Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1856.

THE NEW ROUTE.

The Auburn and Allentown Railroad. The yearly changing phases in the Coal Trade of this Region, not to speak of the disastrous or prosperous effect those changes exert on every other description of business, point to the necessity of a revolution in the system which our business men up to this period have been content to labor under. Schuylkill County imperatively demands another outlet to market for her Coal—a release from the onerous burdens which have cramped her energies and impoverished her operators.

The chance for a release from our difficulties—for an opportunity to compete successfully with other Regions, is offered to us. Shall we spurn it? Or shall we wisely and thankfully, move in an enterprise which promises abundant return for capital invested?

But to facts and figures. They are the strongest arguments which can be adduced to awaken thought and secure conviction.

The estimated cost of the projected road from Auburn to Allentown—distance 38½ miles—is $1,400,000. To equip the road for a business of half a million of tons of Coal, would in round numbers make the entire cost, $2,000,000. Now, the business men of this Region, need never expect, a material reduction of the rates of tolls of the existing transporting companies. All are aware that the doubled up capital of the companies is so great that they are forced to charge high rates, and consequently cripple the trade, from which they derive their heaviest revenues. If we are cut off from all hope of amendment in those quarters, it behooves us in self defence to seek relief where it can be found. On the 3,000,000 of tons of Coal sent to market this year, there was an extra charge of 50 cents per ton, which amounts to $1,500,000, or sufficient to build the Auburn and Allentown Railroad. Invest that sum in the construction of the Road, and we not only have a direct and expeditious route to the waters of New York Harbor, at a cheaper rate of tolls, but we have the added fact, favorable to the Coal trade, that the freights from that Harbor to the more remote Eastern markets, range from 30 to 50 cents a ton less than from Port Richmond.

There are other reasons however, which demand the construction of a new outlet from this Region. A prominent one is the fact that the capacity of the existing transporting companies is inadequate to the increasing growth of the Trade. The capacity of the Schuylkill Canal, up to its full extent, with locks doubled along the entire length of the line, would not exceed from 1,700,000 to 2,000,000 tons, while it is reasonably supposed by many that the capacity of the Canal, in any emergency, would not be equal to 2,000,000 tons of all kinds of trade, allowing it a capacity of from 1,600,000 to 1,800,000 tons of Coal. As for the Reading Railroad, its capacity also worked up to the most feasible extent, will not exceed 3,000,000 tons with the other trade. So hard pressed is that Road with the growing Trade, that a third track is projected. That however, would occupy from eighteen months to two years to complete, and even then a new outlet to market to accomodate the Coal Trade would be required.

One thing is certain and the condition of the Trade warrants the assertion, that if the cost of transporting Coal to market, should not in the future be reduced by some plan devised and executed by those interested in the Trade, that the owners of real estate portions of the region, will have to reduce their rents one half. If this is not done by the red ash owners, in case no reduction is effected in the cost of transportation, the white will supercede the red ash in the Eastern markets. Land owners themselves have a deep interest in the construction of the new road. *Their* interests call as loudly for protection as those of the operator.

In another portion of to-day's paper will be found a plate of the various rail way connections, to which the Auburn and Allentown Railroad will occupy the position of an important link. Other interests besides those of our own Region, are involved in its success—others are prepared to assist in pushing it energetically to completion.

The grades of the projected Road for a heavy tonnage are more favorable than those of any other route proposed or in existence. The heaviest grade against the Trade at any point is 12 feet to the mile, but being on straight lines, a single locomotive could take 100 loaded cars to market and return them, with equal facility to the Reading Railroad, which although possessing the advantage of an evenly descending grade, still labors under the difficulties attendant upon sharp curves. Comparing both roads therefore, we are impressed by the fact that notwithstanding its grade for a few miles against the Trade, the Auburn and Allentown Road will be able to take a train of loaded Coal cars from Auburn to Easton and return the cars with the same ease that a similar train is now transported from Auburn to Port Richmond. As will readily be perceived, with a capital much smaller, the expenses of transportation would be the same on the Auburn and Allentown as on the Reading road.

With these facts before them, the business community will easily perceive the advantage which will accrue to it from the construction of the new projected outlet from this Region. Every feature of the increasing Trade of Schuylkill County points to the necessity of the formation of the link of the grand chain of railways connecting New York with the teeming West. If we are prudent, we will promptly avail ourselves of the means of relief now offered us in the building of the Auburn and Allentown Railroad.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THANKSGIVING.—Year after year this Festival, originally local in its character, is becoming more and more national. Last Thursday week, we had the pleasing spectacle presented of twenty States joining in praise to the Almighty Ruler for His manifold blessings in the past, and prayer that his beneficence may be extended to us in the future. At one time peculiarly New England in its observance, it is now observed where Christianity has a foothold, in all its purity, on the Western continent.

