Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1858.

TARIFF AND BUSINESS.

Now that the hated Lecompton Constitution; "Ten Cent Jimmy," and his Free Trade, Pro-Slavery Cabinet, are politically dead, we propose a thorough union of the entire anti-Lecompton forces, in a solid phalanx, for the purpose of demanding imperatively, protection to American Industry. Let the Protective force resolve to support no man for office, who is not out and out, opposed to Free Trade, oppression, and the mis-rule of modern Democracy. Free Trade and Slavery, have almost brought us to the verge of starvation. It is now time for men of all classes to rally even as a single man, for PROTECTION and FREEDOM. When the forces of the Prophet swept down upon ancient Sind, the northern mountaineers, an invincible foe, and unlike ours, simple and honest, were won to embrace Mohammedism, not at the point of the sword, but by the to them, sublime spectacle of an entire army, bending at the hour of prayer in adoration, before an unseen God. The mountaineers said, "these men are resistless; they can effect anything, for they are as one." The result was, that the crescent waved in triumph above the towers of ancient Sind, a country of art, science and almost fabulous wealth. When great results are to be compassed, the eye must be fixed upon the goal, the nerves be well strung, and there must be a fixedness of purpose, which no extraneous circumstances can affect. From the days of Alexander, who mourned because there were no more worlds to conquer, down to the present time, these have formed the solid foundation, upon which every magnificent political superstructure has been erected.

To the breeze therefore, we fling our banner, upon which are inscribed—"PROTECTION and FREEDOM." Let those words be our RALLYING CRY, and with them, amid the battle, if needs be, let us sweep on to new victories. What freeman will refuse to serve under that standard? What reply make you, men of business, Farmers, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Miners and Laborers? Are you not thoroughly weary of the experiment of "reducing our standard of prices" to the European standard? "Ten Cent Jimmy" is politically dead, and his detested principles may die with him for aught the people care—although his next pet, the absorption of Cuba appears to be full of vitality. Rally therefore, freemen, around the principles of "Protection to American Industry," and "Freedom in the Territories," while none but the filthy buzzards, popularly known as office-holders, will hover about the carcases of James I. and his despotic principles.

A CIVIL COMMISSION FOR UTAH.—It is stated that the Administration is about to send a civil commission to Utah to determine what are the real purposes of the Mormons, and to effect if possible, a peaceable settlement of all difficulties between the Mormon people and the General Government. This may be so or not, but it is certainly high time very truly remarks the *Courier and Enquirer*, that there should be some better understanding of the policy of the Administration towards the Mormons, if not of the policy of the Mormons themselves. There is a great deal of vagueness in the public mind as to the precise issue between the Utah authorities and the United States authorities and the precise object to be accomplished by the large body of soldiery now on their march upon Salt Lake City.

The instructions which were given from the War Department to Colonel Johnston charged that no conflict should be allowed to take place between the troops and the people of the Territory except only in case he should be called on by the new Governor—Governor Cumming—for soldiers to act as a *posse comitatus* in enforcing obedience to the laws. If these instructions are literally obeyed, we do not see how any conflict can be expected.—What laws are there to be enforced other than the laws of the Territory, framed by the Legislature of the Territory? There are no United States laws against polygamy, or against any institution or usage whatever that either exists or is contemplated in Utah. Congress has never yet framed a single enactment bearing upon any of the peculiar features of either the civil or the social organization of this Territory. There are no such Federal laws to be resisted on the one hand, or to be enforced on the other. And in the lack of all such positive Congressional legislation, we do not see what alternative Governor Cumming and Judge Eckles will have but to administer and adjudicate the laws now found on the Statute Book of the Territory—the laws incorporating the Church of the Latter-day Saints—the laws recognising polygamy—the laws regulating Indian and African servitude—the laws securing the Perpetual Emigration Fund of the Church—and in short every enactment found on their Statute Book, not one of which contravenes either the Constitution of the United States, or any Federal legislation in existence. If these are the laws which these functionaries are to see executed, we take it there will be precious little occasion for a *posse comitatus*, either military or otherwise, to assist in the matter. The Mormon people will hardly rebel against the enforcement of their own legislation, and they have already stated in their memorial to Congress, that they should offer no opposition to the United States civil officials.

It is true that Brigham Young has proclaimed that his people will resist the entrance of the Federal troops into the Territory. But there is not yet the least evidence that any preparations have been made to execute these threats—there is no indication that Colonel Johnston will meet a single armed man to dispute his way to Salt Lake City. In all probability these fulminations of Brigham Young are of just the kind of stuff that composed the flaming manifestos of Jo. Smith, in defiance of the authorities of the State of Illinois—manifestoes that were meant to frighten and deter, but which proved to be the merest gas, and nothing more. However fanatical or villainous Brigham Young may be, it has never been said of him that he was wanting in common sense. He knows enough to understand that his little squad of fighting men could never successfully withstand the military power of the United States; and we have no idea that he holds his life cheap enough to commit it to so mad an attempt.

