Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1858.

THE SLAVEOCRACY AND PROTECTION.

It seems strange yet is undeniable, that this country has been, is still ruled *de facto*, by a little aristocracy of some 350,000 slaveholders in place of being governed as it should be, by the great mass and vast majority of its free, self working laborers. It has been effected of course, through the assistance of Northern Doughfaces, mercenary office-seekers and Irish bullies, and the question is about to be settled, which is the future, shall rule. In the meantime while the Barnwell speech of Senator Hammond is thundering in our ears, it is well to review why Protection is necessary to the South, and why we should assist our Southern non-slaveholding brethren in their efforts to secure some thing else besides mere legislation to foster the existence and spread of slavery, and fasten upon us the evils of Free Trade. The reasons to be stated apply directly however, to the slaveholder himself, and if he were not hostile to his own interests they would have weight with him.

The Southern planter requires a protective policy, *for four reasons*. One is, that he may have a home and sure market for his cotton, the effect of which is to keep up the price of that staple to the extent, it is generally supposed, of a cent per pound.

Another *reason is*, that he thereby makes sure of obtaining his manufactured goods at the lowest possible living rate, as is the case with our present cotton, and would have been also the case long before this time with railroad and other manufactures of iron, had the tariff of 1842 been permitted to stand; to which is to be added the fact that American railroad iron is admitted to be at least equal to any, if not the best, in the world. Give us the home market, and home competition is sure to bring down prices to the lowest living point; the parties most benefited being the planter, the farmer, the operator and the mechanic; and the party least benefited being the manufacturer himself, who can never expect to realize more than the average of six per cent. on his investment, and much oftener falls below it.

Another reason why the South should demand protection is, that the country, and the South in particular, is thus made independent in case of war; the planter having provided a home market for his cotton. England is straining every nerve to be independent of us; why should she not also seek independence of her? From present appearances the culture of cotton is likely to be successful in Africa; and when its millions shall become engaged in that employment, they may supply an amount of cotton now little dreamed of.

Fourthly. What is called the tax upon those who purchase foreign goods, on which duties are levied, falls not upon the South, but upon the North, where exists, beyond all comparison, greater capacity for consuming such goods. This tax, however, wherever it falls is, for the reasons above stated, what the seed corn is to the harvest, a small present loss in order to insure a future great and certain gain.

The *farmer requires protection* for the same reason. He requires a home market to be built up in proximity to his farm instead of being obliged to send it to a distant foreign and uncertain market, subject to the exhausting tax of three thousand miles of transportation, and then brought into competition with the pauper labor of the Baltic, Europe. Blessed with other grain-growing regions of Europe to pay a little, and the planter can well afford to pay a little, for their manufactured goods, if they can first for their home market, and thus build up a constantly increasing and permanent market for such articles as they produce. The ship owner requires protection because, as the country grows rich, its power of consuming foreign luxuries is constantly increasing, a sufficient proof of which can be found in the history of English commerce. The shipping interest, in decline with the manufacturing interest, and only acquires permanent prosperity when the industry of the country is placed upon a permanent footing.

A common fallacy exists that the protection of one class of interests is at the expense of others. This is so far from the case, that not a single interest, that of iron, for instance, but is completely protected, every other interest would be greatly benefited. Why would be injured? Certainly not those who require cheap iron; for it was not a proposition which is self evident, it has been demonstrated in the case of coarse cotton, and other articles, that when we have the home market secured to us, home competition is as sure to bring down prices as the light is to follow the rising sun. The agricultural interest is not injured, for it requires new forges and mills to consume its products. