Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1857.

THE AUBURN AND ALLENTOWN RAILROAD.—The construction of this Road is a fixed fact. Notwithstanding the efforts which are made to cast a damper on its prospects; notwithstanding the labored array of figures which our cotemporary, the Philadelphia Railroad Register, adduces, purporting that it can never be a profitable One—the statement of road, yet the intelligent and ... made at the Dinner given to Ellwood Morris, Esq., by the citizens of this Region, is too convincing a proof of its real merits, to be doubted by any. We can therefore, smile at the opposition the Road experiences, growing out of jealousy, and wish it good speed in its construction.

To this Region; to the country through which the Road will run; to New York with its vast commerce, and increasing Western trade, the Auburn and Allentown Road, will prove a most important link. The competition of other Regions possessing more favorable Eastern shipping points, demands some defence on the part of this Region, and we have it in a Coal bearing road, which with its connections, will place Schuylkill Anthracite Coal on board in New York Harbor at any season of the year, at $2 25 per ton. In this respect alone, this Region has a vital interest in the construction of the Auburn and Allentown Railroad. When in addition however, we take into consideration, the reviving effect it will have upon the Iron interest, no inconsiderable item in the economy of this County, and upon the general prosperity of the Region, we really wonder that the project has not been urged to completion ere this. Passing through a rich agricultural as well as mineral section of Pennsylvania, our farming friends of Berks and Lehigh also feel a warm interest in its construction. To New York City, although the road should be constructed in its gradients, etc., principally for a Coal bearing line, it will prove almost an air line for its Western passenger and freight traffic. Statistics have been given, with which our readers are familiar, showing that connecting with the Dauphin and Susquehanna and the Pennsylvania Central Railways, it will be the most favorable route from New York City to the West. That city with characteristic intelligence and enterprise, appreciates the fact and has resolved to push the road through with rapidity.

The endeavors to misrepresent the feasibility and importance of the Auburn and Allentown Road, as a Coal bearing route from the Schuylkill Region, are futile. Philadelphia may fear the effect of the Road upon a trade which goes far to make up the bulk of its coastwise shipments, but she cannot impede the consummation of a project, which has received the careful study and approval of one of the finest engineering minds in the country. We deplore the slowness of Philadelphia in everything calculated to subserve her interests, and yet we ask her business men and citizens in all kindness, if she is not alone to blame for every enterprise diverted from her boundaries?—In what condition do we find the Delaware—a fine, navigable stream—one fourth of the year? Ice-bound. An efficient ice boat or two, combined with powerful steam-tugs, would remedy in a great measure, the serious impediment to the shipping business. Where millions are involved, she ponders with hesitation, the expenditure of pennies. What folly. Yet the same system is brought to bear on everything calculated to enhance her prosperity, invigorate her growth, and render her a formidable commercial rival of her sister cities of the Atlantic coast. Philadelphia appears to forget that by fostering intercourse with the interior; by encouraging improvements; by cultivating fraternal feelings, a binding of interests would be secured, mutually beneficial.—Alas, it is almost useless commenting upon this condition of affairs, for what can be expected of a city that permits her foreign steamships to go by the board, and is content to import her goods though the New York Custom House? We do not wish to speak unkindly of Philadelphia, a city whose growth we have watched with interest; a city noted for its taste in science and literature; whose citizens can claim from us naught but brotherly feeling. Of its short-comings we speak more in sorrow than in anger. When it perceives trade being diverted, let it endeavor to amend in its policy, what has been fatal to its interests.

To the Auburn and Allentown Railroad we say, God speed. At it we look with the longing, anxious gaze which the storm-tossed mariner bestows upon the beacon assuring him a safe harbor, and relief from besetting troubles. Until port is reached, we can assure those who have no faith in it that to Schuylkill County each ray of light gleaming over the waste of dark waters, will be highly prized. Those who have not blanched even in the height of the severest storm they have encountered in this Region, and when the Trade was well nigh shipwrecked, will yet struggle on with an eye of hope fixed on the stretch of rail between Auburn and Allentown.

It is indeed true that the capacity to feel the power and influence of Music is a common gift; for the elements of this enjoyment are laid deep in the very constitution of body and mind, with which nature has endowed us. Its spiritual residence remarks the Boston Courier, is in the soul of man and the limits of creation are the only measure of its universality. Like the ordinary senses of our physical being, the perceptive faculty of harmony differs widely in different individuals. It differs widely among various nations. Yet it is nevertheless certain that Music, even of the most elevated order, or wrought into strains of marvellous complexity by the highest powers and rules of art, will find some feeling in every human bosom, not wholly dead to every kindred power, which will answer its appeal with some sympathetic emotion. Wherever modern civilization may have penetrated, the productions of the greatest masters are familiar upon the common tongue, or to the common ear, and spring in harmony from those thrilling chords, which express the universal language of the soul.

Strange as it may seem, there have been many theories proposed to account for the origin of this delightful art. The philosophers, as not infrequently has been the case with them, appear to have taken a very circuitous method of accounting for a fact, the reason of which would seem to look them in the face at every turn. It has been said that the first musical efforts were made in attempting to imitate the notes of the songsters of the air. As though men had not been always gifted with articulating organs and the sense of harmony, as well as the lower orders of creation! Yet it has been gravely imagined and contended, that the various voices, with which inanimate as well as animated nature accompany the operations of their existence, originally suggested to man himself the presence of a capacity of enjoyment, for which he must always have possessed a higher faculty than any of his teachers. And who, that exercises his own natural powers of observation, could but feel, that the song which gushes from the milkmaid's lips, as she sweeps the dewdrops from the morning flowers, or returns from her rural labors, at the hush of evening, springs as spontaneously from her heart as the warblings of a bird?

In fact Music, in some of its degrees, and with less diversity here, than is the case with other refined pleasures, addresses itself to the simplest, purest, and most universal feelings of the human heart,—and wherever man exists those feelings vibrate to a common chord. In some one of its varied manifestations it speaks the language of universal acceptance. Pour its notes through the barbarous horn, in the African desert, and the savage starts to his feet and brandishes his war-club for the battle. Sound it through your streets in tones of warlike exultation, and even the old man's eye glows brighter at the martial sound:—

One trumpet-blast—and o'er the blood-red plain
What millions rush, in eager haste to die!
One organ-peal—and prostrate at the strain,
To prayer, to prayer, uncounted nations lie!

And it should never be forgotten that Music has been forever the precursor, the companion and the ally of civilization, refinement, and civil and religious liberty. We lose ourselves, it is true, in our daily pursuits, and may become almost insensible to this, as equally to other ennobling influences. But associated so intimately as this charming art is with our individual feelings and our social and religious condition, the cultivation of this source of pleasure becomes a duty to ourselves and to society itself.

SPUNKY.—A merchant on Main street, Lockport, N. Y., ... made an offer to a young lady of $10, if she would wear one of his posters, ... [illegible]

[illegible]"AND SYNE."—Annexed is a copy of a letter written during the infancy of Pottsville's existence, and in the earliest days of the Anthracite Coal Trade of this country. As an epistolary relic it is interesting, while the Trade of the present day will smile involuntarily, at the heavy investments of friend Phineas, in developing the "strata" of Schuylkill County. Fifty ... so to do the business, and it was ... to see any difficult was it to induce the ... stone." What merit in what they term over thirty years, the a contrast! In ... nearly seven millions quantity ... annual increase of three hundred of tons. Those of the pioneers of Schuylkill County, now mouldering in the tomb, could they witness the almost magic change, would be filled with amazement. Where a quarter of a century since, the panther and the bear roamed almost unmolested, are seen extensive and costly operations, mile upon mile of railway, the furnace and the workshop, and near a hundred thousand inhabitants. Quite enough surely, to make the optics of even Messrs. Allen and Freeman enlarge considerably, who undoubtedly, considered their fifty dollar operation hazardous. The letter runs as follows:—

POTTSVILLE, 30 Sept., 1823.

MR. NECHO ALLEN,

DEAR SIR.—

I handed you Ten Dollars in cash, and shall leave in the hands of Mr. Francis B. Nichols, subject to your order, Forty Dollars more—which you will expend—the Ten Dollars you have and twenty of the 40$—in opening one of the strata of Coal on the Branch near Mr. Phillip Kloussire, and getting out from 200 to 300 Bushels of the very best and purest Coal—and have it brought out to the Turnpike and forwarded by Waggons at the lowest rate to Phila.—and as soon as you conveniently can—directed to the care of Mr. James Wood, Merchant, No. 28 South Front street—who will pay the waggoners for carrying the same as you will agree with them—

The remaining 20$ you will expend in such way as your judgement may best dictate, either in granting 4 or 5$ to hunters in search for Coal on the Mine Hill or Broad Mountain, and should you discover a large good strata, to expend 8 or 10$ to open the same—and also 5 or 6$ to open the strata at the Beaver Dam—

I hope you will use every exertion to carry the above into operation—and write me as soon as possible—

Yours with respect, &c.,
PHINEAS FREEMAN.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The seventy-third Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, assembled in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, on Tuesday last. Among the clergymen present entitled to seats in the Convention, was Rev. Mr. Washburn of this Borough. On Wednesday five candidates were ordained as Deacons. The Bishop read his Annual Address, a document of considerable length, but of deep interest. During the year the Bishop had officiated on 257 occasions, and preached 163 sermons. Had celebrated the Holy communion 28 times. Had solemnized 10 marriages, 26 baptisms, 150 confirmations, at which 1463 persons were confirmed.—Had admitted 19 candidates to the Deaconate—and 4 to the Priesthood. Had consecrated 6 churches, and laid 6 corner-stones. During the year, 17 clergymen had been admitted into this Diocese from other Dioceses; 19 had been dismissed from the Diocese, and one deposed. The Bishop noticed particularly the increase in confirmations, and warmly urged Pastors and the friends of young people, to induce candidates to decide upon a solemn admission into the Christian Church.