The truth is that the great work which has to be done in respect to Utah is not belligerent but deliberative. Congress will sooner or later have to meet the question whether it will interfere with and regulate the domestic institutions in that Territory, or leave them to be determined and managed, as now, by the majority of the people, on the principle of Squatter Sovereignty. This question is not without its difficulties. It is surrounded with embarrassments. The Democratic party, especially, will find it hard to approach and consistently deal with. They cannot do this effectually without trampling, from beginning to end, upon the principle they have for the last four years gloried in—or rather profess to glory in—above all others. But they cannot much longer avoid it. They must either by sufferance connive and abet the most abominable system of society to be found within the bounds of Christendom, or they must invoke the powers lodged in that section of the Constitution which declares that "Congress shall have power to make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States," and must exercise it in such a manner as to press upon, paralyse, and wither this hideous excrescence upon our body politic.

DEMOCRACY GIVING WAY.

The attempt of the Buchanan wing of the Democratic party, to force the Lecompton swindle through Congress, has knocked the Pro-Slaveryites in the North, higher than a kite. Here is the record for the week. Is it not glorious?

CONNECTICUT.—On Monday last W. A. Buckingham, the Republican candidate for Governor, was elected by about 5000 majority. Both Houses will be Republican, by a large majority.

MARYLAND.—The Americans have carried the city of Annapolis, which has been Democratic two years. For Mayor, Joshua Brown was elected over Col. J. Walton, (Dem.)

OHIO.—The Anti-Lecomptonites have carried Cincinnati by 3,000 majority.

IOWA.—H. H. Hethrington, the people's candidate for Mayor of Dubuque, has been elected by 500 majority.

MISSOURI.—Returns not all in from the city and county elections, but says a despatch, in St. Louis the Free State ticket has 1,100 majority, and in Jefferson City the Free State majority is 70.

NEW YORK.—Elmira has been carried by the Republicans. F. Hall, Esq., has been elected Mayor.

MAINE.—Jeddiah Jewell, Republican, has been elected Mayor of Portland.

MICHIGAN.—Partial returns from the town elections held in this State, on the 8th, show large Republican gains.

In every section the miserable Buchanan faction is being repudiated, even in heretofore strong Democratic districts. It proves that the will of the majority cannot be trampled upon with impunity by James I. and his office holding minions.

A ROYAL Indian wedding took place in Nebraska city last week. The high contracting parties were a Pawnee chief, called Whitewater, and a blood-royal squaw, Wah-mush-pe-shinga. The lady was elegantly dressed in a red flannel shirt with blue calico border, a checked apron, a summer-killed buffalo robe, a white felt hat, and a red petticoat, embroidered according to a design of her own, with porcupine quills, representing a desperate dog fight. The bridegroom was attired in all the magnificence which his rank and wealth demanded. He wore a standing shirt collar, a medal of President Pierce, a blue, straight-collared soldier coat with brass, and an elegant pair of Spanish spurs—"scorning to wear anything so hard as leather on his toes"—while his stalwart loins were admirably clothed in an ancient coffee sack.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE MINING MAGAZINE.—The March number of this publication is out. Friend McElrath appears determined to catch up rapidly. We are glad to see him so energetic. The Magazine has much improved under his care.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES.—The April number of this invaluable publication, has been issued by Blanchard & Lea, Philadelphia. It is useless to attempt giving even a faint idea of the mass of important medical information contained in a single number of the *American Journal*. The physician who has it not among his reading cannot be posted in medical discoveries.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK somewhat anticipates May flowers in this vicinity; but to its numerous patrons, the May number is quite as welcome as the most gorgeous boquet could be. It is indeed, a collection of beauties, illustrative and literary. "The Queen of May" is a charming bit, while the fashion and pattern plates, will we are sure, be appreciated by Godey's fair friends, whose name is legion. *Continued success* is a feature of the Lady's Book, which it well merits, for expense and labor are not spared, in its getting up. Copies of the May number can be obtained at Bannan's.