Our New England friends have we think, somewhat the advantage of us, in the manner in which they celebrate Thanksgiving. With them, it is an occasion of family reunion, and of a renewal of those courtesies and social amenities, which revive and freshen the nobler sentiments of the human heart. Throwing aside the vexatious cares of business, they enter into the festivities, with a spirit we have yet to acquire.

Last Thanksgiving, we—a Junior—spent in New Haven, Ct., beneath the hospitable roof of Everard Benjamin, Esq. In the morning we listened to a discourse appropriate to the occasion, from the Rev. Dr. Bacon—Congregationalist—one of the most able divines of Connecticut. It was historical, treating of the early sufferings of the New England colonists, commencing with the landing of the Pilgrims. Dr. Bacon deduced from their brave and self sacrificing defence of the right, the fact that their descendants should endeavor to deserve in every respect, the liberty which their forefathers had bequeathed to them. We will not attempt to give even an outline of the sermon. Suffice it to say that it was worthy of the occasion and the man.

The number of persons who leave New York for the New England States, to spend Thanksgiving is large. On the afternoon preceding the last observance, one train was composed of fifteen passenger cars, all crowded. It is thus that the trains throughout New England run at that season, conveying persons visiting friends and relatives.

The ignorant and prejudiced may scoff at what they are pleased to term puritanical, fanatical New England; but that galaxy of States occupies a position in the Federal Union, prominent and important. The first ray of that light destined eventually to illuminate all the Free and many of the Slave States—we allude to the Common School system—had its birth in New England.—In what ever spot her sons locate, we find their influence converting the wilderness into a garden, and causing it to blossom like a rose. New England has survived, will continue to survive the assaults made upon her people and institutions, for she has the proud consciousness of knowing that in this country she has been the pioneer of liberty, industry, enterprise, progress and intelligence. If over overzealous, it is in a just and righteous cause, the principles of which, if examined, will be found contemporaneous with those which sped the "Mayflower" on its western voyage and involved the sturdy, New England colonists in a seven years war with the powerful Indian chieftain, King Philip.

THE MANCH CHUNK *Gazette* says that 322 foreigners were naturalized in Carbon county this year. In Adams county, nineteen were naturalized.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship *Persia* at New York in less than ten days from Europe, we are in possession of news to the 15th inst.

The *Persia* brings us the news that the great questions which agitate the public mind in Europe—the dispute between Russia and the Western Powers, the Neapolitan question, and the stability of the English and French alliance—remain pretty much the same with the exception of the last, the change in which is, that it is proclaimed emphatically on both sides, particularly by the organs of the British Government, that the alliance between France and England is as cordial and close as it has been at any hour since it was first established. France has in fact dropped the high keynote in which she recently sought to give the "time" to England, and England appears just now to be striking the key-note and giving the "time" to France.

The construction of a sub-marine telegraph across the Atlantic, is exciting in England much attention. That it is practicable is now admitted, even by the most skeptical men of science; while the London *Times* argues that it must prove a profitable investment to its stockholders. Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of New York, has addressed the merchants of Liverpool at some length upon the subject. We infer from them that the preparations for laying down the wires are now so far advanced that we can reasonably anticipate the completion of the line within the coming summer.

While the *Persia* brings us much in reference to the political world in Europe, she brings also intelligence relating to the social world in England, which forms a certain kind of parallel with the political. While the surface of the political world in England is ruffled and disturbed with the great questions of state, the social world is stirred into great commotion with new and startling developments of crime, against which justice seems to be at fault.

The *Times* gives the particulars of several murderous assaults and robberies after the garrote fashion. The *Times* of Nov. 14, takes up the same subject, and gives a fresh development of murder in the streets of London. It says:

"The old Spanish war-cry of "*War to the knife*," is now sounding with a witness throughout the streets of London. Our own national habits are bad enough in many respects. We have every day to lament the occurrence of outrages of the most brutal character in the lanes and by ways of the metropolis; but, at least, in only a fractional percentage of cases are deadly weapons deliberately used by the ruffians who raise their hands against their wives and their companions. What is, is bad enough. We have therefore no wish to borrow from foreign countries their worst customs, and to see our streets made the arena for an exhibition of the art of assassination as practised among all nations. Happily, this specific change in the character of London crime, can be traced to a specific and transitory cause. The use of the knife is almost entirely confined to the men who have been discharged from the foreign legion, so we may trust, if the evil be dealt with at once and with a firm hand, ere it have time to take root, that we shall fall back again upon our own old and abominable habit of knocking each other down, with the usual addition of kicking, pommeling, bruising, and so forth."

And the *Times* goes on to give the particulars of a number of recent murderous attacks with the knife by these ruffians of the disbanded Foreign Legion.

