. M. hereafter, instead of 5 A. M. The Pottsville trains continues to run at the usual hours.

☞ *Mr. Edmonds' Musical Soiree.*—We hope our readers will not forget Mr. Edmonds' Musical Soiree, which is to be given at the Court House, on Thursday Evening next. A similar entertainment given by Mr. Edmonds and his pupils last Winter, drew a crowded house, and he was urgently called upon to repeat it for the gratification of the public. Go by all means.

☞ *Accidental Death.*—Barney McGovern, of Palo Alto, a fireman on one of the Engines, was accidentally killed at the Weigh Scales on Friday last, by the Engine running over him. He was walking along side of the Engine letting off the water near a curve, and another Engine in passing along suddenly knocked him down, and ran over him, killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and child.

☞ *Accident.*—On Wednesday last, Mr. Jacob Crisman, employed in the Lumber Company's Steam Mill in this Borough, had his left hand accidentally caught in some portion of the machinery of the Mill which he was attending. His hand was considerably crushed, requiring the amputation of two of his fingers, which prevents him from following his usual occupation. He has a wife and three children depending on him for support—and as he is a very worthy man, the hands employed in the Establishment very generously propose getting up a Concert for his benefit.

☞ *Thanksgiving Day* was kept about as strictly as the Sabbath, by our citizens generally. All places of business were closed—and the churches in which services were held, were well attended. The only persons who seemed to disregard the day, and the feeling of the community, by doing a regular business, were a travelling Book Seller, who opened his Auction as usual, while all the Bookstores of the place were closed—and Professor GARNER, the New England Soap man, who amused and amazed the people amidst great bursts of grandiloquence.

Since the above was in type, the Professor has called at our office, and has *soap ed* us a little also, by furnishing us with a supply of Soap, which we acknowledge, and intend trying. The Professor disclaims any intention of doing anything wrong in our midst—and we are willing to give him the benefit of his disclaimer.

☞ *Musicale.*—We are happy to learn that Professors Johnson and Frost, of Boston, who held a Musical Convention here last winter, and entertained our people with several very pleasing concerts, will pass through town during next week, and will give two musical entertainments on Friday and Saturday evenings. They are accompanied and assisted by Misses Whitehouse and Briggs, both splendid singers, and together, are capable of giving a musical entertainment, such as is seldom heard in Pottsville. They are engaged during most of the winter months in holding conventions in different parts of the country, and may perhaps hold one in this place towards Spring. We hope our people will show their appreciation of good musical talent, by giving them full houses. A few shillings spent on a musical treat of the character they will give us, is far from being thrown away. If a tithe of the money which is lavishly spent in Pottsville upon debasing sensual pleasures, were spent upon pleasures of this kind, society would be infinitely benefited by it. It is a kind of enjoyment which begets no vice, and leaves no sting behind.

☞ *Literary Society.*—A business meeting of the Pottsville Literary Society was held on Tuesday evening last, at the office of F. P. Dewees, Esq., for the purpose of making arrangements for the re-opening of the Society for the coming season. Jno. Hughes, Esq., was called to the chair, and D. B. Green, Esq., appointed Secretary.

A committee of three, consisting of L. Bartholomew, F. P. Dewees and D. B. Green, Esqs., was appointed by the chair, for the purpose of procuring a room for the meetings of the Society, and also to procure lectureers, and make other necessary arrangements until the proper committees have been appointed, after the election for officers of the Society. It was

Resolved, That the first public meeting of the Society should be held in the first week of December.

A Resolution, that the public meetings of the society be hereafter held on Tuesday evenings, instead of Wednesday evenings, as formerly, was laid over for one week.

Adjourned to meet again upon Wednesday evening next, Nov. 26th, 1856, at 7½ P. M., at the office of F. P. Dewees, Esq., when an election for officers of the Society will be held. All members are earnestly invited to attend.

Attest, D. B. GREEN, *Sec'y.*

☞ *The Schuylkill County Teachers' Institute.—Continued:*

EVENING SESSION, Nov. 6th.

The Institute was called to order, when the minutes of the last session were read and adopted. Mr. Fields then read an address in order—subject—"The propriety of having males and females educated together." Mr. F.'s address was ably written and well delivered; he thinks children can be best subdued by having both sexes taught together, as they have more respect for each other, and form habits of politeness, &c. Mr. Penfield made some appropriate remarks on Mr. F.'s address; thinks it a great mistake in our Region in not having their schools taught in that way. Messrs. Simpson, Fields and Millette then discussed the question. Mr. M. thinks that females, require the same amount of instruction as the males, to prepare them for the ordinary vocations of life, and that female instruction is indispensibly necessary, as every mother must be a teacher, and teach the most important lessons at home. Messrs. Baker, Penfield, Flood, and others then discussed the question, when it was dropped. Mr. P. H. Werntz then read an address—subject—"The intelligent, improving and earnest Teacher." The address contained some very good hints on the importance of teachers being thoroughly qualified for the responsible position they hold, as professional men; thinks the school room no place for the stand-still, cold-hearted and inattentive instructor. On motion of Mr. Sherman, the com. on publication was increased to five, viz: Messrs. Simpson, Werntz, Baker, Fields and Penfield. On motion the Institute adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock, A. M.

MORNING SESSION, NOV. 7TH.

The Institute was called to order. Mr. Penfield read a portion of Scripture, and addressed the Throne of Grace. The minutes of last proceedings were then read and adopted. On motion of Mr. Millette, a tax of 50 cts. was laid on every male member of the Association, to defray the expenses of Prof. S. R. Sweet and the Institute. A com. of three was then appointed to wait on Mr. Sweet, and defray his expenses, &c., viz: Messrs. Flood, Millette and Thompson. The Com. to revise the Constitution, then reported their business, when the Constitution was read, article by article, and with some slight amendments adopted. The next thing in order was an address by Mr. Penfield—subject, "Bad disposition of children, and the proper mode of its treatment." Mr. P.'s address contained some very valuable and important ideas; he said that children often acquire bad dispositions, by taking sample from their parents and teachers—the first lessons, to be learnt at the fireside, the second in the school room—the rod indispensible in some cases of obstinacy, &c. The subject of "how to overcome persistent obstinacy," was then in order for discussion. The next in order was the appointing a place to hold our next Convention. After naming different places, Schuylkill Haven was agreed upon, as the place of our next meeting. On motion adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The minutes of last proceedings were read and adopted. Miss Sorber read an essay in order on "Love, Hope, and Patience, in the teacher"—thought the time past when the only form of government inflicted, was the Rod—and the only sentiments inculcated, fear—it contained some very valuable hints. Next in order was Mr. Oakley's address. Subject—"Teachers visiting parents." He contrasted the successful and unsuccessful teachers—thinks teachers should visit parents in order to gain their influence. Mr. O. also contrasted the condition of those arriving on our shores, between those who endeavor to improve, and those who do not. Concluding with some excellent remarks on the Mission, Responsibility, &c, of teachers. Mr. Fields then requested the President to invite Mr. Schneider to entertain the audience with an address, but Mr. C. declined. Mr. Simpson then spoke of the importance of a proper discipline, and school-rooms in many districts, and moved the discussion of "the influence of the teacher's habits and deportment upon his pupils." Mr. Millette considered it useless to give precepts without the influence of example. Mr. Simpson said the teachers could teach important lessons in neatness and order by his own example—spoke at length on the importance of being punctual, &c. Mr. Fields concurred with Mr. Simpson's remarks, and made some remarks on the use of tobacco. Mr. Millette spoke on the industry of teachers—illustrated the use of tobacco in a very appropriate manner. Mr. Schneider made some appropriate remarks on the habit of thoughts and language of the teacher. On motion of Mr. Simpson, Mr. McCabe was requested to address the Institute. Mr. M. made some very able and practical remarks which were listened to with great attention. Among his observations were some relating to Grammar and Rhetoric, by the discussion of a single essay. He offered a motion that a committee be appointed to consider the present deficiency of the present manner of holding the Institute, and report at our next Convention; the resolution was carried, viz: Messrs. Shore, Fields and Thompson is the committee. Mr. Simpson then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of this Institute be returned to the citizens of Tamaqua for their hospitality and kindness during the session of the Institute in their Borough.

Resolved, As the Trustees of the M. E. Church have opened their Church and gliten free for the thereof, therefore *Resolved*, that we return the thanks of this Institute for the favor granted.

Resolved, That to the teachers of Tamaqua, we are much indebted for the preparations they have made to make our stay with them pleasant and profitable, and that we shall return to our home, taking with us happy recollections of the Session in this place. On motion adjourned.