HENRY CAREY's masterly letters which we are now publishing, have been published in pamphlet form by Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia. Every view taken by Mr. Carey, whether of trade or finance, in a national point of view, bears the impress of profound thought, yet is expressed so clearly and forcibly, that a school-boy can comprehend. We perceive that Mr. Carey's views and our own, in regard to rates of interest, etc., are substantially the same, and must be those of every business man who thinks upon the subject. We have ever contended that money is not a commodity, and that where the interest for its use is low, there money is abundant, and fosters business. It is gratifying to us to perceive that a gentleman of Mr. Carey's ability, is of the same opinion. We trust that the collected letters of Mr. Carey as published by L. & Co. will be extensively read. The facts they contain are important, and should be generally understood.

"LITTELL'S LIVING AGE."—On the 3d. inst., Stanford & Delliver, Publishers, 637 Broadway, New York, began in connexion with Messrs. Littell, Son & Co., Boston, the *New Series of the Living Age*, issued weekly, enlarged to eighty pages, handsomely printed on fine paper, with cut edges, etc. The long-established, and deservedly high reputation which this esteemed book has enjoyed, renders it superfluous to refer to its characteristic claims as a most choice and ably-conducted compendium of the best selected literature of the times. Comprising as it does, the *creme de la creme* of all the world-renowned Reviews and Periodicals of Europe, as well as occasional selections from the best fugitive literature of our own country, it will be at once apparent that it possesses a character alike unique and unrivalled as a repository of good things, suitable for all classes of the reading community—the statesman, student, and philosopher, as well as the family circle. In addition to the intrinsic quality of its literary contents, the quantity of reading matter embraced in a single year of this work, amounts to four thousand, one hundred and sixty double pages,—the subscription price of which is only six dollars per annum—thus constituting it not only the best, but the cheapest periodical in the world. This work, which has been received with universal approval of the press, religious and secular, has also enjoyed the cordial approbation of many eminent men of our country,—among them, President Adams, Justice Story, Chancellor Kent, Bishop Alonzo Potter, Rev. Dr. Beibanne, Rev. Albert Barnes, Hon. Jared Sparks, Hon. W. H. Prescott, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, Hon. George Ticknor, Hon. H. J. Raymond.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Good.*—The watering cart has made its appearance for the season.

☞ *The Palo Alto Rolling Mill* is making preparations for the manufacture of sheet and boiler iron.

☞ *Southern Shad* were sold in this market this week, at prices ranging from 31½ to 37½ cents a piece.

☞ *Fatal Mining Accident.*—On the 1st instant, a miner named William Jefferson was killed in the mines of Spencer & Co., Mine Hill Gap, by a fall of coal.

☞ *Confirmation in Minersville.*—Bishop Hopkins will administer the rite of confirmation, and preach, in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Minersville, on Monday evening next.

☞ *A frame dwelling house*, the property of Gottlieb Weist, located at the upper end of Minersville street, was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

☞ *Trout Fishing* has commenced in this County. A few days since "the Major" brought in a couple of baskets full of the speckled beauties, taken by his skillful hand. They were fine fellows, ranging in size from four to eight inches.

☞ *Rain fell* copiously in this section on Monday night. It was a welcome visitant, as our grain fields were suffering to an alarming extent from the long continued drouth. Our farmers undoubtedly appreciated the thorough soaking their fields experienced.

☞ *John H. Cowden*, Esq., of this County, has been appointed by Gov. Packer an Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Altogether the Governor has appointed sixteen Aids to his Staff, and no other appointments will be made by His Excellency, except in cases of vacancies.

☞ *R. D. Schoener's Bread* is for sale every morning, fresh, in Pottsville, as follows:—Norwegian street, R. D. Schoener; Centre street, Mrs. Epting and R. D. Schoener; Market street, B. Gilpes, Silas Ball, Mrs. Maison and Mr. J. Oelor; Palo Alto, Wm. Benzinger; Port Carbon, Samuel Snyder. Mr. Schoener will soon have agents at Ashland, Schuylkill Haven and St. Clair.

☞ *Target Practice of Minersville Military Companies.*—The Ringgold Rifles, Capt. Wernert, and Minersville Artillerists, paraded on Monday for target practice. The prizes of the Rifles were won as follows:—First—Gold Medallion—Corporal John Dietrich; second, Sergeant Jos. Hoskins; third, Private James Blackwell; fourth, Private John Forney. The first medal of the Artillerists was taken by John McCordery; the second, by W. Diehl.

☞ *The weather* yesterday was clear and pleasant, with something of a fresh vegetable smell. With the rain we have had during the week, if the present weather continues, things agricultural will fairly "hop." Our thermometrical record for the week is as follows:—

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

	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	
Sat., April 3,	—52°	72°	62°	—clear.
Mon., " 5,	—36	68	58	—cloudy.
Tues., " 6,	—48	48	42	— "
Wed., " 7,	—40	50	44	—clear.
Thurs., " 8,	—42	58	44	—cloudy.
Fri., " 9,	—46	64	62	—clear.