This street development of crime is not all.—Hardly has Robson of the Crystal Palace Company been tried and sentenced to imprisonment for his extensive fraud, when a greater than Robson springs into the public light—a magnificent swindler cast in the same mould as the American Schuyler—one Leopold Redpath by name. Redpath was the registrar of shares and the transferrer of stock in the Great Northern Railway, and had command over the whole of the shares of the Company.—Although his salary was not very extensive, amounting to something between £250 to £300 a year, he lived in a luxurious style in a fashionable house, had a box at the opera, was an *habitue* of the theatres, a governor of Christ's Hospital and of the Royal St. Ann's Society, and a subscriber and director to many of the most permanent metropolitan institutions. There was scarcely a fashionable party, an operatic performance, or a gathering of the *beau monde*, in which the name of "Leopold Redpath, Esq." did not appear.—Redpath dressed well, but not foppishly, had a quiet, respectable look, and like a second Dr. Cantwell, was in all respects regarded as a model man. All that seemed out of the general way with him, and this was regarded rather as an eccentricity, was a hurried or "jolting" manner in his walks. Railroad "jolting" eccentricity, however, in his walk has proved a "jolting" eccentricity in his run, which has thrown the financial world into commotion. One fine morning Redpath disappeared, and with his disappearance the astounding fact was disclosed that he had robbed his employers—the directors and shareholders—of many thousands of pounds. It is said, and apparently upon the best authority, that the defalcations amount to no less a sum than £150,000. Whether that calculation is above or below the amount of which the company has been defrauded, remains for future investigation to reveal.

Redpath fled to Paris, and subsequently returned to London, where he was arrested. He, together with a clerk in the office of the same Railway Company, by the name of Kent, arrested on the charge of being an accomplice, now awaits examination.

The suicide of the cashier of the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland, is also reported, but the cause is not yet known.

Redshid Pasha is now prime Minister of Turkey, and Omar Pasha, Minister of War. The English capitalists do not seem inclined to venture into the new railway schemes of Russia.

A CHANGE CAME O'ER THE SPIRIT OF MY DREAM.

—Notwithstanding the New Orleans *Delta* recommends Gov. Wise of Virginia, as Secretary of State, in place of Hunter, to have a check upon the President in the shape of a man of nerve and decision, yet it seems hardly necessary, for upon the occasion of the Governor's recent pilgrimage to Wheatland, the persuasive eloquence and political wisdom of his chief appears to have had a wonderful effect in modifying his views. At least one may so judge from the phenomenon, coincident with his return to Richmond, of the appearance of a moderate and conservative article in the Richmond *Enquirer*. The *Enquirer*, with somewhat of Indian craft, conceals the motive that induces this notable change.—Though the inspiration comes from Wheatland, it seeks to disguise its trail, by going South for the occasion. Turning suddenly on its late allies in extremest counsels, the Charleston *Mercury* and the New Orleans *Delta*, it objects to their course as throwing difficulties in the way of Mr. Buchanan and as seeking to commit his administration to a policy which in the nature of things he cannot undertake." "The blunders of the Democracy" says the Enquirer, "are to the advantage of Black Republicanism," and it proceeds to show what will result from the adoption of the blunders which the *Mercury* and *Delta* advocate:

"The Democratic and Black Republican parties are nearly balanced in respect of power. The former was victorious in the recent struggle, but success was hardly won with the aid of important accidental advantages. The latter has abated nothing of its zeal, and has suffered no material impairment for another battle."

"In the next contest, circumstances must be against us. The Democratic party will be placed in a very critical position, and will be subjected to a trial that will test its vital energy and its strength to the utmost. Under the best auspices, an Administration can hardly survive the vengeance of its foes and the treachery of its friends. How difficult then for a President to steer safely into port, when his course lies among breakers, and he must encounter the fury of an inevitable storm! Everybody foresees the difficulties and dangers in Mr. Buchanan's path. Nobody understands that his Administration must stand the hazards of a sectional controversy. But this is not all. The Black Republican party will watch and waylay him at every step of his progress; will turn from his path every of obstacles in his way: will harass him by open assault; will undermine him by secret treachery; will aggravate his embarrassments; will oppose his measures; thwart his policy; detect his blunders—in short, will fight him with every weapon known in political warfare. Can his Administration triumph over such an accumulation of obstacles? Can Mr. Buchanan conduct the Democratic party through all these difficulties and dangers, and bring it into the field in 1860 with no less prestige of power? The exploit would rival the feat of Peter the Russian after the fall of Sophia the Maiskoff. But the artistry of a Gortschakoff is essential to its accomplishment. The most brilliant reputation for statesmanship will be the prize of success; the irreparable overthrow of the party, and the ruin of the country will be the penalty of failure."

