Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1857.

WALKER, the filibuster, reached New Orleans, and there was the subject of an ovation; he called upon President Buchanan at Washington, and was received kindly; he passed through Philadelphia quietly, neither the subject of attention or hostility; but in New York a demonstration welcomed him to that city. The audacity of this man is startling. In his remarks to the motley crowd of receptionists at New Orleans, he appealed very earnestly to the Southern sympathies of his audience, and attributed his defeat in Nicaragua to the anti-slavery or "abolition" efforts in the North to accomplish his ruin. He declared his cause to be a noble one, and even appealed to the male and female relatives of his deceased followers to avenge their untimely death, by using their influence to aid him in raising another filibuster army, which he is again willing to lead to destruction, despite the opposition of the government of the United States. Indeed, he charges the national government with complicity with the British authorities, and, in genuine filibuster temper, appeals in his own behalf, from the government to the people. But all the efforts of Walker and his special apologists, truly remarks the *Pittsburg Gazette*, cannot portray his expedition in any other light than that of a lawless incursion on the rights and privileges of a friendly and an inoffending neighboring power, which was supposed to have been too weak to resist the invading army. The object of the invaders was *booty*—mere plunder—through which they might have enriched themselves, at the cost of the people of the conquered provinces. Every one of these soldiers—from general to drummer—was promised his reward, in land, of which the rightful owner was to be dispossessed at all hazards, and money, jewels, furniture and apparel, which might have been found with the Costa Ricans, was to be appropriated as the spoils of victory. A more mercenary horde never excited the indignation of an enlightened people. The Buccaniers, who infested the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and the harbors of the West Indies, in the last century, were not more rapacious and blood-thirsty than these pretended propagandists of the principles of free government among the Central and Southern provinces of the continent. Walker presumes on the credulity, the patience, and the forbearance of sensible and well-informed people, when the descants on the patriotism and chivalry of his robber clans, and attributes to them any other purpose, in their descent on Nicaragua, than that of pillage and plunder of the grossest and most revolting character. Pirates and other outlaws, when engaged in daring or perilous enterprises, are apt to look upon themselves as heroes, from the circumstance that danger and excitement lend to their expeditions a certain degree of fascination, which conceals from observation the more repulsive parts of their character. Claude Duval, Dick Turpin and Jack Sheppard were under a feeling of this kind, when they cut a purse on the public highway, or picked a lock in the dark hours of midnight. Kidd, no doubt, when he plundered a merchantman on the high seas, enchanted by the amount of fiendish courage required for the perpetration of the wicked deed, felt and acted in a manner becoming a conqueror in a good cause, rather than that of a pirate and freebooter, who had forfeited his life to the laws of all civilized nations. As long as men remain selfish and avaricious, they can easily find means to stifle the monitions of conscience, and pretexts to justify all their efforts to effect their personal aggrandizement, and to accomplish their ambitious aspirations. It is this feeling which enables even Walker, depraved and fallen as he is, to imagine himself another Paul Jones—and a second adventurer in the cause of human freedom and independence. This assumption of "a virtue which he has not," however, does not render him less a filibuster, oppressor and traitor—rowdy ovations to the contrary notwithstanding.

When we compare the course of the early pioneers of freedom in Kansas, with that of the filibusters in Nicaragua, how magnificently the contrast is presented in behalf of the former! They left their homes and endured the privations of a "howling wilderness,"—they encountered the hardships of frontier life, rendered still more perilous by slave-trading Border Ruffians, who gave their homes to the flames and their lives to destruction,—all for the purpose of consecrating the soil to freedom, and saving those who lived after them from the blighting curse of slavery. No spoils were sought by them,—no confiscated homes were destined to enrich their coffers. They demanded no other reward than the realization of patriotic hopes that were too pure to be associated with individual aggrandizement. Their mission was that of the philanthropist and Christian—and the pages of history will enrol their names among those of the champions of freedom and the benefactors of their race. Of such as these it may be said,

"They never fail, who fight
In a great cause; the block may soak their gore;
Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls;
But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years
Elapse, and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts,
Which overpower all others, and conduct
The mind as last to Freedom."

PAPAL ATROCITIES.—To judge by their works, Papal rulers are indeed, the reverse of humane and compassionate. The revelations made from time to time, and abundantly authenticated, of the internal arrangements of papal prisons, and of the harshness and cruelty with which the inmates of such prisons are treated, are of a kind to close every humane heart against the perpetrators of those enormities, and bring down maledictions upon the ruler and the system that permit them. The insatiate thirsting after new instruments of torture, and the malevolent delight with which their use is adopted, are but manifestations of the same spirit that delights to immure men in dark cells and within damp walls in revenge for freedom and independence of thought and speech; and where the one is, there will be the other also. Developements of this character, more recent than those made by Mr. Gladstone, of the British Parliament, have removed from the mind all lingering doubt which accompanied the reading of the almost incredible narratives of atrocity contained in that gentleman's publications. And very recently the London journals have lifted the curtain from yet another papal prison.