WALKER, the robber and fillibuster, has reached New Orleans, where the people gave him an ovation, as if he merited honors instead of a rope.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE AMERICAN editions of Blackwood's Magazine for May and the Edinburgh Review for April, have been published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York. The contents of both are of the usual interest. Subscriptions for Blackwood and the English Reviews are received at Bannan's store.

Local Affairs.

☞ Summer will make her formal entree on Monday next.

☞ The Court of Oyer and Terminer convenes in this Borough on Monday next, June 1.

☞ J. L. Pinkerton, Attorney at Law, has opened his office in Tremont, Schuylkill county, and will attend to the business of his profession, collect moneys, and act as agent for real estate, &c.

☞ Views of Pottsville, engraved faithfully from a painting of the Borough, sketched on Lawton's Hill, can be had cheap at Bannan's store. To send to distant friends or for framing purposes, these views are valuable.

☞ The complimentary benefit to Mrs. Rynar on Monday evening last, was an interesting event in the history of the drama in Pottsville. The audience was brilliant, and the performance exceedingly creditable. After deducting expenses, Mrs. Rynar must have received a snug little sum.

☞ Death by Lightning.—During the thunder storm of Wednesday evening, a man named McKernon, better known probably, in this Borough, under the cognomen "Ibex," was struck by lightning on the Valley Turnpike between here and Port Carbon, and killed. A brother of his named Daniel, resides in Ashland.

☞ A Race which was fixed to come off at Schuylkill Haven on Monday last, between two mares in harness, owned by Messrs. Smith and Heffner of this Borough, did not take place. Both animals were on the ground ready for the contest, but some difficulty occurring in regard to starting, Mr. Smith withdrew his animal from the course.

☞ Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.—A Panorama illustrating the leading points of this beautiful Christian allegory, is now on exhibition at the Town Hall. An exhibition of it will be given this afternoon. Independent of the interesting nature of the subject, the painting as a work of art, should attract crowded audiences. It has been very successful where it has heretofore been exhibited.

☞ Capture of Cubs.—A few mornings since word was brought into Fountain Spring, this County, by a man who had shot a bear's cub, that there were two more on the mountain about two miles above that place. Mr. John Wynkoop, at present residing in Fountain Spring, immediately started out after them, and succeeded in capturing both, without injuring either. The next rally which Mr. Wnykoop projected, would be after the old 'uns. Field sports in this County, are quite respectable, notwithstanding our hundred thousand population.

☞ The weather this week has been creditable to Miss May. Showers accompanied with thunder and lightning, have visited us; but sunshine, thank fortune, has predominated. Yesterday was lovely. Vegetation in this County, has fairly leaped under the influence of the present week's sunshine and showers. Our meteorological record for the week is as follows:

P. R. & P. TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.

Sat.,	May 23,	8 A. M.—66 degrees above zero	—cloudy.
Mon.,	" 25,	" —73 " " "	—clear.
Tues.,	" 26,	" —80 " " "	— "
Wed.,	" 27,	" —78 " " "	—cloudy.
Thurs.,	" 28,	" —74 " " "	— "
Fri.,	" 29,	" —74 " " "	—clear.

☞ Canal Boat Robberies.—It is stated that at various towns along the line of the Schuylkill Navigation Company's works, organized gangs of thieves are in existence. They consist principally of lads, of ages ranging from twelve to eighteen, who infest the different canal locks on the route. At these places, under the ostensible aim of assisting the boat in her progress, they, while the attention of the captain and crew is called by duty elsewhere, glide into the cabins, and extract whatever appears worthy of being considered booty. On shore, at the different points, are receivers, not known as such, but nevertheless receivers, in the full sense of the term. The weight of the articles of merchandise transported by the boats of course prevents these depredators from extending their pilferings to the freight, so that the personal property of the captains and crews form their chief plunder.

At Manayunk, several of these persons have already been arrested by the civil authorities of the place.

☞ Sheriff's Sales.—The following property will be sold by William Matz, at Fager's Hotel, in this Borough, this morning at 10 o'clock:—

Part of the Greenwood estate situate in this Borough, the property of Richard Jones.

A lot and the appurtenances, situate in this Borough, the property of Patrick Flinn.

A lot and the appurtenances, situate in Palo Alto, the property of Daniel Devine.

A two story frame dwelling and lot of ground, on the north-east corner of Eleventh and Market streets, this Borough, the property of Michael Cochran.

Four lots of ground with the appurtenances, situate on Valley street, New Philadelphia, the property of Daniel G. Barnet.

Tracts of land with the appurtenances, situate in Tremont township, the property of Jacob Loces.

Lot of ground, with the appurtenances, situate on Nichols street, St. Clair, the property of Jane Enscol.

Land with the appurtenances, consisting of mining improvements, etc., situate in Port Carbon, the property of Wm. L. Whitney, administrator of Thomas Vermilya, deceased, and Thomas S. Christophers.

A tract of land, in Branch township, the property of George W. Betterton.

A lot with the appurtenances, situate on Railroad street, this Borough; George Spencer's interest in part of the tract of land commonly called the Greenwood estate; lands, saw mill, coal mines, etc., situate in Norwegian township, the property of George Spencer.

The following named property will be sold at Sheriff's Sale in this Borough, on Saturday, June 6th:—

A tract of Coal land with the appurtenances, situate in Norwegian township, the property of Thomas J. Fitzsimmons.

A lot of ground with the appurtenances, situate in Port Clinton. ... the property of Daniel ...

A lot of ground in N... with the appurtenances, situate in Ereland... the property of Martin ...

A tract of property is to be sold under a mortgage ... Lower Mahantongo ... Martin Weaver, who has since conveyed the ... to other parties.]

Two lots with the appurtenances, situate on Centre street, Pottsville, the property of James Russell.

A lot of ground with the appurtenances, situate on Front street, Schuylkill Haven, the property of William Shoener.

A lot of ground, with the appurtenances, situate on Second street, St. Clair, the property of Jane Hetherington.

☞ Ashland.—During the past two years, Ashland, north of the Broad Mountain, about 13 miles from this Borough, has made even for this county, most astonishing progressive strides. At the commencement of that period we might have occupied a little eminence overlooking the town, and rapidly running our eye over it, could readily have counted the number of houses it contained. Now however, it would be a task occupying a considerable period of time. Centre street, which by the way, is being curbed and graded, is being compactly built up through its entire length, while its parallel and cross streets, exhibit rows of new buildings. At this time there are some, twenty-five buildings in the Borough in course of construction, while others are projected and will be speedily under way. The population of Ashland is estimated at 3600.

An Episcopal Church edifice in the Gothic style of architecture, is in course of erection, which when completed, will be the finest building of a sacred character, in the Borough. The Mahanoy House, under the conduct of Judge Rahn, maintains its enviable reputation. The Judge expects quite an influx of summer visiters this year. The location is fine; the house is well arranged for comfort, and the Judge is a courteous host—sufficient inducements truly, for liberal patronage.—Messrs. Conner and Bancroft, the operators there, are shipping each, over one hundred cars a day. We notice Ashland's improvement with gratified feelings.

Although the road to Ashland is a mountain one—the height one has to attain before reaching that Borough from Pottsville, being about one thousand feet—yet it is one of the most delightful drives as far as scenery, etc., are concerned, in the County. At this season when trees are putting forth their tender foliage; flowers are blooming unscorched by a summer's sun; myriads of uncaged birds are trilling, and the atmosphere is balmy and refreshing, bringing the hue of health to the cheek of the invalid, a drive in any direction in our County is delightful. It is particularly so however, in the direction of Ashland, for as one gains the summit of the Broad Mountain, a superb landscape is spread before the beholder. A thousand feet below, nestling at the foot of Sharp Mountain, lies Pottsville, in full view—its Monument to Henry Clay—glancing back the sun's rays, —a prominent object. A single sweep of the eye takes in the Mine Hill Gap and Minersville, while far beyond—twenty-five miles from where we stand—we mark distinctly the outlines of the Blue Mountain, below Port Clinton. It is a charming scene, which we have often gazed at, and each time with renewed pleasure. It is but one however, of many equally fine views embraced in the scenery of this Region. If the metropolite who in seeking away from home change of scene, air and health, would in place of visiting crowded, vulgar, expensive and really uncomfortable watering places, fly to the interior of Pennsylvania, for a fortnight or so, the result would be more satisfactory to him. The mining operations are worthy of inspection, which would enable the visiter to combine at once instruction and recreation. When will summer jauntists exercise judgment in selecting relief from the city's warm, dusty, crowded streets? When will they find out that Pennsylvania has within her boundaries some of the healthiest regions, finest scenery, and most hospitable people in the country? Many are aware and take advantage of the fact; but their number is too few. In future we hope for the sake of our friends of the city, that they will pay more attention to this matter. Economy and health alike are embraced in what we suggest.

☞ Schuylkill County Teachers' Institute.—SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, May 7th, 1857.—Pursuant to an appointment made at the last Convention, the Institute met in the borough of Schuylkill Haven, at the St. Peter's Church of the Evangelical Association, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The President in the Chair, the Institute was called to order. The Rev. Mr. Ayars opened by reading Scripture and addressing the Throne of Grace.

The minutes of the last Convention were then read and adopted, with a slight correction concerning the absence of Mr. Krewson from the last Convention. By request of the Principal, (Mr. Krewson,) the Constitution was read—followed by some discussion.