To avoid this irreparable overthrow, the *Enquirer* says the "fidelity of the party must be equal to the ability of the leader," and it points out the result of the extreme doctrines of the journals referred to, and lectures them in this wise:

"We are surprised therefore, that though they may care nothing for the extremes of party, they do not see how effectively they aid the cause of Black Republicanism in repelling the sympathies of the Northern Democracy and betraying a distrust of the incoming Administration. Why despair in advance, of Mr. Buchanan's ability to shield the South from aggression, at least during the term of his Presidency? Why prescribe a policy to him which in the nature of things he cannot undertake?—This prophecy of evil will contribute to the fulfilment of its own foreboding; and these extravagant speculations can only end in disappointment. Meanwhile, however, they animate the hopes of the enemies of the South, and strengthen the spirits of our Northern Allies. Can we gain any advantage for the common cause, by betraying an inordinate ambition, and by tendering our support to Mr. Buchanan on impossible conditions? Do we not run the hazard of alienating his confidence and losing the influence of his Administration?"

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.—The arrangements for the third year of this new and popular Institution, have been completed on the most extensive scale. At the approaching annual gratuitous distribution of works of art, which takes place on the 28th of January next, there will be drawn 310 paintings and pieces of sculpture. Among the sculpture are the following exquisite pieces, executed from the finest Carrara marble:—The "Wood Nymph," the busts of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, Palmer's ideal bust, "Spring," and others. The terms of subscription are three dollars, which entitle the person subscribing to either a costly steel engraving, or a popular Magazine, a copy of the *Cosmopolitan Art Journal*—a quarterly—for one year, and a ticket in the distribution of Works of Art. The terms are reasonable, and the value rendered so satisfactory, that no person can hesitate to enter into the project as a member. B. Bannan is the Actuary for the Association in this County, and is prepared to issue certificates of membership to those desiring to subscribe. The object of the Association is principally to aid in the distribution of knowledge and works of fine art throughout the country, and at the same time foster native talent. We heartily commend it to the attention of those of our citizens, who have not yet enrolled their names as members.

THE WORK OF NATURALIZATION.—The Gettysburg *Star* has started the idea of collecting statistics in relation to the number of persons naturalized in this State during the present year, and requests its contemporaries to furnish information on the subject, and communicate with it. In compliance with the *Star's* wish, we furnish it with the number naturalized in this County during the present year. The number which actually received their naturalization papers, was 1148, while between 800 and 900 expressed their intentions of applying for their papers.

The *Star* will perceive that Schuylkill county cannot be exceeded by any county outside of Philadelphia, in the State, in "rowling" up the "bether" citizens. We hope the *Star's* efforts to obtain correct statistics in regard to the matter will be successful. It will be interesting to ascertain the ratio of the increase of the power which wields such an immense influence in our State and National elections.

RECIPROCITY.—The people of New Haven, Ct., some eighteen months since, contributed liberally for the sufferers at Norfolk, Va., by yellow fever. The obligation has been repaid by mobbing a respectable citizen, Capt. Timothy Stanard, (late of New Haven,) for voting according to the dictates of his judgment and conscience. It is difficult to exercise the rights of an American citizen in Virginia. In the North however, it is not impossible to allow every man to use his privileges, and to relieve suffering, wherever it exists.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"X."—Always happy to hear from you. Favor us again at your leisure.

THE MINING MAGAZINE for November is on our table. The Magazine now appears regularly, and is valuable to all interested in mines, mining operations, metallurgy, &c. It should have in this Region a large circulation.

"HUMORS OF FALCONBRIDGE."—This humorous work by the late Jonathan F. Kelly, more familiarly known as "Falconbridge," "Jack Humphries," "Stampede," &c., has been published in neat form by T. B. Peterson, 102 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. The book is finely illustrated, and abounds in sketches, intimitably funny. The work is published for the benefit of the widow of the author, which fact, independent of its merit, should secure for the Humors an extensive sale. It is complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth, for one dollar and twenty-five cents, or in two volumes, paper cover, for one dollar. Copies of the work will be sent to any person, *free of postage*, on their remitting the price to the Publisher, in a letter. Also for sale at Bannan's.

Local Affairs.

Newspaper Sale.—The Pottsville *Gazette* was sold at Constable's sale on Monday last for $400. Mrs. Walker was the purchaser.

A Former Resident of Schuylkill County Burned to Death in California.—We learn that Seth Price, formerly of ewrksburg, and during the Mexican War, a member of Capt. Narles Company, was burned to death on Mr. burns, 40 miles east of Minnesota Springs, Sier a county, California. He was engaged in keeping a restaurant in a frame building—the house caught fire, and he perished in the flames.

Robbery.—On the night of the 14th inst., as a party of market men were returning to Mahanoy from Pottsville, and while stopping at the public house of Francis Dougher, their room was entered by a thief, and clothing titled of about $100 in money. Singular to state, another market party sojourning at a neighboring tavern, were also robbed. The thief effected his escape undetected.