One of the Pope's prisons, in which are confined for political offences members of some of the first families in Bologna, is Fort Urban. It stands upon a small hill, in the centre of a marshy moor, and is surrounded by ditches and deep wells of stagnant putrid water. It has been used by the Pontifical Government as a sort of penitentiary, but has always been looked upon as the most unwholesome prison in the Pope's dominions.—In fact it was for a long time so fatal to health and even life, that the worst convicts were sent there from other prisons as a punishment. At present, however, it is reported to contain eight hundred prisoners, about two hundred of whom have never been permitted a trial, but are detained on suspicion of political disloyalty. The latter are subject to the same treatment as condemned convicts. A writer in the London *Daily News* thus describes the present condition of the prison:

One part of the fortress, called the Collonetta, has generally been set aside for the political prisoners. It is a long corridor, with 32 square little rooms. But this has not been attended to, as the worst of the convicts in other prisons were removed to the Collonetta after having been severely cudgelled. However, this was in some measure altered by putting a separation wall in this long narrow corridor. In each of the square rooms is a sort of skylight, and, as they are only ventilated above from this narrow corridor, one can imagine what a suffocating temperature there must be, which is not improved by German sentries patrolling through the whole night. These sentries parading past the doors of course prevent the prisoners sleeping. Spielberg was very bad, but it is said this prison of the Pope's is far worse. It was in this prison that the cholera made such fearful ravages.

The medical men acted properly, and pointed out how the disease might be easily mitigated; but, instead of this, the governor of the prison actually deprived political prisoners of light and air. They went the same dress as the convicts, and are chained in a similar manner. They have chains on each leg, and in the centre is a ring; and when they go to bed, through the ring is put a chain, and then this chain is locked to the bed. Such is the system permitted by His Holiness the Pope. Many of these political prisoners offend the governor they are chained to the ground, on which they can creep about for three or four paces. Although many have cash, they are not allowed to buy any little luxuries or comforts, not even coffee; in short, they seem to suffer all the miseries of the middle passage in on board a slaver, and this under the patentate who pretends to be the vicegerent of the Almighty on earth! A word of these atrocities, the prisoners never in thinks right. He is a man destitute of all human feelings.

When a prisoner is ill no medical man can order his chains to be taken off. This must be by order of, and in presence of the governor. The mortality is very great. The healthy prisoners, and those with the most offensive and disgusting diseases, are all huddled together; but the air of this noisome prison is so bad that not the strongest constitution can bear up against it, and to this must be added that there is no provision for the common necessities of nature. The governor's deputy is a convict, who has great influence, and has the power of administering punishment to any one. Formerly the prisoners were allowed to attend the church, but this is now prevented, it is supposed, for fear of conspiracy.

With the *New York Commercial Advertiser* we cannot peruse such narratives without a shudder. Such atrocities would not surprise us if committed by barbarian tyrants. They would not surprise us if perpetrated by Chinese mandarins or vindictive savages. But that they should occur in a professedly civilized country, and under a Government claiming to be the special exponent of Christianity, mild and merciful precepts, would be incredible were not their occurrence proved beyond all disputation. They compel one's attention to the startling problem, how can such things be? We are among those who have no mean opinion of the personal qualities of the pontifical throne. His character, previous to his elevation to that dignity, has always been represented as mild and benevolent and humane; and even to this day accounts represent him as maintaining a benignant demeanor, and being personally of a gentle and amiable disposition. It is also on record that on assuming the pontifical sovereignty he attempted the introduction of liberal and meliorative measures; and if our memory serves us correctly, the papal prisons shared to some extent in such reformatory measures.—History tells us also how determined and successful was the opposition made to his more liberal policy.

We do not hold that the Pope is directly and personally responsible for the fiendish cruelties perpetrated in the prisons of Austria, or of any other papal country having an independent sovereignty; though the truth probably is that even the most delicate intimation from the Pope would cause such cruelties to be very materially abated. And if this opinion be correct, the head of the papal church is not free from responsibility in the matter. But inasmuch as these enormities in their superlative atrocity are peculiar to papal countries and are perpetrated even in the Pope's prisons, almost literally under his eye, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that whether directly sanctioned by the Pope himself or not, they are a natural fruit of the papal system and the principles on which that system rests. Nor will such fruit cease to be produced except as the full development of the system may be checked and prevented by the force of public opinion in other than papal countries; for it is the natural consequence of that claim to infallibility in judgment and doctrine, and exclusiveness in authority, which are the life and being of the papacy; and each uncovering of one of those papal prisons, with its horrible revelations, is a tangible and potent argument in favor of maintaining that right of private judgment which is the essence of Protestantism.