P. H. WERNTZ, *Sec'y.*

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

TAMAQUA, November 19th, 1856.

MR. RAHMAN—*Dear Sir*:—As you have no Tamaqua correspondent, and I think our town ought to afford one, I will occasionally give your readers such news as I think may prove most interesting to them.

Our fellow-townsman, Mr. Jacob Hill, came very near meeting with a fatal accident on Friday night last. Mr. H. had been out carriage riding, and was returning home after dark, when he drove on a pile of dirt, in front of the Columbia House, where the erection of a culvert is in progress, and the horse, becoming frightened, ran up Broad street at a furious rate—smashing the buggy to atoms to which he was attached. Mr. H. was thrown on the pavement, immediately in front of the *Gamble* office; but, we are happy to learn, was not injured.

Nearly every town in Schuylkill county is crowded with rum holes and gambling saloons, but in no place are there so large a number as in Tamaqua. The most of them are without licenses, but yet no effort is made to stop them from selling liquor. Scarcely a night passes but what some poor wretch can be seen staggering from one of the numerous Irish grog shops in New street; and as the door opens, the passer-by is sickened by hearing the most filthy language, mingling with horrid oaths and Bacchanalian songs.

The catholics of this place are erecting a large stone church, which, when completed, will present quite an imposing appearance.

Some of our citizens are trying to establish a "Free High School" in this place, for the benefit of those who are debarred the privilege of attending Day school. This is a laudable enterprise, and should meet with proper encouragement.

The Lyceum met in Lyceum Hall, Tuesday evening.—It was largely attended by the more intelligent part of the community, and the discussion was quite interesting.

Mess. Rahman, Yours, &c., E.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Fanny Elsler is now in Paris, and her hair it is said, is almost white.

☞ Col. Benton will spend Thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

☞ The La Pierre House, Philadelphia, has passed into the hands of Messrs. Ward & Brother.

☞ The Syracuse Journal names Colonel Fremont, as a candidate for the U. S. Senate, to succeed Mr. Fish.

☞ It is estimated that over $150,000 worth of property was destroyed by the recent gale on Lake Ontario.

☞ The Bottomless Pit in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky is suspected by many to run through the whole diameter of the earth.

☞ Professor Hedrick, lately removed from the Professorship of the University of North Carolina, is at Cambridge, Mass.

☞ RUN'S DOINGS.—Thomas Keating an Irishman in New York kicked his wife to death while drunk.

☞ It is rumored that Hon. James Buchanan, is to be married shortly, to the widow of Ex-President James K. Polk, deceased.

☞ In Great Britain 60,000 families own all the territory, which is occupied by over twenty-seven millions of inhabitants.

☞ Lady Byron, the widow of Lord Byron the Poet, has sent Mrs. Stowe £65 sterling as a contribution to the *Kansas Freesoilers.*

☞ There are now eighteen establishments in this country for the manufacturing of steel. These have a capacity for making 14,000 tons per season.

☞ In Prussia males are not permitted to marry under twenty five, nor females under twenty-four years of age.

☞ The Liquor sellers in Pittsburg, on election day closed their places of business at the request of the Mayor.

☞ The Supreme Court of Connecticut, has declared the "Maine Law" of that State constitutional.

☞ In the State of New York, outside of the City of New York, Col. Fremont has a clear majority over all competitors.

☞ Governor Pollock has appointed the Hon. Robert T. Conrad, late Mayor of Philadelphia, to be a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in place of the Hon. W. D. Kelley, resigned.

☞ Edward Gould was arrested by the watch of the Eastern District, Philadelphia, charged with assaulting Mary Brown. Justice Fuller committed him to jail to answer at Court.

☞ The Democratic party now consists of the slave power of the South, allied with the Catholics of the North, with just enough dough-faces thrown in to give a triangular variety to the mixture.

☞ The Boston Young Men's Christian Association have extended to Merle D'Aubigne, the author of the celebrated History of the Reformation, an invitation to visit Boston, and deliver, the present winter, a course of lectures on the Reformation.

☞ Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.—It is stated, though we know not on what authority, that this distinguished young preacher intends to visit this country and to spend some time here in preaching the Gospel.

☞ The Illinois Legislature stands as follows: Senate—Democrats, 13; Republicans, 12. House—Democrats, 36; Opposition, 39, consisting of 34 Republicans and 5 Americans. Presiding officer, Lieut.-Gov. Wood, Republican.