Mr. Krewson said "he considered himself Ex-Principal, and that it was on this account that he had made no provision for the business of this Convention"—viz: by preparing an address himself, and also by procuring lecturers, etc. Mr. K. refused to take charge of the Institute and proceed to regular business.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Institute then proceeded to the election of a Principal, pro tem. Messrs. Sherman and Fields were nominated. The vote being taken, Mr. Sherman was elected by a majority of 32—upon which Mr. Sherman resigned the office and tendered his thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred upon him. Messrs. Wernts and Fields were then nominated for President of the Institute, and a vote being taken, Mr. Fields was elected by a majority of 19 votes. Mr. Fields the President elect, then took the chair and made some very appropriate remarks, thanking the Institute for the honor conferred upon him. Mr. Patton was then elected by acclamation, Assistant Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Krewson it was resolved "that the officers elected should hold their offices during the ensuing year."

The Principal then made some remarks on Mental Arithmetic, and proceeded to instruct a class of boys in it—showing his method of teaching this science. The exercise gave general satisfaction. At the close of which Mr Sherman spoke at length on the importance and practicability of a thorough training in Mental Arithmetic—saying "that it would enable the pupil more readily to understand Written Arithmetic.

Mr. Graves remarked on the different modes of imparting instruction in this branch. Mr. Sherman said he "had no fixed method of teaching it, but employed various modes, according to circumstances." Mr. Lambert preferred Mr. Sherman's mode. Mr. Wilmarth preferred giving pupils time to solve the question in their minds before calling upon them for explanation. Mr. Krewson thought best not to request any pupil to analyze a question until the whole class had the solution in their minds. Mr. Wilmarth asked for Mr. Graves's mode of teaching this branch—upon which Mr. Graves explained upon the blackboard—thinks it important to allow pupils to criticise each other.

On motion, adjourned, to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute was called to order by the President.—Rev. Mr. Leib was called upon to open by addressing the Throne of Grace.

The minutes of the morning session were then read and adopted.

Mr. Sherman then remarked that "in consequence of Mr. Krewson not procuring lecturers, and refusing to take charge of the Institute, the members were unprepared to entertain the Institute by lectures, etc."

Mr. Fields then entertained the Institute by exercises in Analytical Grammar, calling upon different members to analyse sentences, and to show their modes of teaching. The exercises were entertaining and highly instructive. A petition was then read before the Institute, (which was signed by the members,) to be presented to our representatives in the House of Representatives, asking legislative aid in support of the Institute of this county.

On motion, a vote was taken in reference to the meaning of a motion offered by Mr. McCabe, at the Tamaqua session. It was decided that the motion had reference to the mode of conducting the Institute.

The President then read a letter from Rev. Mr. Ayars, of the M. E. Church, respectfully inviting the members of this Association to attend an exhibition to be given this evening for the benefit of the Sunday School. By request of Mr. Schneider, Mr. Shores moved the consideration of a change in regard to the time of holding the annual session of the Institute—upon which Mr. Sherman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, To amend Article 3rd, so as to read: "There shall be two sessions; an annual session of three days, commencing on the last Thursday in April, and a semi-annual session of three days, commencing on the first Thursday in November.

On motion, adjourned, to meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., tomorrow.

MAY 8TH.—MORNING SESSION.

The President in the chair, the Institute was called to order.

Rev. Mr. Leib opened with prayer.

Report of Committee on the mode of conducting the Institute, was then in order. Mr. Fields then read the report, which shows 1st. "A numerical deficiency in the attendance of teachers at our Institute, as there are 233 teachers in the County as per report of the County Superintendent, and the number in attendance at our last Convention, did not exceed 75."

2d. That many of those present did not participate in the actual work of the Institute, in consequence of the manner in which the Institute has been conducted, not having enough practical illustrations, too much explanatory discussion on private misunderstandings.

3d. That the published notice of the Institute has been obscure, and not given sufficient length of time previous to the meeting of the same, and your Committee think it ought to be published three consecutive weeks in two of the principal papers of the County by the Principal, at the expense of the Institute.

4th. That the want of preparation for the present session of the Institute, arises from the fact that no appointment of lecturers or instructors were made by the appointing power, which is the Principal of the Institute. Report accepted and adopted as read, and the Committee discharged. Mr. Porter then arose and wanted to know if the Report was signed by the members of the Committee. Mr. Fields said that the other members of the Committee refusing to act, the duty rested upon him to prepare the report, and as the report had been read and adopted, there was no need of further discussion.

The President then entertained the Institute by instructing a class in Grammar. He, (the President) spoke of the impropriety of putting pupils at (or to) the study of Grammar too young—then proceeded to writing sentences and analyzing them by diagrams—thinks it important to understand analyzing sentences by means of diagrams. The subject being discussed by the members, was dropped.

Mr. Flood then read an essay in order—subject, "Too young to school." The essay was listened to with much attention, as it contained some interesting as well as amusing remarks. The subject was open for discussion. Mr. Sherman thought 5 years of age too young, and that they should not be sent before 6 years of age at least. Messrs. Lambert, Millette, Krewson, &c., discussed the question at some length. On motion, the further discussion of the question was postponed until afternoon.

The Principal then announced the business for the afternoon, and read a paper containing some excellent ideas in reference to the impositions practiced upon teachers, requiring them to sweep school-rooms, build fires, &c.; thinks this no branch of the teacher's profession, inasmuch as the law does not require an examination as to the teacher's qualifications, in these particulars.

On motion, adjourned, to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute being called to order, the minutes of morning session were read and adopted. The discussion of the pending question was then in order, but no one manifesting a desire to discuss it, the question was dropped.

Mr. Graves then showed his method of teaching Arithmetic on the blackboard; said, that no branch of study was better adapted to the development of the intellectual faculties of the child than the study of Arithmetic, gave some of the different modes of numerating figures, &c., said ours was the French method and was established by custom.

Mr. Phillips then gave his method of teaching Algebra—showed the difference between Algebraic and numerical quantities, as affected by the different signs.

Mr. Siegfried then read an essay in order—subject, "The profession of teaching." He alluded to the meagre compensation of teachers, not as mere assertion, but as a reality; said: "too many left the profession on account of not having due support, &c." spoke of the morality and general character of teachers. Next in order was a lecture by the Principal—subject, "Who is the best teacher?" said, "We live in an age of speed," yet thought "the minds of children could not be developed by the force of steam or any other motive power," and that they have to be taught now as they always were. The lecture was full of good and valuable remarks.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, a tax of 25 cents was laid upon every male member to defray the expenses of the present session of the Institute.

On motion, adjourned, to meet at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

President in the chair—the Institute was called to order. Rev. Mr. Leib opened with prayer. The President then read an address in order—Subject, "Physical and Moral Education." Mr. Fields' address treated upon the impropriety of parents punishing their children for habits which they themselves indulge in. Next in order was an essay by Miss McQueen—subject, "The School." Miss McQueen contrasted the present condition of schools and teachers with the past—said "the school was not like a watch, which can be wound up at leisure, but required much attention—spoke of what constitutes general health, good breeding, &c., also thought teachers should possess an intellectual education, besides knowing how to read, write and cipher enough to teach the elements, &c.

Mr. Sherman then read an address in order—subject, "Compulsory attendance at school." The address treated ably on the objection urged against legislative compulsion—then took the position that the Legislature has the power to enforce such measures, and spoke at length on the propriety of having such laws as would oblige parents to send their children to school.

The address was listened to with much attention by the audience, many of whom were parents and to whom it was especially addressed. The lectures and essays were then open for discussion.

Mr. Millette remarked on the Physical, Moral and Intellectual training of youth.

Mr. Graves offered a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the duty of teachers to discountenance, and if possible, prevent the use of tobacco among their pupils.

Previous to its adoption, Mr. G. remarked in support of the resolution, "that according to Report, the use of tobacco cost the American people more than it did for bread."

Mr. Millette made some appropriate remarks on the use of the "weed."

Mr. Patton remarked that it was the teacher's duty to not only discountenance, but to prevent its use, and that the teacher could accomplish it if he would set about it in the right way.

Mr. Sherman said, "there were a variety of ways of using the article, and it is a bad habit, and teachers should discountenance its use—he would caution teachers in the language of Hudibras,

"Not to compound for sins they are inclined to,
By damning those they have no mind to."

Mr. Jackson thought Tobacco, Young America, &c., were among the leading productions now-a-days.

Mr. Fields then stated the object of the offered resolution—thought teachers could do much in abolishing tobacco among the young, both in and out of school.

Rev. Mr. Ayars made some pertinent remarks on the subject—thinks youth the time to form lasting habits. The subject was put to a vote and carried.

On motion adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

MAY 9TH.—MORNING SESSION.

President in the chair, the Institute was called to order.

Rev. Mr. Leib opened with prayer.

Report of the Treasurer was then read. The election of Vice President, was then in order. Mr. Jackson was nominated and re-elected by acclamation.

Messrs. Krewson, Patton and Graves were nominated for Cor. Secretary. A vote being taken, Mr. Patton was duly elected.

Messrs. Wernts and Graves were then nominated for Recording Secretary. Mr. W. declined a renomination, but said that "if the Convention chose to re-elect him he would not refuse to serve." A vote being taken Mr. Graves was duly elected.

Messrs. Flood, Mellets, Lambert and Wernts, were then nominated for Treasurer. A vote being taken, Mr. Lambert was duly elected.