ANARCHY IN NEW YORK.—New York city during the week has been in a state of anarchy, growing out of the appointment by Gov. King of Daniel D. Conover, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Street Commissioner Taylor.—Mr. Turner, Deputy Commissioner under Mr. Taylor, denied the authority of Gov. King to supercede him, and Mayor Wood and the Common Council of the City, claiming to have the right to appoint, sustain Mr. Turner by an immense police force, until Mr. Taylor's successor shall be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Common Council. For this, it is said, Gov. King threatens to remove Mayor Wood from office and appoint his successor. The strife thus went on until Tuesday, when an actual collision between the State and city authorities took place, resulting in bloodshed. Mayor Wood has been placed under arrest, and on Wednesday was in the custody of the Sheriff. The city authorities headed by Mayor Wood, are evidently in fault, and have carried things with too high a hand.—The Governor however, appears fully determined to exert his authority, and the corrupt officials and rowdies of the city, will be compelled to succumb. New York has been overawed too frequently at her ballot boxes by rowdies; if the authority of her State Executive, is to be defied by similar characters, and her police, appointed to be the conservators of the public peace, to be transformed by the Mayor into an armed mob, then farewell to the respect which of yore was entertained for democratic republicanism—for ruin has commenced—we have taken the first step in a downward career, which will end in civil war and destruction.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SCHOOL LAW.—The following supplement to the School Law was passed a few days before the close of the late session of the Legislature. It will prove of interest to a number of our readers. The second section, which raises the minimum amount of tax payable for school purposes—heretofore fifty cents—to one dollar, was struck out by the House. It was re inserted by the Senate, and when the bill was returned to the House, it was concurred in as it now stands:

A Supplement to an Act for the Regulation and continuance of a system of Education by Common Schools.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That it shall be the duty of the borough and township Auditors, in addition to the duties now imposed upon them by law, to settle annually, the accounts of the School Treasurers of the different school districts of this Commonwealth, and that either party may take an appeal as is now provided for in other cases of settlement of accounts by township Auditors. *Provided*, That this Act shall not apply to the city and county of Philadelphia.

SEC. 2. That hereafter the tax imposed by section thirty of the Act approved May eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, for the regulation and continuance of a system of Education by the Common Schools, on trades, professions, and occupations, or on single freemen, shall in no case be less than ONE DOLLAR.

Approved May 21st, 1857.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.—There has just been re-printed at the book printing office of the MINERS' JOURNAL in this borough, a pamphlet on the Improvement of the Ohio River by Elwood Morris, Esq., Civil Engineer. The subject of the improvement of the great Western highway of trade, has been one that has engaged the attention of the most eminent of American engineering minds, and the plan which is considered the most feasible, is the reservoir plan which originated in the genius of Charles Ellet, Jr., Esq., an able civil engineer, whilst engaged in the construction of the celebrated suspension bridge over the Ohio River, at Wheeling, and was very fully developed by him in a paper laid before the Smithsonian Institution, September 17th, 1849, and published by authority of that body. From these papers much contained in the pamphlet of Mr. Morris is derived, but the treatment of the subject is the writer's own. The various plans for the improvement of the Ohio River, are described, and a full comparison of their various advantages and disadvantages, instituted. The Reservoir plan however,—which Mr. Morris describes fully—is considered the best. The pamphlet is accompanied by illustrative plates. The paper of Mr. Morris, as an able, professional production, independent of its importance in a commercial point of view, merits attentive perusal.

THE KANSAS FREE STATE LEGISLATURE AND CONVENTION.—The Free State Legislature met at Topeka on the 9th inst. On the 11th inst., the Senate elected W. A. Philips United States Senator, in place of Col. Lane. The Legislature almost unanimously resolved to sustain the Free State Convention. The Convention met at Topeka on the 11th inst., Col. Lane presiding. A resolution was adopted disowning the Territorial Government, and declaring admission into the Union under the Topeka Constitution, as the only method of adjusting difficulties; also pledging to pursue the application before Congress, believing the measure so just and accordant with the principles of the past legislation of the country, as eventually to be conceded; that it is duty to the Legislature was to complete the State organization. Other resolutions recommending the Free State party to disregard the approaching election, and casting suspicion on any man who consents to become a candidate to the Constitutional Convention, were passed. The Convention then adjourned.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., promises to be a favorite watering place this season. The accommodations for visitors have increased nearly two-fold. The Surf House, Col. Thayer, which has been considerably enlarged by the addition of a wing, the grounds sown in grass, and a shaded veranda built around the house, is capable of accommodating three hundred guests. Several additional hotels have been opened, and ten new cottages, which have been built since last summer, will add to the number of private boarding houses considerably. There are three churches at Atlantic City.