☞ *Temperance Installation.*—On the evening of the 1st inst., Pottsville Division, No. 52, S. of T., was installed by Reliance Lodge of Port Carbon. The following officers were elected on the occasion:

D. G. W. P.—Isaac Beck; *P. W. P.*—Joseph S. Elliott; *W. P.*—Hamilton Johnson; *W. A.*—Chas. A. Boabyshell; *W. S.*—Oliver C. Boabyshell; *A. S.*—D. J. Ridgway; *Treasurer*—Geo. Beck; *F. S.*—Charles E Beck; *C.*—Joseph P. Houck; *A. C.*—John T. Protheroe; *I. S.*—Jesse Hawley; *O. S.*—T. Banghard.

☞ *At R. J. Schoener's Store*, Murphy's Buildings, can be had at all times a prime article of extra Family Flour, premium Flour, Groceries at reduced rates, another lot of prime Apple Butter, new Hams, Dried Beef, Shoulders, Dried Peaches, Apples, Plums, Grapes, superior Maryland Hominy, extra Halifax Mackerel in ½ barrels, raisins and citrons. He has received 25 bbls. fine Apples, which he offers to the trade at reduced rates by the barrel or bushel. The Mechanical or Steam Bread, fresh every morning, at Mr. Schoener's store.

☞ *Target Practice.*—The Washington Artillerists paraded for target practice on Tuesday last. The company had out fifty-six, rank and file, which with its field piece and the Band, made quite an imposing display. The target practice took place at the old basin at the head of Market street, and the prizes, three in number, were won as follows:—First prize—silver fruit dish—Private Alexander Sillyman, who at eighty yards, put into the target three balls, and the two best shots—most excellent shooting; second prize—portrait of Captain Nagle—Lieut. Smith; third prize—Company medal—Sergeant Sheets. After the company had finished target practice it was daguerreotyped by Mr. Davis at Centre and Norwegian streets. The Band during the parade, played admirably. We trust that its endeavor to increase its effectiveness will be crowned with success.

☞ *Chorus of North Winds.*—The authoress of the following beautiful verses, is the writer of the "Ballad of the Rain,"—Mrs. Campbell, of this Borough. We extract them from this week's *Home Journal*. In her letter to the editors, Mrs. Campbell thus speaks of their composition:—"The Chorus of North Winds was written last March, when those tempestuous musicians came down upon us with tumultuous boisterousness.—They sang this song to me one wild night, and I was merely a transcriber at the dictation of those stern messengers. I have arranged it as you see, because the rushing whirl of changing winds reminded me of the phrensy of inspiration with which the old Greek chorus danced around the altars from right to left—and anon from left to right—in the *strophe* and *antistrophe* of the ancient drama. I trust you may read it on such a wild night as that upon which I heard it!"

STROPHE I.

From the solemn upland twilight
Of the Arctic zone,
Where the sea in frozen fetters
Vainly maketh moan—
Where the frosty mist hangs curtained,
Grimly gray, and hoar,
Round white obelisks and grottos,
Of the glacier shore—
Where huge pinnacles of crystal
Have for spires hurled,
From their ramparts, fierce defiance
To the wondering world;
Come we onward!
On, and downward!
With sigh and moan—
With shriek and groan,
Smiting the ethereal spaces,
With anguished Barytone.

ANTISTROPHE I.

Where the Pleiads watch the noonday,
And the midnight sun
Our nocturnal saturnalia
Coldly gleams upon—
Where the opaline Aurora's
Restless arms of fire,
Weirdly smite the silver fretlings
Of the northern lyre—
Where the pole-star, silent herald
Of those distant seas,
Ushers up the wise men, seeking
Nature's mysteries:—
In our dwelling!
Thencoward swelling,
Through cleft and chasm,
In mad phantasm,
Shocking cities, rending forests,
With convulsive spasm!

EPODE.

There, we saw your lost brave lying
In his last repose,
Canopied by dawns that break not—
Couched on endless snows;
At his feet a lichen garland—
On his head a crown,
Wrought of hoar-frost, gemmed with crystal—
Thus, he laid him down
Conqueror and martyr! laid him
To his dreamless rest,
Glacial cerements all whitely
Folded o'er his breast.
Surge eternal,
Dirge supernal,
Sadly tolling,
Madly moaning—
Wailing down the dreary distance,
Mock the nation's groaning! JULIET.