A Worthy Object.—A concert for the benefit of Mr. Jacob Chrisman, an employee of the Lumber Company, who was injured last week by an accident, will take place at the Town Hall this evening. The concert will be conducted under the auspices of his fellow workmen, who have secured for the occasion the services of our best native talent. We earnestly hope that the Hall will be thronged by a brilliant audience this evening. The unfortunate accident has deprived Mr. Chrisman of the ability to provide for the wants of his family, and they are in a manner, thrown upon the kindness of the community for temporary relief. Let the response of our citizens to the appeal be worthy of their proverbial generosity.

Delightful Musical Entertainments.—The very pleasing Concert which was given by Professors Johnson and Frost of Boston, at the Court House last evening, will we are happy to learn, be repeated this evening at the same room. Miss Briggs and Miss Whitehouse, both possessing superior voices, render the most effective assistance to the Professors, in their endeavors to present our citizens with unexceptionable musical entertainments. There is nothing which merits more attention—warmer patronage, than music—there is nothing as a general rule, which is so much neglected. To the participant, and the auditor, it is capable of affording the most exquisite pleasure, where a proper degree of taste and cultivation exists. The time and money spent on less creditable amusements, would if devoted to the cultivation of musical talent, repay the devotee ten-fold. This evening a fine opportunity to hear good music can be embraced. We trust that our citizens will not permit it to pass neglected.

Mr. Edmonds' Concert at the Court House on Thursday evening, was well attended, and passed off delightfully. The programme was rather lengthy, but necessarily so we presume, in order to give Mr. E. an opportunity to exhibit fully, the proficiency of his pupils. It would be invidious perhaps to select from the large number of young ladies who performed on the occasion, any for special mention. All acquitted themselves with ability, and reflected much credit upon their instructor, Mr. Edmonds. We cannot refrain however, from complimenting *petite* Miss K. Weaver upon her evident improvement as a pianist, since we had had the pleasure of hearing her, and the Misses Hammer upon the correct and artistic manner, in which they executed the several pieces allotted to them. The gem of the evening however, in our opinion, was "Midnight Chimes," performed on the piano with taste and expression by Miss M. Bannan. It is almost too delicate for a large and crowded hall. In a parlor its beauty would be fully appreciated.

While congratulating Mr. Edmonds upon the success of his concert of Thursday evening, we trust he will again at no distant period, favor our citizens with another of his pleasing and useful musical entertainments.

A Momentary Vision.—The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* remarks that could the life scenes that take place upon this world, north and south, east and west, in one moment of time be pictured, in a space small enough to enable the human eye to comprehend them at a single glance, what a mighty shock would the mind of the gazer receive.

Even now the angel's joy and grief have visited many a fireside—cloud or sunshine have darkened or illumined many a home. The breath of the new born infant has kissed the cheek of its mother with a perfume sweeter than that of the violet on the gale—the last groan of the weary pilgrim of life has fallen upon the hearts of weeping friends with a weight unutterable,—the bride has stood beside the altar in her pale purity, heedless of a dull sound that at the same moment, arose from the yard beside the church. There were two voices then, the one the binding of two hearts, the other earth to earth and dust to dust."

While the prisoner paces his cell, fitting forms glide on in the mazes of the dance: while the pitiful cry of starvation touches the ear of Heaven, the merry laughter of the ball-room is not silent!

Thus, in one and the same moment, mingle joys and sorrows—life and death, happiness and misery. It is well, perhaps for humanity that all these cannot be viewed simultaneously, and that each one for himself alone thinks and acts upon the stage of life.

Young Men's Christian Association.—This Association, whose influence on the character and habits of our young men, is calculated to be most beneficial, now numbers some forty members. Through the kindness of Andrew Russel, Esq., the Association occupies in his office building, a comfortable room, rent free, which will contain as the Association is enabled to carry out its plans, a fine library.

The object of the Association is to engage the attention of young men in the pursuit of useful knowledge—induce them to visit the room regularly, read, write essays, etc. On the subject of essays, by the way, in another column will be found an essay read before the Association on the 24th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Washburn. It gives an outline of what is required in preparing an essay, and the manner. It is a matter requiring but a little earnest effort to prove successful, and a source of improvement and pleasure to the participants.

Another attractive feature of the Association during the coming winter, will be the delivery of a series of lectures. Prominent lecturers from abroad will be engaged for the occasions.

We warmly urge those of our young men who have not yet enrolled their names as members, to do so promptly. The benefit to themselves cannot be overestimated, while the example will have a beneficial effect on the morals of the rising generation.

Give by your presence and influence, an impulse to the efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association, which will redound to your and its credit.

PORT CLINTON AFFAIRS.

PORT CLINTON, November 24, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The citizens of Port Clinton are anxiously awaiting the early commencement of the Port Clinton and Allentown Railroad. They all feel more interested in this great project than any of the roads in operation here now.