ELIAS B. SCHNABLE.—This Lycoming personage, who took such an active part in the last Presidential campaign, is thus disposed of by the *Pennsylvanian*:

We shall not bandy words with this Schnabel as to character. Where we were born, have lived and done business, our reputation stands unimpeached; where he lives, and where he has sojourned temporarily, he has acquired renown only for licentiousness and a reckless disregard of all the decencies of life.

Quite refreshing, this family quarrel. Ugly little truths leak out in the heat of passion. Oh! Schnabel!

EDITOR'S TABLE.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for July has been received. The engraving of Washington is artistically designed and executed. The Magazine is as usual filled with choice reading matter, and has a variety of patterns for the Ladies. It commences a new volume with this number. The terms are $3.00 per annum, or two copies for $5.00. Watson & Co., publishers, Philadelphia. Single copies can be obtained at Bannan's.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Accident.*—On Saturday last, near Fountain Spring, this County, as Mr Andrew Wilson, one of the County Commissioners, was standing on a chair, engaged in trimming a tree, the chair upset, and in his fall, Mr. Wilson struck the back of it, breaking two of his ribs, and otherwise bruising himself.

☞ *Prof. Hull* gave a lecture on elocution and music at the Town Hall last evening. The Professor will commence to-day a course of lessons in instrumental music. Eight lessons constitutes the course, for which the charge will be two dollars.

☞ *Something New.*—A. M. Allen, the daguerreotypist, at the corner of Centre and Market streets, this borough, now takes Photographs on French patent leather—a most ingenious and beautiful invention. Call and look at them. They are superior in many respects to those taken on paper.

☞ *Alleged Violations of Liquor Laws.*—On Saturday last, Thomas Higgins and Mary Lynch of Mt. Laffee, were held to bail by Squire Reed, in the sum of $400 each, to answer the charges of selling liquor on Sunday, and selling liquor without a license. At the same time, Christian F. Warcker, of the Bull's Head Tavern was held in the sum of $200 to answer the charge of selling liquor on Sunday.

☞ *The Continental Vocalists*, a really superior Company, who gave a Concert in this Borough about a year since, will we are pleased to learn, give another in this Borough next week—on Wednesday evening. As the gentlemen composing this Troupe, are all native born Americans; possess pleasing voices, and are known to our citizens, it is hardly necessary to add, anything to the mere announcement of their intended visit. Their concerts always attract intelligent and respectable audiences, and we doubt not that our citizens will be present in goodly numbers on Wednesday evening next.

☞ *Lyon's Magnetic Powder.*—If housekeepers, in fact any who are annoyed by bed-bugs, roaches, moths, fleas, ants, mosquitoes, flies, plant insects, etc., were aware of the really invaluable properties contained in this Powder for the destruction of those insects, they would not be without it. We have tried it, and can readily testify that it is no humbug. It contains no poison. The mere inhalation of the powder does the work. Many eminent persons who have used it, acknowledge its efficiency in the destruction of annoying insects. Give it a trial, and be convinced of its merits. It is sold at Bannan's store.

☞ *Schuylkill County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association.*—The First Floral Exhibition of this Association will be held at Schuylkill Haven on Tuesday and Wednesday next 23d and 24th inst. The track will be given to the ladies exclusively, for riding and driving for premiums, on Wednesday from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M. The pupils of the public school of Schuylkill Haven will form a procession, at the public school house of that Borough at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, and visit the fair grounds. The Committee also extend an invitation to all the public schools of the County, to join the procession. They will be admitted free of charge. Should the weather be propitious next week, we may anticipate a brilliant time at the Fair.

☞ *Useless Attempts.*—It is stated that those persons recently complicted by our Court, of selling liquor illegally, contemplate applying to the Governor for pardons. It will be "love's labor lost," sirs. Save the paper, ink and trouble necessary to draw up the petitions and have them signed, for Governor Pollock, you may rest assured, will not pardon a single violator of the Liquor Laws of the State. Bear your punishment with proper meekness, and resolve to be better citizens in the future.—We hope that the example in these cases will have its due weight, and save trouble in the future. Should it not, however, the Court will *we presume, exert the authority* as it has already so effectively done, in punishing violations of the law. And it will be heartily sustained by those citizens who value the good name and peace of the County.