☞ *Destructive Fire—Loss about Twelve Thousand Dollars.*—About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning last, flames were discovered issuing from the large stone building on Union street, opposite the Reading Railroad Depot, occupied as a Flour and Feed store, and steam mill, by William Hetherington. A general alarm was speedily given, and notwithstanding the fact that our fire companies were soon on the spot, it was evident that the building itself could not be saved, and strenuous exertions were made to save the surrounding buildings, mainly frame, and the Depot. The efforts were successful, and the fire was confined to the Mill. At the height of the conflagration, the scene presented was novel and exciting. The Borough was illuminated, while the surrounding mountains were lit up from base to peak. The best fifty feet from the burning building, was almost unbearable, but notwithstanding, an energetic young physician and the "Junior" dashed earnestly through with the "Roughies," in search of a plug, which we are happy to say was duly found.

In a couple of hours the building was a mass of ruins, a portion of the walls having fallen in. The building which was built in 1830 by the Greenwood Company, was first used as a shipping and forwarding house, when the Canal reached to that point in the Borough; but of late years has been used as a Flouring Mill. Its original cost was $6000. The Company has an insurance upon it in the "Franklin" of Philadelphia, of $3000.—Mr. Hetherington's stock consisted of a considerable quantity of flour, grain, etc., which was destroyed. His total loss is $3000, upon which he has no insurance in the "Manufacturer's" of Philadelphia, to the extent of $2000. The machinery in the building, was the property of Mr. Parvin. It was valued at $2500, upon which there is no insurance. The origin of the fire is attributed to accident,—the supposition being that it commenced in the engine house.

Although we escaped a serious conflagration in this instance, principally in consequence of there being but little wind at the time of the fire, yet it is apparent that the number of fire-plugs in the Borough should be increased. There should be at least, two plugs to every square, one on each side. Then the hose which the companies have will be enough. At present each company is compelled to lead out too much hose to reach a fire, and much of its efficiency is impaired. We really trust that among projected improvements on the part of the Borough Fathers, gradual and judicious increase in the number of fire plugs, will be prominent. Fifty dollars expended in this manner on various squares, may save thousands of dollars worth of property from destruction.

☞ *Proceedings of Borough Council.*—A stated meeting of the Borough Council was held on Tuesday evening, April 6th. Present, Messrs. Nice, McBarron, Evert, Heffner, Schoener, Koercher, Schertle, Fellnagle, Derr, and Hoover.

Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

On motion, the collector was directed to pay order to Dialogue & Co.

Com. on Accounts continued.

Com. on Survey was continued to furnish copy of grade for Second near Market street.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.—To bring suit against G. W. Snyder, continued; on lot corner of Centre and Market streets, continued; on collecting curbing bills of B. Pott, continued; on re-auditing Treasurer's account, continued; on suit of Patrick Curry, committee reported that the same had been arbitrated, an award of $150 obtained against the Borough, and that the award had been appealed from to Court—committee continued; on application of Charles Lord for a street near Jalappa to Centre street, committee reported against the same, and was discharged.

Com. on Lamp and Watch was discharged from procuring rattles.

Com. on re-issue of Borough orders was continued.

Street Com. reported Peter Hellenthal's bill for corner crossings, for $28, correct, which was ordered to be paid, by the following vote:—Yeas, *Messrs.* Schoener, Heffner, Evert, Nice, Fellnagle and Koercher. Nays, Messrs. Shertle, McBarron and Derr.

On motion of Mr. Derr, Samuel Heffner's bill for work in 1831, was laid on the table.

A petition from citizens of Norwegian Addition to Pottsville, to have the Borough limits extended, was referred to a committee of 3, consisting of Messrs. Nice, McBarron and Fellnagle.

A petition from Wm. E. Boyer for a grade in Downing street, was referred to the Committee on Survey, to have the same established.

A petition from the Good Intent Hose Company, was referred to the Committee on Fire Apparatus.

An motion of Mr. Nice, the Committee on Survey was authorized to establish a grade for Spring street.

The subject of lowering Logan's Court, was referred to the Street Committee.

On motion it was resolved that the fire plugs of the Borough shall be used for Borough purposes only.

An application from Watkin Pritchard for repairs on street on Guinea Hill, was referred to the Street Committee.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

C. Worman and others,	$61 50
Watchman,	124 00
Benjamin Sterner,	500 00
John P. Power & Bro.,	275 00
James B. Shearer,	250 00
Peter Hellenthal,	28 00
W. A. Henry,	3 00
S. Hartz,	15 00

Council then adjourned.

☞ *Sunday School Anniversary.*—The Sunday School of Trinity Church celebrated the close of its fiscal year on Sunday afternoon last—bring Easter Sunday—with peculiarly interesting ceremonies. It was the occasion for the public contribution by the several classes, of the Missionary offerings collected by each during the year.