Mr. Krewson then presented a bill for advertising, &c. On motion of Mr. Sherman, an order was drawn on the Treasurer in favor of Mr. Krewson, for the following bills, viz:

To Miners' Journal,		Dr.
Oct. 4, 1856,	Advertising Exercises,	$2 00
" 25, "	Meeting,	75
		$2 75
Nov. 7,	To Register & Emporium, advertising,	25
" "	Pottsville Gazette, advertising,	1 00

Mr. Flood then made some remarks in regard to the members paying their dues—said that by looking over his list, he found that the same members always pay, while others never pay. On motion of Mr. Sherman a list of paying members was ordered to be made out and handed to the Secretary to be filed; and further, that those who did not pay their dues should not be allowed to participate in the exercises. On motion, the Secretary was exonerated, on account of the expenses he is obliged to incur for stationery, &c.

The selection of a place for holding the next Institute was then in order. The following places were named, viz:—Pinegrove, Port Carbon and Minersville. A vote being taken, Port Carbon was chosen as the place for the next meeting of the Institute.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted, viz:

Resolved, That every Teacher and Director in Pennsylvania, should read the Pennsylvania School Journal.

Resolved, That we, the members of this Institute, tender our thanks to the Trustees and members of the St. Peter's church of the Evangelical Association, for the interest they have manifested in our Association, by permitting us to hold our sessions in their church.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Schuylkill County Teacher's Institute, do hereby tender our thanks to the citizens of Schuylkill Haven, for the interest they have manifested in the cause of education, by extending their hospitality to the members of our Institute, while holding its sessions in their Borough.

On motion, adjourned.

P. H. WERNTS, Rec. Secretary,
J. B. PATTON, Assist. Secretary.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—The farewell testimonial to this great advocate of Temperance, at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia on Thursday evening, 21st inst., was a most brilliant affair. The immense edifice was densely filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience, and thousands were unable to obtain admission. The view from the stage is said to have been magnificent. Mr. Gough in appearance is a thin, pale-faced, unassuming man, bearing evident marks of physical exhaustion; his hair, which is slightly tinged with gray, hangs carelessly about his large and well-proportioned head, in noticeable contrast with his youthful face. The following report of the address of Mr. Gough is from the Evening Journal. His opening words were:

"Like the New England deacon, who wished to make a few remarks before commencing his speech, I desire to say a word or two about the scene before me. I am well aware that this immense audience has not been attracted here by any speech-making power that I may possess; for doubtless, with many the opportunity of seeing this beautiful house was the stronger attraction."

But he wastes no time in prefacing the message that is burning within him for deliverance. To the work he goes at once, heartily, fiercely, powerfully. Not one lazy drop is there in his constitution. His first attempt is, to meet the opposition that is made to the temperance movement, on the ground that temperance advocates "talk of evils, desperate conditions, and awful sufferings, as connected with and growing out of the drinking customs of society, that are extravagant, because we never see cases such as are described." Said the speaker, if men do not see cases similar to those I refer to in my lectures, it is because they do not take the trouble to look. I met a man in the city of Boston, who said to me, "Sir, I have been in the liquor business for fourteen years, and I have never seen half the evil effects of it that you describe to your audiences; you are too severe; I never allow a drunkard about my premises." [Gough here assuming the very manner and intonation of persecuted pomposity.] But, Sir, have you ever taken special pains to trace out the effects of your business?—Have you ever made it your business to visit the homes of your customers, after they had sunk so low in character and in purse as not to be fit for your respectable establishment? "N-o-o-o," was the drawling response. Then, sir, you should go to where your deadly shot takes effect, and see whether I exaggerate.

As an illustration: There is a man on the other side of the river, carelessly loading and firing a piece of fire-arms in the direction of our streets. He fires away, and he is unconcerned; he repeats the charge again and again—but he sees none of its effects. But suddenly, we see a throng gathering around an object on the sidewalk. A little child, while playing in the street a moment before, is now weltering in its own warm blood; a fatal ball has spattered the brains of that innocent one upon the pavement—and that, which a moment before was a prattling child, is now a lifeless thing. And now, you see a messenger hastily making his way across the stream. [The speaker in his manner exhibiting the most impetuous haste.] He has gained the shore; he has reached the heedless author of this tragedy, and informs him of what he has done, and warns him to desist. "Why, I've been amusing myself here for some time, and I have not seen these terrible bad effects you describe." But, sir, you must stop; [in tones of earnest remonstrance,] you're endangering human life—people are falling victims to your merciless sport, whether you see it or not.

So with the men who are spreading this curse throughout the land. They look at nothing but their own personal gratification and pecuniary advantage, and leave the terrible consequences altogether outside of their observation, like the old lady, who had been asked, after taking her first ride in the railroad car, what she had seen? when she replied, [Gough's nasal twang and constrained facial lineaments doubly illustrating her answer.] "Well, I vow, I hardly saw nothin'—except one old hay stack, and that was a goin' 'tother way as fast as it could fly!" [Laughter.]

Some years ago, I was walking and playing with a fair-haired, blue-eyed boy, in the outskirts of an Eastern village. A man at work where we were passing, said to me, "Mr. Gough there's an object of interest to you, lying yonder by that stone wall." Taking my little companion by the hand, we walked toward the spot. And there, with his greasy face upturned to the noonday sun, his one hand grasping the clothes upon his breast with a demon's grip, and the other crooked by his side—[Gough assuming the very attitude]—his lips livid, parched, cracked and bleeding, lay a degraded being that had been originally stamped with the image of its Maker. There he lay—[Gough as if pointing towards the horrid spectacle at his feet]—the gentle zephyrs touched his foul lips and passed away poisoned. The cattle feeding on the green around, were more noble than he; even the hogs, there rooting in the earth, were of nobler mien, because better serving the ends for which they were created. And, then, as I felt the tremulous motion of the little boy's hand clasped within my own—[his face bearing the expression of unutterable anguish and hate combined]—and thought of the damning cup that could transform a being like this into a thing like that, I wept a prayer to Almighty God from my inmost heart of hearts—[rapid, frenzied utterance] that He would enable me not only to express but to act and live my undying hate of and hate toward that accursed enemy of my race so long as I am a breathing being.

Oh, how I love to contemplate man in all the dignity of his God-given manhood. There he stands erect, his brow upturned toward the stars, endowed with a mind, that with the revelations of the microscope of things on earth, and the telescopic revelations of systems of worlds on high, enables him, in some degree, to comprehend the greatness of Him who made him but a little lower than the angels. But when I see this most perfect specimen of God's mechanism, so "fearfully and wonderfully made," sinking down to the level, and even beneath, the brute over which he was created lord, and that too, by our accursed habit of society, I am ready to swear eternal enmity against so fearful an enemy of God and man. And, my brethren, will you help me? Or do some of you feel that I am over solicitous about this matter? There are young men—there may be such here, who would take it as an insult for me to ask of them to abstain from drinking anything that intoxicates, in order that they might not become drunkards. "What! I become a drunkard!—[given with a strut and swagger, that brought down a roar of laughter]—who do you take me for, sah? I'm not such a fool as to become a drunkard." Ah, and so then its only the fools that become drunkards—the highly talented men of all professions, who have fallen victims to this vice, are fools, are weak minded fools, are they? Seriously, you know better. It is not the want of mental strength so much, nor nearly so, as it is the peculiarity of treatment that makes the habit of moderate drinking so much more fatal in its consequences upon some than upon others.

Here's a cold, phlegmatic man who never warms up to anything; who meets his friend and gives him his hand in such a way as to leave the latter in some doubt whether his cold friend is not intruding into his hand a fist. Such a man will drink, with scarcely showing the bad effects of it, a quantity of liquor, which if drunk by the man of warmer and more cordial social feelings, of a more delicate and nervous temperament, would send him a drivelling maniac to a drunkard's grave.

"Moderation is what we want," cries one who is not exactly disposed to fall in with this movement, because he thinks it derogatory to his dignity as a man, thus to obligate himself to do what he claims to be able to perform as a voluntary virtue.

"Moderation," cried a gentleman in Scotland, "is what I should like to hear you preach, and then you might accomplish some good." But my good sir, what do you call moderation? "Well, not to drink to excess." Then, to be more explicit, will you be kind enough to tell me exactly what constitutes excess? "Sir, excess is, to carry drinking habits beyond the bounds of moderation!" Finding that I was making but little headway in this investigation, I determined to bring it down to a still more pointed form. Said I, will you please tell me, would six glasses of whiskey toddy a day be excess for you? To which he slowly replied with a half decided, drawling "No-o-o-o," that told me very plainly one reason why he was not more friendly to the total abstinence cause.

The intoxicating cup is an insidious mocker. Thousands on thousands are annually being drawn into this frightful maelstrom, by the most gradual growth of habit, until when, it is too late, they find themselves where, when they set out, they were morally certain they could never come to. Never take the first glass, and you will never crave the second, is the only safe motto to adopt. It is the first glass that does the harm. Young men, you are safe while you abstain entirely, but while you trust yourselves in the outskirts of what you call moderation, you are in imminent danger. The step from safety to irretrievable ruin in this respect, is but a short one.

But a short time ago, while riding in the cars alongside of a river, I asked of a gentleman near me, what was its name? "Niagara, sir," was his reply. And how far are we from the rapids? "About a mile, sir." And then we were gliding along the banks of a smooth, unruffled stream, and that within but a few moments' ride of those terrific rapids.

And now look yonder; [the speaker looking earnestly, as if descrying some object in the distance,] a party of gay, frolicsome young men have launched their little barque upon the bosom of that placid stream for a trip of pleasure. Their sails are set—every arrangement has been made for a safe and delightful sail, and away they go. See, how beautifully they glide through the calm, blue water—a ripple at the bow, and a silver wake behind—away they go—singing "merrily ho!" But suddenly a voice is heard from across the water, "Ahoy," and the response goes back. "What is it?" [The speaker giving both with remarkable effect and fidelity.] "The rapids are below!" But they heed it not. Pleasure they have set sail to have, and they are bound to have it—so, merrily singing, and drinking and laughing, on they go. And now again, louder and louder, comes the warning voice across the water, "Ahoy:" and the response goes back, "What now?" "You are nearing the rapids." But the warning is still unregarded. They "know what they are about—they are fully prepared for every emergency—they feel themselves capable of avoiding all danger without any such assistance;" and thus, in undismayed hilarity, on they go.