☞ *It is* with regret that we are compelled to state that June cannot yet claim of us a complimentary notice. She has done nothing but weep since her advent this year. Every day this week, rain has fallen. On Thursday evening last it came down in sheets, and even yesterday, although we caught a gleam of sunshine in the morning, yet the week seemed determined to keep it up to the end and before noon, clouds thick and heavy, threatened more rain. What weather! Our thermometrical record for the week is as follows:—

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

Sat., June 13,	8 A. M.	78 degrees above zero.		
Mon., " 15,	"	72	"	"
Tues., " 16,	"	80	"	"
Wed., " 17,	"	72	"	"
Thurs., " 18,	"	60	"	" raining.
Fri., " 19,	"	64	"	" cloudy.

☞ *The Second Presbyterian Church*—Old School—in Market street, is at present under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, formerly of Philadelphia, but more recently of Luzerne county. Mr. Mitchell has already the nucleus of a congregation, and as his purpose to remain here for some months, is in hopes of thoroughly reorganizing the church, and having it in proper condition to place in the hands of any other pastor selected by the Presbytery. On Sabbath evening last, Mr. Mitchell delivered a sermon, the text of which—Corinthians I., XVI. c., 22d v.—was, "*If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be Anathema. Maranatha.*" The sermon was listened to attentively by the auditory. In fact we may say with almost entire truth, the really invaluable properties contained in this Powder for the destruction of those insects, they would not be without it. We have tried it, and can readily testify that it is no humbug. It contains no poison. The mere inhalation of the powder does the work. Many eminent persons who have used it, acknowledge its efficiency in the destruction of annoying insects. Give it a trial, and be convinced of its merits. It is sold at Bannan's store.

☞ *Accidents.*—On Friday last, a lad named Jacob Lilly have retired with the good wishes of every person who was brought into business relations with them.—In conclusion we express our congratulation that the Company has been so fortunate in the choice of successors.—Messrs. Mason and Forster are gentlemanly and efficient officers.

But the immediate object of this communication is to notice another change which has recently occurred. We allude to the resignation of Wm. W. Thomas, Esq., of Auburn. His obliging disposition, his strict attention to business endeared him to all who had any business at the office. So satisfactorily did he discharge his duties that the Reading & Dauphin Companies jointly agreed to raise his salary if he would remain. Here too the Company has been most fortunate in a successor in the principal of the Pinegrove Coal Mines. For the last year, he has been the principal of the Pinegrove Common Schools—the duties of which he discharged with so much satisfaction that it was a matter of universal regret to the citizens of Auburn, that a station of more profit, enticed him from a post for which nature has specially designed him. The enthusiasm, energy and perseverance, he had joined an "unusual amount of tact," which made him eminently successful in his vocation.

He has gone and we feel assured if spared, that he will discharge the duties of his new post with entire satisfaction to all concerned.

He will always find open arms and warm hearts to greet him in his visits to

PINEGROVE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

To the Patrons of the Public Schools of Pottsville.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Public Schools of this Borough, discloses the fact that the average attendance of the pupils in the schools is but about seventy-five per cent of the whole number enrolled. "Hence it is easy to see," as a writer for the *Ohio school Journal* has said in reference to the attendance in the schools of that State, "that in consequence of irregular attendance, more than one-fourth of the school funds annually expended for the payment of teachers, and to defray other expenses incurred in keeping the schools open, is lost, and in one sense, actually thrown away, but one-fourth part of the time allowed for the entire tuition of the minds of the youth of the Borough is also lost.

"To the account then of irregularity of attendance, the annual loss of about three thousand dollars may be justly charged. But this waste of money is but an atom in the scale, when weighed against neglected opportunities, misspent time, and the formation of evil and ruinous habits.

"Let it be impressed again and again upon teachers, parents, school officers, and the friends of education generally, that the loss of only so many days of mental culture, as the pupil may be away from school, constitutes but a tithe of his real loss.