The services were in the church. Quite a number of the congregation were present. First, a portion of the evening service was read; in which the whole school joined; then the classes—over thirty—were called in order, to present their offerings. Two pupils were selected in each class, who carried forward to the chancel, the one the contribution, and the other the emblem of the class. These were handed to the Rector (Rev. D. Washburn), who read aloud the metaphorical name of the class, a description of the emblem, and the motto. Thus—*Name*,—Mr. John Williams's class: *Design*,—a little schooner called the "Messenger of Peace," completely rigged, and freighted with the class offering (the small coin of the Sunday collections for the year, heaped upon the deck): *Motto*,—"The abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee."

And Tabor's King shall greet Him with a gift.
And Tarshish and the isles shall own their Lord,
And Ethiopia lift to heaven her hands.
So shall all earth adore Him.

Contribution, $8——

The designs were always appropriate, and many of them very beautiful, and exhibited much taste, skill and labor in their preparation. Delegations were present from the Fishback and Mt. Carbon branch schools, who also participated in the services.

The exercises were varied with an address by Rev. Mr. Strong, of Ohio, and by the spirited singing of several pretty hymns by the children. One piece was sung by the Infant School alone.—This Infant School is a remarkable, and perhaps the most interesting portion of the whole school. It was established only last Fall. It now numbers upwards of eighty pupils, two-thirds of whom have attended regularly every Sunday during the entire winter past. They are taught by one teacher.

The amount of the offerings was, $114 30.—With experience, it is expected to do better in future years. This is the first celebration of the kind by this school—this system of Missionary contribution having been introduced only during the year past, and as yet is but partially developed. Each class contributes toward a fund of its own, which at the end of the year, is appropriated for Missionary purposes, as a majority of the class direct.

The Pottsville school alone numbers 300 pupils, including the Infant School. There are flourishing branches at Fishbach, Mt. Carbon and Mechanicsville.

Rector is Superintendent, *ex officio*.

C. LITTLE, Acting Superintendent—took charge of the School only in June last.

MRS. A. RUSSEL, Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. Little, the Acting Superintendent, merits much praise for the excellent discipline he has succeeded in establishing in the school. The post he occupies is responsible and laborious, but unremitting attention, tact and talent, have succeeded in smoothing difficulties, and establishing order, Heaven's first law.

☞ *The Recent Public School Examinations.*—The annexed report drawn up by H. W. Poole, Esq., who attended a number of the examinations recently held, of the pupils of the Public Schools of this Borough, is very gratifying, as it proves that the schools are in a flourishing condition, and that they are advancing with a rapidity commensurate with the spirit of the age. Much credit is due gentlemen of the Board, who feeling an interest in everything that concerns education, devote time and labor to perfecting our public school economy. Mr. Poole's communication to the Board is as follows:

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF POTTSVILLE:

Having accepted the kind invitation of the Superintendent to visit the Schools at the late Examination, and having been desired by yourselves to communicate whatever might appear to me of interest, I am happy to make a few remarks thereon, and at least to express the interest I feel in the education of those who are soon to take our places in active life, and on whom devolves the character of our country hereafter to depend. It is a true pleasure to see the young traveler in those paths of learning, to which we have gone before them, and at once feel that his wisdom of which we (but not they, as yet,) know the value. It is due, besides, that those Teachers who have labored faithfully and long, should receive their duly to their instructors and themselves, should have some recognition of it on the part of the public. The want of time and opportunity for my part, prevents from attending the Examinations, who would otherwise have been glad to have done so, and the same difficulty has made it impossible for me to attend as many days as I should have liked to have done. The time allotted to each school, was also so short that a full and satisfactory examination was impossible. I am concerned, I am not able to give an exposition of the actual condition even of the schools I visited, and all I can say must be understood as being only notes of such points as remain in my memory. I will remark in general, that I have been greatly gratified in the condition of the schools, which is better than I had expected. In a community where, as here, so large a portion of the youth are withdrawn from the Public Schools, the latter are liable to suffer from the diminished interest taken in them by those whose children are under private tuition.

I attended the Grammar Schools of Mr. J. Graves, on the 23rd, and those of Mr. Bonsall on the 26th March, but the impression I received was strongly in favor of the teacher and pupils. I noted a proficiency in English Grammar, and the boys sustained creditably a trial in Arithmetic and Algebra, to which we exposed them. Master Theodore Patterson was presented with a reward of merit, which was fairly won in competition with other scholars, who need not be ashamed of their standing as shown in our examination, and publicly reported in the appropriate remarks of their teacher.