But now again, with frenzied appeal, the cry comes, "The rapids! the rapids!" And now, O God! (looking the very embodiment of bitter despair) fly to the oars—Pull! pull! pull, till the blood streams hot from their nostrils, and the veins on their brow stand out like whip cords; every sinew is plied in agony of soul; but it is too late, they are drawing nearer and nearer those rapids they are laboring to escape; and now, in the very anguish of despair, death instantly stares them in the face—cursing and blaspheming, down they go over the cataract of death, as thousands are annually going down over the awful precipice of intemperance.

But I have a random shot to make here in this audience. It is not my purpose to offend any one, and I have no fears of doing it, unless I prove what I say. (Here a most laughable anecdote came in as an illustration of what he had just said.)

A man came home to his house in a most violent passion, and vented it by going about the house in a perfect frenzy, kicking over the chairs and overturning the tables. (Gough in a rickety rant of frenzy, levelling the imaginary articles of household furniture with a degree of genuine pantomimic effect that brought down the house in perfect thunder of applause:) Said his good wife [in astonishment,] "Why, my dear, what's the matter?" "The matter!—why one of my neighbors had the impudent audacity to call me a liar!" "Well suppose he has, you needn't take it so to heart as long as he hasn't proved it." "Yes, but he has proved it!" was the confession, and this it was, that so enraged him. So, my friends, with what I have to say—if you should be offended, I may know that I have proved what I am about to say. It is this—that the drinking habits of respectable society are the greatest hindrance to this glorious reform that we have to encounter. You will discriminate, if you please, between respectability and gentility. A man may be exceedingly genteel, and at the same time very disreputable. What I mean by respectability is, the honest, well-behaved, trustworthy portion of society. I care not then, whether their hands be white and soft, or whether they be black as coal and tar can make them. (This thought was carried out in true democratic grandeur and elicited tremendous applause.) And then continuing with a quotation from Burns:

"A king can make a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that:
* * * * *
The pith o' sense, the pride o' worth,
Are higher ranks for a' that."

Sundry happy and forcible illustrations now followed in rapid succession, illustrating the proposition he had set out to demonstrate—and the unanimous testimony of all present would doubtless sustain the assertion, that, prove it he did, and that most effectually.

Contrasting the happy effects of water as a beverage with the baneful effects of the intoxicating cup, he grew sublimely eloquent.

"Water was the beverage Jehovah had distilled for man. Water was the beverage of Adam. It was not the beverage brewed in those filthy, smoky establishments that annoy our senses with their stench as we pass them in the street. It was pure and emblematical of the hand that gave it."

Then approaching the table and taking in his hand a goblet brimful of the crystal fluid, he appeared before the audience and addressed an "apostrophe to water" of unparalleled splendor. Looking towards the gallery, with the hand containing it outstretched towards heaven, he proceeded in a manner as if entirely withdrawn from the audience around him, to address the beverage of nature:

Sweet beautiful water—clear, pure, refreshing, that never brings sorrow to those who use it. Pour but a drop of this upon the drooping flower, and it will lift its head as if to 'bless you;' apply but one drop of man's distilling, and it withers and dies. Restore but a goblet of this to the famishing traveler on the sun-parched desert, and how gladly would he return it o'erflowing with gold—for he's dying with thirst—and those poisonous draughts are but mockery now. Mark yonder party, bound on that fading excursion. They are out upon the briny deep—they have been becalmed and out at sea for several days beyond their intended absence. Now they are reaching the shore—and hear their first shriek as they land, "water! bring us water!" "Why had you not been provided with drink?" "Yes, but we want water—water, sweet, beautiful, life-giving water"—brewed in the bosom of nature—brewed in the green, sunny vale, where the red deer runs, and the child loves to play—sweet beautiful water—[dipping a jet from the goblet he held]—brewed in the running brook, the rippling fountain, and the laughing rill—in the limpid cascade, as it joyfully leaps down the side of the mountain. Brewed in yonder mountain top, whose granite peaks glitter like gold bathed in the morning sun—brewed in the sparkling dew drop: sweet, beautiful water;—brewed in the crested wave of the ocean-deeps, driven by the storm, breathing its terrible anthem to the God of the Sea—brewed in the fleecy foam, and the whitened spray as it hangs like a speck over the distant cataract—brewed in the clouds of heaven; sweet, beautiful water!—As it sings in the rain shower and dances in the hail storm—as it comes sweeping down in feathery flakes, clothing the earth in a spotless mantle of white—always beautiful. Distilled in the golden tissues that paint the western sky at the setting of the sun, and the silvery tissues that veil the midnight moon—sweet, health-giving, beautiful water!—Distilled in the rainbow of promise, whose warp is the rain drop of earth, and whose woof is the sunbeam of heaven—sweet, beautiful water!

[The speaker throughout this continuous strain of ecstatic rapture o'er the beauty of water, would now and again eject a jet from the goblet; and as he closed this sublime apostrophe, in making a full circling sweep with his hand, enshrining himself in a garland of spray, the goblet accidentally slipped from his fingers, and was dashed in a thousand crystal fragments at his feet, making a truly novel, but as it seemed to us, not an inappropriate climax to that sublime shower of imagery from which he had just emerged.]

Scores of other beautiful and impressive illustrations crowd thick upon our memory and beg for utterance, but we must refrain; time and space more especially, however, being the only apology for their being withheld.

The performance (for such it was, quite as much as a lecture,) was one of transcendent power and sublimity throughout. The enraptured audience hung breathlessly upon the marvellous pictures, as the speaker seemed magically to paint them on the imaginary canvas. But he had come to bid his audience "farewell"—in view of which he reared, almost in an instant, before our astonished and enchanted vision, the matchless temple of total abstinence—its objects, its hopes and its prospects; doubting not, that when the final cap-stone should be placed upon it, he himself should be quietly sleeping beneath the waves or the sod.

He now paid a beautiful and touching tribute to those he saw around him, who had never forsaken him in his hours of severest trial; and, preeminently, to one upon the stage with him, whose cherished name should ever be endeared to his memory, for his unfaltering fidelity—his counsel and support, in his darkest hours of affliction. That man was JOHN CHAMBERS. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Others there were, around and before him, for whom his heart should ever beat warmly; and indeed, he felt that, feeling, as he did, the assurance that the prayers of this people would go with him into distant lands, and that he had their heartfelt sympathies in the great cause in which they were mutually engaged—their separation could, at most, be but temporary; for in heaven we should meet, if we were true to our trust; and in view of this, instead of bidding them farewell, he would simply wish them all a full-hearted, gushingly-grateful, well-wishing "Good Night."

POLITICAL.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.—The Committee on Federal Relations has reported to the Ohio Legislature strong resolutions on the Dred Scott Case. One of them declares, "That in the promulgation of the doctrine against which we now protest, we recognize the natural effect of the ascendency of the Slave power in the Supreme Court of the United States, secured by the arrangement of the Circuits, which gives to the Slave States, with less than one third of the free population of this Union, five out of nine judges, leaving to the Free States, with more than two thirds of the free population, only four; and we hereby instruct our Senators, and request our Representatives in Congress, to use their best endeavors to obtain such a modification of existing laws as will secure to the Free States their just representation in that tribunal." The bill which was passed on these resolutions runs as follows:—"1. That any person attempting to hold another as a slave, directly or indirectly, shall be fined and imprisoned. 2. That if any person shall seize or arrest, or use any force or fraud for the purpose of detaining any other person, upon pretense that such person is a fugitive from service, he shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. 3. That any attempt to kidnap, with intent to carry them out of the State, for the purpose of enslaving them, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary." A resolution has been introduced into the Ohio Senate to appropriate $100,000 for the assistance of Ohio citizens in Kansas.

American-Republican State Nominations.

GOVERNOR:
DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford county.
CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Philadelphia.
JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT:
JAMES VEECH, of Fayette county,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester county.

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR:
WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming county.
CANAL COMMISSIONER:
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester county.

THE HIGH PRICES OF PROVISIONS.—On all sides we hear complaints of the enormous prices demanded for provisions, and mechanics are striking for higher wages in consequence thereof.—Things certainly do not look encouraging, and the best advice we can give is for every body to retrench—to eat herring where they cannot afford shad, put up with mutton while beef is too dear, use molasses instead of butter at forty cents a pound, and above all, consult genuine economy, by obtaining your garments at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 (new style) Chesnut street, above 6th, Philadelphia.

A MAN is like a bit of Labrador spar, which has no lustre as you turn it in your hand, until you come to a particular angle, that it shows deep and beautiful colors. There is no adaptation or universal applicability in man, but each has his special talent, and the mastery of successful men consists in keeping themselves when and where that turn shall be oftenest to be practicable. The peculiar talent of Granville Stokes, No. 607 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is that of suiting the public with elegant and fashionable clothing, and his mastery consists in keeping one of the largest and most palatial establishments in America, constantly before the people when he is to gratify on a visit with matchless garments.

☞ Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative is said to be the only sure cure for baldness and gray hair. It removes all scurf, dandruff and scrofulous eruptions from the scalp, and in a few days restores gray hair to its original color and beauty. This preparation contains no coloring matter, but resuscitates the hair by invigorating and restoring perfect health to the scalp, thus imparting new life and vigor to the roots, and by them causing healthy fluid to flow into each separate hair.—Louisville Times.