"The absence of a day severs an important link from the chain of his thoughts, in the pursuit of a subject of study are connected together, and thereby greatly enhances the difficulty of mastering the subsequent lesson. Besides, on his return to school after an absence of a day or two, his interest in his studies will be abated, making it more difficult for him to fix his attention upon them in connection with the time he has pre-occupied by the events and scenes which arrested his attention and interested his feelings while absent from school. At each return of the irregular pupil, he finds the general character of his recitations becoming more and more inferior to those of his classmates, and hence discouragement and listlessness steals gradually upon him, until ultimately he feels out of place, and perhaps leaves the school in disgust. Nor is this the extent of the evil; whenever any scholar unnecessarily absents himself from school, he is unfairly treated by his parents, not only in so much of his time lost, so much of the school money lost, so much that is valuable in mental discipline lost, and so much of his desire for learning, and his ability to acquire it impaired, but the whole school suffers. Its arrangements are disturbed, the progress of its classes are delayed, the punctual scholar is obliged to wait for his laggard classmate, and the teacher's patience is severely tried. Frequent absences from school for insufficient reasons, is very prejudicial to the pupil in other respects. It tends to form in him a habit which may cling to him through life, and seriously injure his character as a man of business, and subject him to mortifications and losses, which a habit of punctuality formed in early life, would have enabled him to avoid. There is no trifling fault which produces more inconvenience to society than a want of promptitude in attending to every duty at a proper time. Hence the importance of forming at school a habit of rigid punctuality. Parents should duly consider this matter, and never detain their children at home upon slight grounds, and for trifling purposes; indifference to this subject on their part, encourages irregularity on the part of the children, and causes them to place less value upon the advantages gained by attending school. The irregularity begets an inclination to play truant, and truancy begets falsehood, and then the moral character of the child receives a shock from which it may never recover. The absentee system is one of the worst evils under which our schools labor. From a good school it takes away its best influences, and a poor one it renders worse than worthless."

The evil is not fully comprehended, or parents would not detain their children from school. If we wish to raise the character of our schools we must change the character of the attendance, and all must interest themselves more in securing the presence of the children in school.

J. G.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Murdoch, the actor, is in Italy.

☞ Deaths in New York last week, 572.

☞ Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 153.

☞ Reading has 218 retailers—Lancaster, 237.

☞ Potatoes sell in West Chester at $1 50 per bushel.

☞ Gen. Walker, of Nicaragua notoriety, is 34 years of age.

☞ New potatoes sell in Philadelphia at 75 cents per pound.

☞ Three murderers were to be hung in St. Louis yesterday.

☞ A cat-fish, two feet in length, was caught at Harrisburg last week.

☞ Mrs. Stowe sailed from Europe for this country on the 9th inst.

☞ The unrecognised dead of Philadelphia number sixty-five per annum.

☞ Lancaster, Harrisburg, Easton and Reading, all now have daily papers.

☞ The burnt bridge on the New Jersey Central Railroad has been re-built.

☞ The time fixed by law in this State for shooting squirrels and woodcock, is the 1st of July.

☞ The Washington riot, is to receive a full and impartial judicial investigation. That is right.

☞ Miss Sarah J. Colborn, of Chaplin, Ct., died last week from the bite of a common black spider.

☞ The omnibus drivers of Covington, Ky., it is said, charge double fare for ladies who wear hoops.

☞ Major George McNeir, died in Washington last week, a victim of the National Hotel disease.

☞ *Sentinel* is the name of a new paper about being started in Tamaqua—Democratic in politics.

☞ The absorption of Mexico by this country, is now considered a fixed fact—only a question of time.

☞ During the week, the Dunkards or German Baptists, held their annual Love Feasts in this State.

☞ Charles Fonno Hofman, the poet, is incurably insane. He is in the State Asylum at Harrisburg.

☞ The statue of Gen. Warren at Bunker Hill was inaugurated on Wednesday last with appropriate ceremonies.

☞ Rembrandt Peale, aged 80 years, one of the oldest of American painters, is in New York visiting his friends.

☞ Two public school edifices just completed at Rockford, Ill., cost $50,000. Very creditable to the Rockfordians.

☞ Gerald Massey, the rising poet of England, is the son of a canal boatman, now earning the wages of ten shillings a week.

☞ Eliza Mills, formerly an actress of Philadelphia, died in the lunatic department of the Alms-house of that City, on Saturday last.

☞ The people of St. Paul, Minnesota, offer a bonus of $30,000 to any one who will build a first class hotel in that flourishing young city.

☞ Mad. Rachel, the actress, at present in Egypt, in very ill health, contemplates revisiting this Summer, New York and Charlestown.

☞ Frank Berger, a driver on the Schuylkill Canal, was drowned in the Schuylkill at Conshohocken, last week. His team also perished.

☞ There is a movement among American shipping masters, which promises success, to abrogate the pernicious system of advance wages to seamen.

☞ The crops in New England are said to be getting along finely, and stimulated by high prices the farmers have planted a great breadth of ground.

☞ Saturday last, the 13th inst., was the day set apart for the comet to strike the earth; but as yet, the performance has not taken place, and we remain unharmed.

☞ The Empress Eugenie of France recently appeared at a ball, wearing jewels whose value was estimated at $800,000, and having flounces of lace on her robe that cost $120,000.