A bridge connecting Schuylkill county with Berks is very much needed. There is no way of going to the Reading Depot, with a convenance, without going via. Hamburg, making a distance of seven or eight miles; while by having the proposed bridge, it would not be 200 yards. If a stranger wishes to go to the Reading Depot he has no other way than by the Reading Railroad Bridge, and if it be after night, he is in great jeopardy. Last week a young man employed on the L. S. R. R. fell down over the schutes while crossing to the Depot, and hurt himself severely. Several months ago, a gentleman from Pinegrove, (a merchant,) was hurt very badly in the same manner. I could mention half a dozen more accidents which have occurred during the last two years, if necessary. The question arising now is, shall persons sacrifice their lives for the sake of a few thousand dollars which the bridge will cost?

Our sister town, Hamburg, is very much opposed to this project.—the major portion of the inhabitants at least. It appears to me that they do not desire any person to enjoy a benefit but themselves. They remind one of the dog in the manger, who could not eat the hay nor would he let it be eaten.

Last court, in Reading, the necessity for a bridge was brought before the Grand Jury, which an old resident of Hamburg, who was one of the jurors, most emphatically denied. A jury was selected several months ago from Berks and Schuylkill counties, to take a view of the proposed bridge, and they reported unanimously in favor of it.

We live in hopes that before long those who are opposed to us will either cease their efforts, or be compelled to do so, by the condemning voice of an injured public.

Yours, respectfully, X.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

Deaths in Boston last week, 91.
Deaths in Baltimore, last week 91
Deaths in Brooklyn last week, 52.
Yale College contains 598 students.
Madame Rachael is at Cairo, Egypt.
Deaths in New York, last week, 353.
Deaths in Philadelphia, last week, 162.
Baraum sailed on Saturday last for Europe.
Forrest is playing an engagement in Boston.
There are 100,000 dupes in usa in this country.
John O'Gaxe, the poet, is not expected to recover.
Lieut. Murry has been knighted by the King of Denmark.
Asylums for inebriates are growing in favor throughout the country.
The full vote of the State of New York for President was 594,960.
George W. Porter, the inventor of the "Porter Rifle," died recently.
Thalberg, the pianist, gave a concert in Philadelphia, last evening.
In the Common Schools of North Carolina there are 120,000 children.
A Woman's Rights Convention was in session in New York this week.
In Wisconsin, Mr. Washburn's Congressional majority is over 10,000.
Lord Palmerston recently visited Liverpool for the first time in his long life.
A fire at St. Louis, on Wednesday week, destroyed $500,000 worth of property.
The total steam and sail vessel tonnage built on the Western Lakes, is 63,520.
A submarine telegraph between the United States and Cuba is in contemplation.
A. D. L. Whipple, a note broker of New-York, is under arrest, charged with fraud.
The *National Era*, at Washington city, is to be discontinued for want of support.
There were seven towns in Vermont where the vote was unanimous for Fremont.
Elisha Smith, Jr., Chief Engineer of the Boston Fire Department, died on Monday.
A pair of omnibus horses ran away in Philadelphia a few days since. Marvellous!
There is building, at East Boston, an iron steamship of war, for the Viceroy of Egypt.
Ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont, has arrived West, with another party of female teachers.
Hon. John M. Clayton, among the last acts of his life, gave $700 to a needy clergyman.
The Niagara Express Train will be taken off the Reading Railroad on the 1st of December.
John B. Gough is going on a Temperance Campaign, out West, about the 1st of December.
"Sam" is the title of a new piece produced at the Arch street Theatre, Philadelphia, this week.
Lieut. John T. Walker, of the United States Navy, committed suicide in New York, on Tuesday.
Mrs. Maria Sanyer, the last daughter of the late John Jay, died in New York a few days since.
The next regular term of the United States Supreme Court will commence on Monday next.
George Birney, son of the Hon. James G. Birney, died at Lower Sacinaw, Mich., on the 12th inst.
Swindlers do considerable business in selling bogus railway tickets in many of the cities of the West.
Three American steamboats are now navigating the rivers La Plata and Parana, in South America.
Two millions, one hundred and sixty thousand shoes are manufactured annually in this country.
By the 1st of January, the Lebanon Valley Railroad will be completed from Reading to Womelsdorf.
Albert Sumner, brother of Charles Sumner, with his family, was on board the French steamer, Lyonnaise.
Buchanan has a majority in but a single county of Michigan, i. e., Wayne, where he has 350 over Fremont.
J. Lawrence Rotchford, is a prominent candidate of the Democratic party for Speaker of the House.
Queen Vic. is going to have another baby. The common, but interesting event will transpire in February.
The Empress Eugenie (on dit) is a good marksman. She recently shot nine pheasants in the forests of St. Cloud.
The table service, lamps, and ware of the state rooms alone, of the new Collins steamer Adriatic, cost $25,000.
The "Rice House," the first brick building built in St. Paul, Minnesota, (in 1849,) was burned down on the 16th inst.
A clerk of the Arcade Bank, of Providence, has absconded. By the operation the Bank suffers to the tune of $20,000.
Mr. William Allinson, of Reading, has been appointed by the Canal Board, a State Agent on the Columbia Railroad.
Mrs. Annie Sontag has been playing an engagement at the Walnut street Theatre, Philadelphia, during the present week.
The editors of South Carolina are taking steps to erect a monument to W. R. Taber, recently killed in a duel at Charleston.
Stone the opening of Greenwood Cemetery, on Long Island, New York, September, 1840, the interments have amounted to 47,223.
Mr. Robert Allen, editor of the Milwaukie *Atlas*, was run over by a train of cars on the Lake Shore Road, on Wednesday last, and killed.
The celebrated editor of the Paris *Presse*, Emile de Girardin, to the Countess de Tiesenbach, has been celebrated in Paris.
In a company of thirty five U. S. soldiers, it was ascertained that the enlistment of nine-tenths of them was from some female difficulty.
The public debt of all the States of Christendom, both in Europe and America, amount in round numbers to a grand total of $9,000,000,000.
Jesse Beckert, aged 38 years, captain of the canal boat, Mary Beckert, of Liverpool, Pa., was accidentally killed at Philadelphia, on Sunday.
The Governor of South Carolina advocates the revival of the slave trade, and thinks every department of labor should be in the hands of slaves.
Pinegrove, (a merchant,) was hurt very badly in the same manner. I could mention half a dozen more accidents which have occurred during the last two years, if necessary. The question arising now is, shall persons sacrifice their lives for the sake of a few thousand dollars which the bridge will cost?
Our sister town, Hamburg, is very much opposed to this project.—the major portion of the inhabitants at least. It appears to me that they do not desire any person to enjoy a benefit but themselves. They remind one of the dog in the manger, who could not eat the hay nor would he let it be eaten.
Last court, in Reading, the necessity for a bridge was brought before the Grand Jury, which an old resident of Hamburg, who was one of the jurors, most emphatically denied. A jury was selected several months ago from Berks and Schuylkill counties, to take a view of the proposed bridge, and they reported unanimously in favor of it.
We live in hopes that before long those who are opposed to us will either cease their efforts, or be compelled to do so, by the condemning voice of an injured public.
Yours, respectfully, X.