☞ Holloway's Pills.—Armed with this great antidote the traveller is prepared to encounter all varieties of climate, for he has the means of eradicating nearly every species of internal disease. The endemics of the alluvial districts of the West, and the miasmatic swamps of the South, and the epidemics which at particular seasons decimate the population of our crowded cities are susceptible of being controlled by the purifying, disinfecting action of the pills upon the animal fluids; while external diseases and injuries are rapidly and thoroughly cured by the anti-inflammatory and healing agency of the ointment.

☞ Housekeepers who visit Philadelphia for their supplies will find it considerably to their advantage to purchase China, Glass and Common Wares of Messrs. Tyndale & Mitchell, Importers, 707 Chesnut street above Seventh, who have a system of doing business peculiar to themselves.

They import their wares direct from the best manufacturers, and sell them in small quantities to the farmer and citizen just as cheap as they can be bought in large quantities at wholesale by the country merchant.

Messrs. T. & M.'s customers have the double advantage of purchasing direct from the importer, and of selecting from a very large and beautiful assortment, at a saving of at least 25 per cent.

See their cards in another column.

R. R. R.

TAYLORSVILLE POST OFFICE, Smith Co., Miss., Blackwell & Floyd, merchants of the above place, write under date of June 15, 1856:—

"The R. R. REMEDIES are taking the lead of all medicines; they have fully proved themselves to be as good as they are recommended, and have cured all diseases for which they have been taken. They are the best remedies we have in this section of country."

BLACKWELL & FLOYD.

In Mississippi there are many planters who have no other medicine on their plantations but Radway's. No Doctors are needed where the R. R. Remedies are understood, and that is the reason why so many doctors of small talents are opposed to them. In all cases of fever, whether Yellow, Billious, Typhus, Scarlet or Intermittent, Radway's Regulators and Relief will cure and prevent.

In all cases of Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholic, Radway's Relief will in a few minutes cure the worst attacks.

In all cases of Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, Radway's Relief, Resolvent and Regulators, will afford instant relief, and a quick cure. In all cases of Costiveness, Irregularities, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Radway's Regulators will in a few days set all right.

None so irregular but Radway's Regulator will regulate; none so tortured with pains, but Radway's Ready Relief will soothe and mitigate the most terrible paroxysm; none so reduced by disease, so crippled with infirmities, so disfigured with sores, ulcers, or afflicted with Scrofula, but Radway's Resolvent will renovate, and restore to health and life.

Religious Intelligence.

A PLATFORM speaker, a Frenchman, at one of the May anniversaries in London, makes the following religious division of the French population:—100,000 Jews; 2,000,000 Protestants, of whom one-third are Lutherans; the other two-thirds are Calvinists; the rest of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Only these four denominations are recognized by law, or can meet for worship without special permission.

ONE of the most common covers under which indifferentism to religion shelters and excludes itself, is a profession of large-hearted charity for all names and sects. We honor true liberality too much to be willing that it should be counterfeited by this that is spurious. They will love the whole church most, who love most truly and warmly their own portion of it. They who are indifferent to their own portion of it, will do but little for any portion.

THE Universalist denomination is giving attention to the subject of a liturgy. The "Gospel Liturgy, a Prayer Book, for churches, congregations and families, prepared by direction of the General Convention of Universalists," has just been published, and is warmly recommended by Universalist papers for general use in the denomination. It has forms of service for Sundays, anniversaries, Sunday schools, teachers' meetings, family worship, marriage, burial, communion and baptism. It has been prepared by Rev. A. C. Thomas of Philadelphia.

NOTICES.

☞ PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Lyon and 3d street. Divine Service every Sabbath at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.

☞ FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Second Street, Pottsville, Rev. WILLIAM L. GRAY, Pastor.—Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

☞ ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Market Square Pottsville, Rev. DANIEL STECK, Pastor. Divine service in this Church regularly every Sunday. Morning, at 10½ o'clock; evening, at 7 o'clock. Weekly Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

DIED.

UHLER.—In St. Clair, on the evening of the 19th inst., EMILY H., wife of Wm. Uhler, in the 29th year of her age.

☞ Lebanon, Danville and Bloomsburg papers please copy.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two good Journeyman Painters. DAN. NAGLE. Pottsville, May 30, '57 22-

WANTED.—A Situation by a Young Man, in an Office or Store, whose services will be given without any compensation, is desirous of employment, is a good penman, &c. Address "Penman" Pottsville Post Office. [May 16, '57 20-3t

JOURNEYMAN CABINET MAKERS, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, are wanted at Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa. AMOS HOCH. Ashland, May 2, '57 18-tf

300 AGENTS WANTED.—Business easy, useful, and honorable. Salary $100.00 a month. Capital required, five dollars. ☞ For particulars, enclose stamp, and address A. B. MARTYN, Plaistow, N. H. May 9, '57 19-10t

500 LOCAL AND TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED in the WEST! Business paying from $50 to $150 per month—no humbug or chance business. Permanent employment given and no capital required. For particulars enclose postage stamps and address, A SIMPSON, Exeter, N. H. April 11, '57 15-3m

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm and name of WILLIAM & NATHAN DAVIS, in the manufacturing of lumber, &c., was this day (April 1st, 1857,) dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled up by WILLIAM DAVIS. May 23, '57 21-3t*

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The co-partnership in the lumber business heretofore existing between R. C. Wilson and Lewis Royer, was this day (April 25, 1857,) dissolved by mutual consent. R. C. WILSON, LEWIS ROYER.

The undersigned have this day (April 27, 1857,) entered into co-partnership, in the lumber business, at the steam saw mill at the foot of the inclined planes on the M. H. & S. H. R. R., under the firm of R. C. & JAMES WILSON. All orders for lumber promptly attended to. R. C. WILSON, JAMES WILSON. May 2, '57 18-]

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between P. O. Bressler, J. H. Bressler, Michael Bressler and George P. Owens, trading as merchants, at Donaldson, Schuylkill co., Pa., under the firm name of BRESSLER, OWENS & CO., was on the 2d day of May, A. D., 1857, dissolved by mutual consent, and that from 2d day of May, 1857, P. O. Bressler, J. H. Bressler and Michael Bressler, three of the pioneer partners still continue to carry on the former business as merchants under the firm name of BRESSLER & CO., at the town of Donaldson, in said county, and the said firm beg leave to return their thanks to the public for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. P. O. BRESSLER, J. H. BRESSLER, MICHAEL BRESSLER, GEO. P. OWEN. May 23, '57. 21-3t*

OFFICIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Common Pleas for the trial of causes pending, will be held at Pottsville, in and for the county of Schuylkill, on MONDAY, June, 8th, 1857, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to continue two weeks. Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, May 30, 1857. WM. MATZ, Sheriff. 22-tc

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. Charles W. Hegins, President of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county, in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery in said county, George Rahn and Bernard Reilly, Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offences in the said county of Schuylkill, by their precepts to me directed, have ordered a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be holden in Pottsville, on the 1st MONDAY in June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said county of Schuylkill, that they are, by the said precepts commanded to be then and there at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and all other remembrances, to do those things which, in their several offices, appertain to be done; and against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the gaol of said county of Schuylkill, are to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just.

☞ God save the Commonwealth!—22.

Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, May 9, 1857. WM. MATZ, Sheriff. 19-tc

N. B.—The Witnesses and Jurors who are summoned to attend said Court are required to attend punctually. In case of non-attendance, the law, in such cases made and provided, will be rigidly enforced. This notice is published by order of the Court; those concerned will govern themselves accordingly.

ESTRAY.

STRAY HORSE.—Was brought to Hummel's Tavern, Friedensburg, on Saturday, May 23d, inst., a young BAY HORSE, between 3 and 4 years old—has a white Star on the forehead, and the right fore foot and left hind foot white—had no shoes on his hind feet—supposed was never shod. The said horse is supposed to have been stolen, having been brought to Friedensburg by a man not known, who left rather hastily, leaving a carpet bag behind. The man who left the horse was about twenty-five years old, pock-marked, wore a blue frock coat, with yellow buttons, four on each sleeve, and wore a Kossuth Black Hat. The owner of the horse is requested to come forward and call upon ..., prove property, pay any reward offered ... and take said horse away, otherwise he will be ... according to law. HENRY ...ESSLER, Constable of Wayne Township, Schuylkill county. May 30, '57 22-3t*

NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the School Board of Cressona, until June 20th, for building a Frame School House, forty by sixty feet. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on the subscriber. J. J. UPCHURCH, President. May 30, '57 22-4t

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration on the estate of JOHN DRESS, late of North Manheim township, Schuylkill county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Schuylkill county,—Notice is hereby given requesting all those indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. SARAH DRESS, Administratrix. May 30, '57 22-6t*

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration on the estate of MARIA PHILLIPS, deceased, late of Schuylkill county, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Schuylkill county,—Notice is hereby given that all indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims against it will present them for settlement. WM. PHILLIPS, Administrator. May 30, '57 22-6t

NOTICE.—All persons holding Road Orders against Butler township are requested to bring them before Erastus B. Seitzinger, at Fountain Spring, on June 1st, 4th, 6th, 10th, and 13th, and have the same registered in order that the indebtedness of the township may be ascertained and means provided to liquidate the same. GEORGE H. WILSON, JOHN HOWER, B. F. GRIFFITH, Auditors. May 30, '57 22-3t*

THE POTTSVILLE MINING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This Company created by Act of Assembly of the 8th day of May, A. D., 1857, with a capital of $250,000 and privilege to increase to $500,000, has been fully organized by the selection of the following officers:

President—RICHARD JONES.
Directors—Francis Spencer, George Spencer, John Edmonds, Daniel Edmonds, David P. Brown, C. M. Straub.
Secretary—ROBERT KIERNON.