☞ Rev. E. H. Chapin gives the following original recipe for making an estate.—Take a plebian rascal, and half a million of dollars, and let them simmer slowly together."

☞ A grand excursion over the Union Canal, from Middletown to Reading, is to take place on the 3d, 4th and 5th of next month. The company will stop to visit the Pinegrove Coal Mines.

☞ At a saw-mill in Upper Bern township, Berks county, recently, a little son of Rebecca Hoffman was caught by a saw, and literally sawn in two, from his abdomen through to his spine.

☞ The total exports of gold this year from California, will fall considerably behind those of 1856, caused by the gradual development of the agricultural and manufacturing resources of the State.

☞ Jacob G. Smith, convicted of killing Thadeus Duffy at a ball in Philadelphia, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, in Court of Ruan, young men. That has converted young Smith into a convict.

☞ The *Cayuga Chief* has entered upon the ninth year of its existence. A capital paper—independent, outspoken, and an inveterate foe to Rum. We receive the hope for the future life, health, friends and a sunnier sky.

☞ Judge Vondersmith, of Lancaster, charged with defrauding the goverment, is at liberty on $15,000 bail. It is doubtful whether the charges against him will ever be brought to an issue, and if so, some strange developments may be expected.

☞ A handsome young gentleman of Baltimore a few days ago planned a pretty scheme of elopement with a rich merchant's daughter. But unluckily—diamond will sometimes cut diamond—his heiress proved, after the nuptials, to be only a seamstress.

☞ Professor D. Barton Ross, author of the "Southern Speaker" and other class books, attempted to commit suicide in Petersburg, Va., on Thursday. Reason—reverse of fortune and the non-appreciation of his efforts in the furtherance of Southern literature.

☞ Atrocities in English high life are being made public. Lady Westmeath is taking the initiative in the exposure. Men who according to blood, English noblemen are worse than brutes, and unfit to have wives. The barbarities they practice, would disgrace a savage.

☞ Warm weather is driving Philadelphians, Gothamites, and the good people of other large cities, into the country to pick and breathe our mountain air, ye pale faced denizens of the crowded city. We will send you back, with the hue of health mantling your cheeks.

☞ The Directors of the Reading Railroad Company, at a meeting held last week, determined, as a preliminary arrangement, to the consolidation of that Company with the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company, to assume the indebtedness of the city of Reading and borough of Lebanon, incurred for their subscriptions to the stock of the last mentioned corporation.

☞ Charleston has but two Post Masters under the present Constitution of the United States, the late venerable Thomas Wright Bacot, who was appointed by President Washington, soon after his inauguration, and who died in office, and the present Post Master, the Hon. Alfred Hogger, who was appointed by President Jackson, in January, 1835, on the decease of Mr. Bacot.

☞ A gossiping club has been instituted downeast. One of the rules is, that every member who shall see a gentleman visiting a young lady more than twice, shall circulate the news that they are going to be married, and said members are required to provide a suitable dress for change about that gentleman to the lady, and ditto about the lady to the gentleman. This will break up matches, and afford much gossip.

☞ The Tronton *State Gazette* says that a woman residing in Ocean county, N. J., was frightened to death last week by the idea of the Comet! At night she saw the light from a farm fire in the pines, and was immediately possessed with the idea that it was the comet, that the earth was on fire and about to be destroyed. Her alarm was so great that she was thrown into convulsions, from the effects of which she died the same night.

☞ About thirteen miles from Washington city, in Virginia, lives a man now in his ninety-seventh year, who is a perfect curiosity, in his way. He has resided at the same spot, and kept a sort of house of entertainment, for the last sixty years, and up to this day has never seen a railroad or a steamboat, and, what is more strange, has never seen the Capitol. He is a man of fair parts, but his lack of ordinary curiosity is very wonderful. He, with his wife, about the same age, has lived and labored, and been happy, within a circle whose radius does not probably exceed ten miles.

☞ It is stated that Baron Damier, Hayitian Ambassador in England, was very plainly "cut" by Mr. Dallas at a recent assemblage in Manchester. The statement is that Mr. Dallas and Mr. Van de Weyer (the Belgian Minister) had taken their seats and were chatting together, when Baron Damier, a black of the first water, who had been promenading, approached them. The black ambassador came up the steps, and his Belgian Excellency rose and shook him by the hand. The Haytien glanced at citizen Dallas, as if he expected a similar greeting, but a wave of the hand, directing him to pass by, was all that he got.

POLITICAL.

VIRGINIA.—The entire delegation in the next Congress from that State, will be Democratic. In the recent election, the Americans there seem to have been nowhere.—The Richmond *Enquirer* states that the Democrats have made large gains for the Legislature since the last election. In the Senate they will have sixteen majority, and in the House, so far as heard from, twenty-five Democrats, 85 Distributionists, and 7 Independent—The legislative majority on joint ballot will be about eighty-seven.