The afternoon of Thursday afternoon, and the whole of Friday, was devoted to the High School of Mr. J. B. Phillips, in which a portion of the classes are taught by Mr. Superintendent Sherman. Here a larger range of studies and classes were gone over with, but still in great haste, as was rendered necessary by the limitation of time. The scholars appeared to know very well the several branches, although at first their modesty prevented them from answering quite as freely as they otherwise could have done. Sufficient was heard to induce the belief that they have able teachers, and that several scholars, to my knowledge, are profiting by it. I did not hear the most advanced class in Algebra, but from the proficiency shown by those whom I examined in the lower classes I have a belief in the mathematics of the High School. I hope on a subsequent occasion to hear those bright boys convince us of the truths propounded by Euclid. The class in Latin read the interesting Commentaries of Cæsar on the Gallic War, and his invasion of Britain, and were tested in their knowledge of the Latin Grammar, with a creditable result. I was also shown the library attached to the High School, and am glad to hear that the boys read the books.

Monday, the 29th March, was spent in the Girl's Grammar School of the Misses McCool. Here I was gratified by the reading of all the classes, (in the well chosen books of Epes Sargent,) which offer a due confidence had been established. Was in general accurate and fluent. That much care has been taken, was evident from their correct pronunciation of words, which outside of their school room, they must constantly hear incorrectly spoken. Whether the boys were able to read as well, I had no opportunity of judging. The examination in Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and the other branches was very satisfactory. A series of compositions by the pupils were read, which deserve special commendation, for their sensible ideas, and their natural and correct relations. These young ladies are already giving token of the literary talent which has opportunied to their sex in our vicinity, and is to be encouraged, especially while their writings are in as natural and true a style as those we listened to. It was said that several pupils had remained away from this examination from motives of modesty or diffidence. It is to be hoped in future that all good scholars will not thus disappoint their teachers and friends. As it may be of interest to those who have not visited the Schools, to have an idea of the relative merit of the scholarship of the boys and girls of the same age, it may be mentioned that the latter appear to be fully equal, and the boys must look sharp for their laurels. The writer having learned his Latin, Greek and Mathematics in the same classes with girls of the same age, recollects that it was emphatic to stimulate diligently to secure in the recitation room, that dignified standing which should characterize a young lord of the creation.

A few words only can be said concerning the Primary Schools of Miss Connor, Miss James and Miss Bigley, (the only schools of this grade I could visit). The classes, generally, exhibited careful training, and although want of time prevents a specification of these young schools, it is not to be inferred that they are held as of small importance, for at no time is a good teacher more valuable than in implanting the first seeds of knowledge. On the method in which one has been taught in the first School, as much or more than at any subsequent time, depends his future success. In the school of Miss James, the children have been taught to sing, and that excellent discipline was also perceptible in the exact recitation, in chorus, of the Tables of Arithmetic. In this school I spent most time, and was gratified with the reading and the general orderly behavior of those who are evidently paying attention to the instruction of a good teacher.

I regret being obliged to confine myself to so short a sketch, and this should not be understood as being a critical comparison of the relative merits of the several schools or teachers. I have only set down some of the recollections of the interesting hours spent in the Schools, in compliance with your polite invitation.

I shall be glad, if possible, at some future time to visit them again, and to see the youth of our town advancing in virtue and knowledge.

HENRY W. POOLE.

Pottsville, April 8th, 1858.

[COMMUNICATED.]

AUBURN, *April 5, 1858.*

MESSRS. EDS.—*Dear Sirs*:—In glancing over J. Kirkwson's very excellent and able report of the condition, improvements, &c., of the Common Schools in this County, my eyes naturally dwelt more particularly on the District in which I myself had formerly labored in the capacity of Teacher, viz:—the borough of Pinegrove, when my attention was arrested, by an only too favorable mention of my name in connection with the erection of the New School House, now in process of completion there.

However much my vanity might be flattered by the encomium of our worthy Superintendent, I nevertheless feel bound, in justice to the citizens of Pinegrove, to disclaim any right to share in the honor which may attach itself to the enterprise above mentioned, my father, than that from a deep feeling of interest which I took in the cause of Education in general, and in the Pinegrove schools in particular, I lent my feeble aid towards carrying out the undertaking.

To the directors and citizens of Pinegrove belong all the glory, for through their very disinterested and united action alone was the plan finally brought to perfection.

I have no desire to display myself in borrowed plumes, and have therefore felt, in duty bound, to make the above disclaimer, and in the hope that the citizens of Pinegrove will never become wearied in the noble cause of Education, and still continue to advance it, with as much spirit as heretofore, I close, subscribing myself,

Yours very truly,
WELLINGTON JONES.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Schuylkill County.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—*Without much urgency or solicitations from any one.* I take the liberty of offering myself as the PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE TARIFF AND WORKING MEN'S CANDIDATE for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election in October next.