The officers are requested to meet at Francis Spencer's office, Rail Road street, on Tuesday, the 9th of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. [May 30, '57 22-2t

I. O. of O. F.—The members of Franklin Encampment No. 4, are hereby notified that a meeting will be held the first Wednesday of June, when business of importance will be acted upon, and collection of dues. By order of F. E. GEO. T. HUNTZINGER, Scribe. May 16, '57 20-3t*

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA & SUNBURY RAILROAD CO.—Philadelphia, May 15, 1857. NOTICE.—All persons having outstanding claims and accounts against this Company will please transmit a statement of the same to this office, at No. 303 Walnut street. RODNEY FISHER, Treasurer. May 23, '57 21-4t

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers have associated themselves, from and after this date, under the name and style of TYLER, STONE & CO., and will conduct the business of Dealing in Coal, as successors to FREDERICK TYLER & CO., at No. 328 Walnut street, Philadelphia; 169 Broadway, New York; Pier No. 5, Port Richmond. FREDERICK TYLER, GEORGE F. TYLER, C. NICHOLS BEACH, WILLIAM E. STONE. May 9, '57 19-1f

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county—HENRY DEYERLY, vs. MOLLY & NEWCOMER. Fi. Fa., No. 32, June Term, 1857. The undersigned, Auditor appointed to ascertain and make report to said Court, of the amounts due miners, laborers, and mechanics, respectively, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Centre street, in the borough of Pottsville, on Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1857, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. WM. L. WHITNEY, Auditor. May 23, '57 21-3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—SHULTZ & BROTHER, vs. JOHN S. STRUTHERS. Venditioni Exponas, 175, June Term, 1856. The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county, to distribute the money raised upon the sale of the Real Estate of John S. Struthers, under the above stated execution, to and among the persons entitled to the same, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Centre street, Pottsville, on Tuesday, the 9th day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when and where all persons interested will please attend. THOMAS R. BANNAN, Auditor. May 23, '57 21-3t

FOR SALE & TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—One of the best business stands in Pottsville—opposite Hill's Hotel, Centre street,—43 feet front by 200 feet deep. Terms easy. WM. WOLCOTT. May 30, '57 22-3t

FOR SALE OR RENT.—In view of the official action of the last M. E. Conference in their Annual Session, and also in accordance with the action of the male members of the Second M. E. Church of Pottsville, instructing the Trustees to make such disposition of the said M. E. Church as they may think best, it was on motion resolved, in their official meeting, on the 25th inst., that the said Church be offered for SALE or RENT immediately. The Trustees of the 2d M. E. Church, through their Committee, respectfully therefore offer the Church, situate in Market st. Pottsville, Pa., for sale or rent, forthwith. The Church is a good sized, substantial brick building, well furnished, basement hall and two class rooms below.—Church on the 2d floor, handsomely papered, and gas lights through the entire house. The price and terms of payment will be made reasonable. Parties wishing to purchase or rent will please apply soon to the undersigned. N. M. WILSON, JAMES MOORE, J. O. RISHEL, Committee. May 30, '57 22-tf

CAUTION!—The undersigned members of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church, Pottsville, having learned that certain persons who lately served in the capacity of Trustees for said Church, have offered the same for sale or rent, hereby caution the public against any such proposed sale or rent, as there is no power in said persons to do the one or the other. The Church is the property of the Congregation, intended for worship therein by such Congregation, and a majority of the members have no desire to cease to use the same for the purpose to which it has been dedicated. ISAAC THOMPSON, CHARLES X CRAMP (his mark), WM. H. HUNTZINGER, CHARLES W. BULL. Pottsville, May 30, '57 22-3t*

TO LET.—An Office in Market street, by STICHTER & THOMPSON. April 18, '57 16-1m

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE—In the Borough of Port Carbon. Apply to J. M. WETHERILL, Agent. Feb. 14, '57 7-tf

FIRE BRICKS for Cupolas, Puddling and Blast Furnaces, from the Reading Works, for sale low, at the PIONEER FURNACE. Pottsville, Jan. 19, 1856 3-tf

FOR RENT.—The Old Orchard Flour Mill. It has been newly repaired, and is now in first rate running order. Apply to M. M. MATZ, on the premises, or to T. H. SCHOLLENBERGER. Pottsville, February 28, '57 9-tf

TO BRICKMAKERS.—Patent Rights for sale for an Improvement in Burning Bricks, by which there is a great saving in time, labor, and cost of fuel, and the quality of the bricks much improved. J. W. ANDREWS, Bridgeport, Pa. March 28, '57 13-3m*

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON SCHUYLKILL AVENUE. The dwelling is convenient and well built, with Garden, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, &c., in good order. Stable on premises. For terms apply to M. WEAVER. Pottsville, May 23, '57 21-3t*

JUST RECEIVED,—A large assortment of splendid Perfumery, &c., from the Manufactories of Jules Hauel & Co., Harrison and others. All those who want fine Perfumery, call at C. BARLET'S Book and Variety Store. January 21, 1857 3-tf

FOR RENT.—A Three Story Brick Dwelling House, with store-room attached, suitable for any kind of business. Also several offices to rent, with Gas and Water pipes, all on Centre street, between the Pennsylvania Hall and the American House. Also, two stone dwelling houses on Railroad st. Apply to M. MURPHY. Pottsville, February 21, '57 8-tf

DWELLING HOUSES for SALE or RENT.—Two new three storied brick dwelling houses on the west side of Centre street, Pottsville, near the residence of George S. Reppiler, are for sale or rent, on reasonable terms. They are supplied with water and gas, with terraced gardens, and entrance to the rear by an alley. They will be found very comfortable dwellings, and the first stories are well adapted for business purposes, if required. Pottsville, May 23, '57 21-3t] ROBT. M. PALMER.

LEASE OF VALUABLE COAL LANDS.—The Northumberland Improvement Company invite proposals for a lease of a portion of their Coal Veins, situated on their property in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, two and a half miles above Shamokin, and directly on the line of the Philadelphia & Sunbury Railroad. These veins are well located for easy and profitable operation. Apply to Joseph S. DIXON, Agent at Mt. Carmel, Northumberland county; or to CHARLES S. FOLWELL, Secretary, No. 18 South 3d street, Philadelphia. February 28, '57 9-3m

COAL COLLIERY TO RENT.—In the Middle Coal field, Northumberland county, connected by a short branch with the Philadelphia and Sunbury R. R., known as the Lambert Colliery, with upwards of 500 acres of superior Coal land, belonging to the New York and Middle Coal Field R. R. and Coal Co., with Breaker, Engine of 20 horse power, Miners' houses, &c. &c., already erected and in good order.

Several coal veins above water level have been opened and a number of others are of easy access, which may be opened with little expense.

Persons desirous of examining and leasing this property are referred to J. H. Dewees agent of the Company at Mount Carmel for further information.

Proposals for leasing the same will be received at the Company's Office, No 88 South 4th street, Philadelphia. J. GODLEY, President.

P. S. For the purpose of facilitating the transportation of Coal from the Company's mines, the Company have 50 cars at their disposal for the use of their Tenants. [March 28, '57 13-tf

MT. CARMEL COAL COLLIERY TO RENT.—Proposals will be received by the New York and Middle Coal field Rail Road and Coal Company for leasing this Colliery, situated on the Isaac Miller Tract, with upwards of 300 acres of first rate Coal land adjoining Mt. Carmel and immediately on the Philadelphia and Sunbury Rail Road.

This Colliery is now in complete workable order, having an extensive Tunnel and Gangways already opened on several veins of excellent white ash coal.

A new and extensive Breaker with a 40 horse power Engine, Miners' Houses, &c., are now ready for use. The property will be shown to parties desiring to take a lease by J. H. Dewees, agent of the Company at Mt. Carmel.

Applications will be received at the office of the Company, No. 88 South 4th street, Philadelphia. J. GODLEY, President.

P. S. The Company own fifty first class coal cars which will be appropriated to the use of Tenants for facilitating the transportation of coal to market. May 28, '57 13-tf

IRON WORKS.

NORRIS WORKS, Norristown, Pa.

CORSON, WEST & KELLEY, Iron Founders, Steam Engine Builders, Engineers, General Machinists and Boiler Makers, manufacture the Cornish Pumping Engine, of an improved construction, for Mines and Water Works of any capacity.

Also manufacture the High Pressure Cornish Pumping Engine, on an improved plan, well adapted to Coal Mines, for vertical Shafts and Slopes.

Mining Machinery, viz:—Pumps, Stamps, Crushers, Pulverizers, Whims, Buckets, Sieves, Miners' Tools, Crab Winches, and every variety of machinery for mining purposes.

High Pressure and Condensing Steam Engines, Blowing Cylinders of all sizes, Sugar Mills, Saw and Grist Mills, and every description of Castings.

Portable Steam Engines of an improved plan.

Propeller Engines for Canal Boats.

RICHARD R. CORSON, JOHN WEST, EDWARD KELLEY.

References: COL. J. N. REYNOLDS, R. STURGIS, Esq., and T. C. DURANT, Esq., New York; LEWIS COOPER, Esq., and P. E. MCNEILLE, Esq., Philadelphia; B. MORRIS, Jr., Baltimore; CHARLES M. WHEATLEY, Phoenixville, Pa.; C. HEEBNER, and GEO. SHANNON, Norristown. February 21, '57 8-1y

ST. CLAIR.