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.

SUPREME JUDGES:
WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks county.
JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie county.

☞ **Wood's Hair Dye.**—This admirable article is rapidly improving the hair. No article of a similar kind, now before the public, enjoys a better reputation as a restorative and invigorating hair tonic. Its peculiar chemical qualities have a beneficial effect upon the growth and character of the hair, giving a silky and glossy texture to that which was formerly of a coarse and dry nature. It has also, we understand, a tendency to preserve the youthful color and appearance of the hair, and destroying or counteracting the effects of age. With such recommendations in its favor, we hardly perceive how any lady or gentleman should be without so valuable an adjunct to their toilet. The article may be had of the Druggists throughout the country.—*Missouri Democrat.*

☞ **Holloway's Pills and Ointment.**—Mortification may always be prevented by the timely use of Holloway's Ointment, and locality has never been known to supervene in any case of external injury where it was used as a dressing. Its healing properties are powerful in all parts of the world, and it is used in all the great surgical institutions of Continental Europe, as the only reliable and unfailing specific for wounds, ulcers, tropical swellings, cancer, tumors, and eruptive maladies. The pills are prescribed by eminent medical practitioners as the most efficacious remedy for indigestion, liver complaint and disorders of the bowels.

R. R. R.

☞ **A Wonderful Power.**—It is truly astonishing what a remarkable power *one little pill*, called RADWAY'S REGULATORS, will exert over the human system, debilitated with disease. One of these little Regulators will expel from the diseased and crippled intestines, the cause of all derangements and irregularities of the system, they will make the Bowels *clear* and strong, regular, healthy and pure, the Liver, Bladder, Kidneys, Head, Nerves and Skin, to perform their several functions in a regular, healthful and natural manner. These REGULATORS heal *Sores* in the bowels or in the intestines. Drastic Purgatives, such as salts, common purgative pills, make these sores in the bowels and on the coats of the stomach, by constant irritation. All who are troubled with Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, &c., may rely upon receiving positive release from these difficulties by RADWAY'S REGULATORS. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will restore the Crippled, the Weak, the Infirm, the Bed-Ridden and Pain-afflicted victims to ease and comfort, in a few short hours, at the farthest. Let Radway's Ready Relief be applied to the aching tooth, the stiff joint, the fractured limb, the sprained or strained muscle, the enfeebled and perceptive nerves tortured with angina and pains, to the Bowels, almost worn out by painful diseases, or symptoms of Cholera, to the distressed limbs drawn out of shape by cramps and spasms, and in a few minutes, the most miraculous change in the whole body will take place, ease and comfort, tranquility and restoration of afflicted parts to health will follow its use.

Religious Intelligence.

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. DAVIS, Pastor.—Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

☞ ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Market Square Pottsville. Rev. DANIEL SCHICK, 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.

☞ TRINITY CHURCH SERVICES.—June, 1857: 21st—Second Sunday after Trinity—Genesis 12. Acts, x.—P. M.—Genesis xv, 24 Tim. II.

24th—St. John Baptiste—Service at 5 o'clock, P. M.

28th—Third Sunday after Trinity—Genesis xxvii, Acts xi.—P. M.—Genesis xiii, 24 Tim. III, 4c.

29th—St. Peter's Day—Divine service at 5 P. M. Second lesson, Acts viii and Acts iv.

The morning service on the Lord's Day begins at 10½ o'clock, and the evening at 8 o'clock.

D. WASHBURN, *Rector.*

DIED.

MILLER—On Saturday, the 13th inst., LAURA KELTINA MILLER, aged 6 months and 25 days, youngest daughter of Charles F. and Amanda Miller.

She is not dead—but sleeping:
Look upward, weeping eyes,
Behold the treasure of our hearts—
Safe, safe in paradise.

No sight of sorrow, nor of pain;
But perfect peace and rest—
Redeemed and saved, she sweetly sleeps
Upon her Saviour's breast.

LOST & FOUND.

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, on Sunday morning, June 14th, a BROWN & BRINDLE COW, black and white belly white, with a calf about 3 weeks old. The owner is requested to prove property and remove them, or they will be sold according to law.

WM. MULLEN, *Mont Alto.*
June 20, '57 26-3t*

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, on or about the 1st of May, a brown and white spotted COW, supposed to be about five or six years old. Said cow has a bell on, and is lame. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold according to law.

JOEL LONG.
Donaldson, June 13, '57 24-3t*

STRAY COW.—Strayed from the subscriber, residing