My claims (if any) are simply these—I am emphatically a *Schuylkill County man*, having been born here before Schuylkill was organized; have lived here ever since; have never been a politician, per se, nor aspired at the office.

☞ *Sunday School Anniversary.*—The Sunday School of Trinity Church celebrated the close of its fiscal year on Sunday afternoon last—bring Easter Sunday—with peculiarly interesting ceremonies. It was the occasion for the public contribution by the several classes, of the Missionary offerings collected by each during the year.

The services were in the church. Quite a number of the congregation were present. First, a portion of the evening service was read; in which the whole school joined; then the classes—over thirty—were called in order, to present their offerings. Two pupils were selected in each class, who carried forward to the chancel, the one the contribution, and the other the emblem of the class. These were handed to the Rector (Rev. D. Washburn), who read aloud the metaphorical name of the class, a description of the emblem, and the motto. Thus—*Name*,—Mr. John Williams's class: *Design*,—a little schooner called the "Messenger of Peace," completely rigged, and freighted with the class offering (the small coin of the Sunday collections for the year, heaped upon the deck): *Motto*,—"The abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee."

And Tabor's King shall greet Him with a gift.
And Tarshish and the isles shall own their Lord,
And Ethiopia lift to heaven her hands.
So shall all earth adore Him.

Contribution, $8——

The designs were always appropriate, and many of them very beautiful, and exhibited much taste, skill and labor in their preparation. Delegations were present from the Fishback and Mt. Carbon branch schools, who also participated in the services.

The exercises were varied with an address by Rev. Mr. Strong, of Ohio, and by the spirited singing of several pretty hymns by the children. One piece was sung by the Infant School alone.—This Infant School is a remarkable, and perhaps the most interesting portion of the whole school. It was established only last Fall. It now numbers upwards of eighty pupils, two-thirds of whom have attended regularly every Sunday during the entire winter past. They are taught by one teacher.

The amount of the offerings was, $114 30.—With experience, it is expected to do better in future years. This is the first celebration of the kind by this school—this system of Missionary contribution having been introduced only during the year past, and as yet is but partially developed. Each class contributes toward a fund of its own, which at the end of the year, is appropriated for Missionary purposes, as a majority of the class direct.

The Pottsville school alone numbers 300 pupils, including the Infant School. There are flourishing branches at Fishbach, Mt. Carbon and Mechanicsville.

Rector is Superintendent, *ex officio*.

C. LITTLE, Acting Superintendent—took charge of the School only in June last.

MRS. A. RUSSEL, Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. Little, the Acting Superintendent, merits much praise for the excellent discipline he has succeeded in establishing in the school. The post he occupies is responsible and laborious, but unremitting attention, tact and talent, have succeeded in smoothing difficulties, and establishing order, Heaven's first law.

☞ *The Recent Public School Examinations.*—The annexed report drawn up by H. W. Poole, Esq., who attended a number of the examinations recently held, of the pupils of the Public Schools of this Borough, is very gratifying, as it proves that the schools are in a flourishing condition, and that they are advancing with a rapidity commensurate with the spirit of the age. Much credit is due gentlemen of the Board, who feeling an interest in everything that concerns education, devote time and labor to perfecting our public school economy. Mr. Poole's communication to the Board is as follows:

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF POTTSVILLE:

Having accepted the kind invitation of the Superintendent to visit the Schools at the late Examination, and having been desired by yourselves to communicate whatever might appear to me of interest, I am happy to make a few remarks thereon, and at least to express the interest I feel in the education of those who are soon to take our places in active life, and on whom devolves the character of our country hereafter to depend. It is a true pleasure to see the young traveler in those paths of learning, to which we have gone before them, and at once feel that his wisdom of which we (but not they, as yet,) know the value. It is due, besides, that those Teachers who have labored faithfully and long, should receive their duly to their instructors and themselves, should have some recognition of it on the part of the public. The want of time and opportunity for my part, prevents from attending the Examinations, who would otherwise have been glad to have done so, and the same difficulty has made it impossible for me to attend as many days as I should have liked to have done. The time allotted to each school, was also so short that a full and satisfactory examination was impossible. I am concerned, I am not able to give an exposition of the actual condition even of the schools I visited, and all I can say must be understood as being only notes of such points as remain in my memory. I will remark in general, that I have been greatly gratified in the condition of the schools, which is better than I had expected. In a community where, as here, so large a portion of the youth are withdrawn from the Public Schools, the latter are liable to suffer from the diminished interest taken in them by those whose children are under private tuition.

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