☞ The Herald of Freedom, one of the papers of which the types and presses, to the value of $10,000, were destroyed in the sack of Lawrence, has been revived.

☞ The Hon. George M. Dallas, U. S. Minister to the Court of St. James, has succeeded in negotiating a treaty between the United States and England, which covers and settles all the points in dispute between the two countries.

☞ The Pittsburg *Post*, a Democratic paper, says that large numbers of Pennsylvanians, in different parts of the State, are preparing to emigrate to Kansas early in the Spring.

☞ Every one of the three Washburnes is re-elected. Israel in Maine, by 5000; Cadwallader C., in Wisconsin, by 3000, and Elihu B. in Illinois, by 11,551 majority. They are true men, and their constituents could not have done better.

☞ The senior editor of the *Pittsburg Dispatch* bet his beard, a crop of five year's growth, upon the recent election that Gov. Pollock would win. He has shaved, and it was *fleecy enough to sell all Allegheny county in a close of Republicanism.*

☞ In other times, and with old friends, Millard Fillmore used to have success in running for office. He betrayed old friends, espoused new principles, ran for President, and where is he—where?

☞ Cassius M. Clay, in a speech at Chicago, a few days since, declared, from his own observation, that white men can and do labor in the cotton fields, and that in Texas there is a German settlement, where they produce one-third more from an acre of cotton than the slaves do.

☞ An order has been issued in Havana, prohibiting the reception of American coin in official proceedings, and declaring, that in future, it shall not be a legal tender. The reason assigned in the order is, that the circulation of foreign coin is a sign of foreign sovereignty.

☞ In Brooklyn, N. Y., the first vote in the Seventh Ward, and probably the first in the city, was polled by the Hon. Joshua Dewey, a gentleman ninety years of age. He was at the polls before sunrise, and voted the Republican ticket, saying that he had cast two votes of which he should never be ashamed—one for Washington, and one for Fremont.

☞ The Presidential Electors chosen on Tuesday last, will be called by the Governors of States, to meet in each State Capitol on the first Wednesday in December, to cast their vote, and choose a messenger to carry it sealed to Washington. On the second Wednesday of February the returns will be counted by Congress and declared.

☞ The New York Times says:—"It is rumored that Mr. Buchanan does not intend to undertake the occupancy of the White House alone. He feels the necessity of a help meet and is said to have made arrangements for a joint tenancy with an accomplished Southern widow, who has already had the advantage of four years' experience in the position."

☞ The telegraphic line between New York city and St. John, Newfoundland,—forming a part of that great enterprise which will very soon bind together the two continents in still closer links of communion—has been opened for business purposes. There now remains no doubt that in less than a year the line from New York city to London will be completed.

☞ Two duellist having exchanged shots without effect, one of the seconds interfered, and proposed that the parties should shake hands. To this the other second objected as unnecessary; "for," said he, "their hands have been shaking this half hour."

☞ The first coal mines were worked in Belgium in the year 1168, and very soon after in England. There is now raised five times as much fuel in Great Britain as in any other country; and it is now estimated that there is in these islands more than 4,000 square miles of coal fields yet to cut out.

☞ In the midst of life we are in death. Married, at Bridgewater, Conn., Sept. 28, Mr. B. MALLET to Miss MARY WARNER; also, on the same evening, in an adjoining neighborhood, Mr. STEPHEN PARTRIDGE to Miss MARIA A. ANDRUS. Mrs. Mallet died four days afterwards, aged 20, and Mr. Partridge twenty four days after her marriage, aged 22 years.

☞ Mr Rhett, of South Carolina, is still in favor of dissolving the Union. Hear him:—

"In my humble judgment all true statesmanship in the South consists in forming combinations and shaping events so as to bring about, as speedily as possible, a dissolution of the present Union, and the erection of a Southern Confederacy."

☞ The Presbyterian Church in Canada, in Synod assembled, has enjoined its Presbytery to be careful in admitting to the sacred ministry, as ministers from the United States, to examine them on the subject of slavery, and to be satisfied before receiving them, that their views accord with the resolution passed by the synod in 1852 and 1853, asserting non-fellowship with slaveholders.

☞ Recently a bridal party arrived at the Spencer House, Cincinnati, from Kentucky. Attendant upon them was a lady and gentleman—lovyers—the lady a sixteen year old sister of the bride. They were intensely in love with each other, and the gentleman