A young lady of 16 or 18 years, named Mitchell, residing at Ossian, N. Y., was a few days ago attacked by a neighbor's dog, who instantly sprang at her throat. She put out her hand to ward him off, when he seized her arm, taking out a piece of flesh and tearing off her sleeve. He then seized her other arm, all the while trying to get at her throat, and managed to get her down. But she succeeded in regaining her feet, and had the presence of mind to work her way towards the house, the dog all the while shaking and mangling her in a horrible manner. As she neared the door the savage brute succeeded in getting hold of her jaw, driving his teeth to the bone. She at length got in, and with her foot succeeded in partly closing the door, the brute still hanging to her face with devilish ferocity, only losing his hold when the door was shut upon him and the flesh gave way! The poor girl sunk to the floor from exhaustion, covered with blood, and with nearly all her clothing torn off. Her face and limbs were completely mangled; she having received, it is said, near *one hundred and thirty wounds on her person!* There is no hope of her surviving.

THE New York canals will be closed by the State authorities on the 10th of December, unless sooner closed by ice.

THE success of Fremont and the election of a Republican Legislature in Michigan lays General Cass upon the shelf. His term in the Senate expires on the 4th of March, and he will go out as Mr. Buchanan goes in. The only thing the General can do to preserve his "exceeding *good* name" is to buy one of Granville Stokes' magnificent suits, No. 200 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

THE CHARTER OAK.—Mr. Stuart, the owner of the tree, has taken measures to have the trunk converted into articles which will last for years in commemoration of the noble tree, while he still hopes, almost against hope, that there is sufficient vitality in the roots to send forth thrifty shoots.—We very much doubt whether these articles can be preserved as long as a suit of clothes bought at the celebrated Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 203 and 207 Chesnut St., Philadelphia.

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct the Rev. John M. Dagnall, No. 59 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 36-4m

We would remind the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity that Messrs. Tyndale & Mitchell, Importers of China, Glass and Queensware, 219 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, are now ready with their large and elegant assortment of new goods.

Messrs. T. & M. keep every description of goods in their line, and sell them in large or small quantities to the farmer and the citizen cheaper than they can be obtained elsewhere.

We invite our readers to give them a call or send them an order.