ST. CLAIR IRON WORKS.

THE subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the business community to their new Foundry and Machine Shop, in the town of St. Clair, Schuylkill county, where they are prepared to build Steam Engines, Coal Breakers, Pumps and Machinery of every pattern. Also, Drift Cars, Iron or Brass castings of any size or pattern. Being practical mechanics Coal operators and others who want machinery would do well to give them a call and examine their work. Orders thankfully received and executed at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. CATHERS, GRIFFITHS & CO. St. Clair, June 21, '56 25-1y

ASHLAND.

ASHLAND IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now fully prepared to furnish, at the Ashland Iron Works, Steam Engines and Pumps of any power and capacity, for mining and other purposes, Coal Breakers of every size and pattern now in use, together with castings and forgings of every description. Coal and Drift Cars of all sizes and patterns, large Truck and Horse Cars,—all furnished at the shortest notice. The subscribers flatter themselves that, inasmuch as every member of the firm is a practical mechanic, they will be able to furnish machinery that will compare favorably with any in the region. All orders directed to L. P. GARNER & BROS., Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa., will receive prompt attention. L. P. GARNER, MICHAEL GARNER, JOSEPH GARNER. Ashland, May 10, '57 19

TAMAQUA.

CARTERS & ALLEN'S IRON WORKS, Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, Pa.

The Subscribers, proprietors of the above named extensive establishment, announce to the citizens of Schuylkill county, and the public generally, their readiness to turn out any and all kinds of work in their line, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner—such as building Steam Engines, manufacturing Railroad and Drift Cars, Pumps, Castings and Machinery of all kinds.

Only the best workmen are employed, and satisfaction may therefore be safely guaranteed. Orders from abroad promptly filled. CARTERS & ALLEN. Tamaqua, January 27, 1857 4-tf

BEAVER MEADOWS.

BEAVER MEADOW IRON WORKS.

HUDSON & BROTHER, Iron and Brass Founders, respectfully inform their patrons, and the public generally, that they are fully prepared at the above establishment, to manufacture Steam Engines of every size; Pumps, Railroad and Drift Cars, and every other description of Iron and Brass Castings suitable for the Coal mining or other business, on the most reasonable terms. Also, Blowing Cylinders for Blast Furnaces and Machine work in general.

Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and despatch at the lowest prices. All work furnished by them warranted to perform well. They would solicit the custom of those who may want articles in their line in this vicinity. All orders will meet with immediate and prompt attention. S. W. HUDSON, W. B. HUDSON. March 4, 1857 9-1y

DONALDSON.

DONALDSON IRON WORKS.

COX, JONES & CO. respectfully invite the attention of the business community to their new Foundry and Machine Shop, in the town of Donaldson, Schuylkill county. They are now ready to execute all orders for machinery, such as steam engines, pumps, coal breakers, mill gearing for grist and saw mills, railroad and drift cars, &c. &c.

Being practical mechanics, we flatter ourselves that all work done at the Donaldson Iron Works, will give such satisfaction, as to secure the future custom of their patrons. Orders thankfully received and executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. PETER COX, ALFRED JONES, LEWIS MILLER. February 2, 1857 5-

MINERSVILLE.

DEHAVEN'S IRON WORKS, Minersville.

THE Subscriber is prepared to manufacture STEAM ENGINES of any power, Pumps of any capacity, and Coal Breakers of every description; as well as every other kind of machinery used in Mines, Breakers, Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Saw Mills, &c.

From the facilities possessed for manufacturing, and from long experience in the business, work can be turned out at this establishment, at the very lowest prices, and of a superior quality.

Persons desirous of getting up machinery of any kind, are invited to call and examine patterns and become acquainted with prices before contracting elsewhere. Orders of every kind are solicited, and strict attention will be given to their prompt execution. WILLIAM DEHAVEN. Minersville, December 9, 1857 49-tf

TREMONT.

TREMONT IRON WORKS, Tremont, Schuylkill County, Penna.

The Subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the business community to their New Machine Shop and Foundry, erected in the town of Tremont, and under the superintendence and management of Messrs. Z. Batdorf and Philip Umholtz, where they are prepared to execute all orders for Machinery, Brass and Iron, such as Steam Engines of any power, Pumps of any capacity, Coal Breakers of every description, all kinds of Gearing for Rolling Mills, Grist and Saw Mills, Drift Cars, and all kinds of Railroad Castings, such as Chairs for Flat and T Rails, Frogs, Switches, &c., all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Shaftings. Mr. Umholtz being a practical Mechanic, and having had the confidence and experience for many years in the Coal Business, ... are invited to call and examine our patterns and superior quality of work, and become acquainted with prices of these Works, before contracting elsewhere. Orders of every kind thankfully received, and strict attention will be given to their prompt execution. ... 30, 40, and 60 horse Engines on hand. Jan. 6, 1857 1-1y C. A. & A. M. SELTZER.

PORT CARBON.

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP, Port Carbon, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

T. H. WINTERSTEEN announces his readiness, from the completeness of the above named establishment to supply all orders in his line of business—such as for Steam Engines, Railroad and Drift Cars, Pumps, and Machinery of every pattern. He warrants his work to give satisfaction, and accordingly solicits patronage at home and abroad. Jan. 27, 1857 4-1y

FRANKLIN IRON WORKS.

THE Subscribers announce to the public that they are the Proprietors of the Franklin Works, Port Carbon, lately carried on by S. Sillyman, where they continue to manufacture to order, at the shortest notice, Steam Engines, Pumps, Coal Breakers, Machinery of almost any size or description, for mining or other purposes. Also, Railroad and Drift Cars, Iron or Brass Castings of any size or pattern. Orders are respectfully solicited. GEO. B. FISSLER & BRO.

Franklin Shovel Works.

The subscribers continue to furnish the Colliers and Dealers of Schuylkill County, with Shovels of all kinds at the lowest Philadelphia prices. Attention is particularly called to their Coal Shovels. Orders for Shovels of any size or pattern promptly attended to. GEO. B. FISSLER & BRO. Port Carbon, August 21, 1856. 34-tf

POTTSVILLE.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, Steam Car Factory, &c.

NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of SNYDER & MILNES, will be conducted by the subscriber in all its various branches of Steam Engine building, Iron Founder, manufacturer of all kinds of Machinery, for Rolling Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroad Cars, &c., &c. He will also continue the business of Mining and Selling the celebrated Pine Forest White Ash and Lewis and Spohn Veins Red Ash Coals, being sole proprietor of these Collieries. GEORGE W. SNYDER. January 21, 1857 3-tf

TO COAL OPERATORS & MINERS. Pioneer Boiler Works.

The subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the business community to their Boiler Works, on Railroad street, below the Passenger Depot, Pottsville, where they are prepared to manufacture BOILERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Smoke Stacks, Air Stacks, Blast Pipes, Gasometers, Cars, &c., &c. Boilers on hand. Being practical mechanics, and having for years devoted themselves entirely to this branch of business, they flatter themselves that work done at their establishment will give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call. Individuals and Companies will find it greatly to their advantage to examine their work before engaging elsewhere. May 5, 1857 19-tf JOHN & JAMES NOBLE.

POTTSVILLE ROLLING MILL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce to the public that their Rolling Mill is now completed and in full operation, and that they are prepared to supply all kinds of Bar Iron of various sizes, which they will warrant to be superior in quality to any obtained from abroad, at the same prices.

They also manufacture T Rails, for the use of the Collieries and Lateral Roads, weighing from 11 to 50 lbs. per yard, made of the best Iron, and which will be sold much cheaper than the imported article.

Being practical mechanics, and having had considerable experience in the Iron business, they flatter themselves they can give entire satisfaction to purchasers. They also make it their interest to patronize home manufactures. JOHN BURNISH & CO. December 6, 1856 49-tf

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS, Pottsville, Pa.

THOS. & JAS WREN respectfully invite the attention of the business community to their New Machine Shop and Foundry, erected between Coal and Railroad streets and fronting on Norwegian street, where they are prepared, to execute all orders for machinery, Brass and Iron, such as Steam Engines, all kinds of Gearing for Rolling Mills, Grist and Saw Mills, Fire Engines, Double acting Pumps, Coal Breakers, Drift Cars, and all kinds of Railroad Castings, such as Chairs for Flat and T Rails, Frogs, Switches, &c.; all kinds of cast and wrought iron Shafting. Being practical mechanics, and having made the demands of the Coal Region their study for years, ... also all kinds of Machinery in their line of business, and flatter themselves that work done at their establishment will give satisfaction to all who may honor them with a call. All orders thankfully received and promptly executed, on the most reasonable terms. THOMAS WREN, JAMES WREN. Nov. 22, '56 47-tf

PALO ALTO ROLLING MILL.

THE Subscribers beg leave to announce to their friends and the public generally, that their new Rolling Mill at Palo Alto is now complete, and in full operation, and that they are prepared to furnish T rails of various patterns, weighing from 16 to 60 lbs per yard. Also, different sizes of flat, square and round merchants' bar iron.

Orders for rails or bar iron are respectfully solicited, and will meet with prompt attention if left at the Rolling Mill, Bright & Lerch's Hardware Store, Centre street, or at their office. HAYWOOD, LEE & CO.

OFFICE—N. E. corner Centre and Market streets, 2d story, Pottsville, January 1, 1854. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style and firm of HAYWOOD, LEE & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing Railroad and Bar Iron; at their Palo Alto Rolling Mill. BENJAMIN HAYWOOD, RICHARD LEE, GEORGE BRIGHT, WM. HARRIS.

The business of the late firm of Lee, Bright & Co. will be settled by the firm of Haywood, Lee & Co. Jan. 1, '57 1-tf