Holloway's Pills.—*Chronic Dyspepsia Cured.*—Among the triumphs of this wonderful medicine over confirmed diseases of the stomach and digestrium, the following is not the least remarkable. Edward Stillman, aged 51, residing at Hagerstown Md., had been for eleven years a sufferer from indigestion and its painful concomitants. His appetite was irregular, his frame emaciated, his skin of a livid, unhealthy hue, and he had a constant feeling of constriction at the pit of the stomach, as if a cord were being drawn tightly around it. He was continually in a state of great mental as well as bodily distress, and, to use his own expression, "life had become irksome to him." In the month of December last he commenced taking Holloway's Pills. Within three weeks thereafter all the above symptoms had vanished. No relapse has since occurred, and he is now as robust and active as any man of his years in all Maryland. For disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, the Pills are the only reliable remedy in existence.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief, for all purposes where the body is seized with pain—whether it be of a simple character, or the most torturing paroxysm; whether it be Toothache or Cholera; whether Headache or Spasms and Cramps; whether aches or pains in the bones or joints, shoulders or back, or the more terrible spasms of Neuralgia; whether in the bowels or joints head, back or stomach, Radway's Ready Relief will in a few minutes restore the most terribly afflicted to ease and comfort.

A Lady cured of Palsy.—Rheumatism.—January 3, 1856. I tried your Radway's Ready Relief, and had my joints rubbed with it, and I never felt pain after the first ten minutes I was rubbed with it up to the present time. Sirs, I do not think it possible for me to be a cripple; for it is a mystery to me. *I was a cripple for two years*, and had not the proper use of my limbs for three years. I was worn down to a skeleton. I thus commenced the use of your Ready Relief, Resolvent, and Regulators. The pain left me in ten minutes, and I began to gain strength very fast, and could walk with ease in a few weeks. Before I heard of your Remedies, I was taken to Dr. Parker, Dr. Reese, Dr. Wardle, Dr. Maclelan, and many other physicians in this city, I cannot now remember. I was completely pulled to pieces by them. My constitution was broken up with medicines that did me no good. I could not put a foot to the ground nor pick up a pin. I was lifted and carried up and down stairs like an infant; and now, thank God! by the use of your Remedies, I am as strong as ever. I had the common rheumatism—inflammatory and chronic—and the palsy. You can publish this, if you like.

SARAH A. HOGUE,
214 36th street, between 7th and 8th avenues, N. Y.
November 29, '56. 48-2t

Religious Intelligence.

SABBATH SCHOOLS. It is stated that more than 2,500 new Sunday schools have been organized by the American Sunday School Union, with over 1,600 teachers and 170,000 pupils. The national organization appears to proceed vigorously in its labor of love.

THE Boston Atlas says that John Tappan, Esq. of that city, has ordered of the American Bible Society, a number of imperial quarto Bibles printed in Turkey, morocco, with panel covers, each to be enclosed in a rosewood case, and presented to each of the crowned heads of the world. The books will cost about $50 a copy.

ESSAYS.

An Essay, read at the public meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pottsville, held on Monday evening, November 24th, 1856, by the Rev. D. Washburn, Chairman of the Committee of Essays.

An essay is simply an attempt or endeavor. Thus defined, it is something which any person can do. From earliest infancy to the most advanced age, everywhere and in all times, mankind have been making essays.—The infant's essay may be deemed unworthy of even a passing allusion; yet its attempt at moving a limb, or making a cry, or seeking nourishment, is superlatively great, at the same time instructive. It suggests that to make attempts, according to one's age, abilities and circumstances, is at once natural and necessary to the development of faculties. And, like the infant, the advanced schoolboy's essaying to walk or talk, to young persons who may shrink from willing essays through some vague apprehension of difficulty or fear of failure, it offers this valuable instruction of encouragement that *assaying would—efforts*, whether awkward or graceful at first, *will as surely be crowned with success.* Its victorious watchword is the heroic motto, "Try!"

For the essays prescribed as part of the exercises of this Association are but trials at composition on any proper subject. The experience of generations testifies to the practicability and expediency of such trials.—They formed a part of the mental education in Jewish families of earliest scholastic record, and among the Grecians, Phoenicians, Greeks and Romans developed those germs of achievement and thought which on the one hand distinguished the former, and on the other continue even to this day to exert a fascination in the varied classic writings of the latter. They were recognized as indispensable in all scholastic training of the middle ages in Italy, Spain, Germany and France, and have been elevated to the highest dignity by the genius of Bacon, and the still more brilliant essays its of modern Britain. Among the writings of Lord Bacon, the father of Inductive Philosophy, stand the world-wide fame of his Bond testifying his appreciation of the peculiar adaptation of this mode of treating almost every variety of subject in natural science, morals, general literature and philosophy. He first published in 1597 ten essays, on the following subjects, viz. Study, Discourse, Ceremonies and Respects, Followers and Friends, Suitors expense, Regimen of health, Honor and reputation, Faction and finally Negotiation—the volume of which he dedicated to his brother Anthony. In 1612 he published another volume containing more than thirty additional essays; among the subjects which he found and treated the following: Of Friendship, of Atheism, of Superstition, Of Death, of Religion, of Young Men and Age, of Love, of Beauty, of Deformity, of Praise, of Parents and Children, of Marriage and Single Life, of Customs and education, and other like matters, on which his active mind would express more or less its practical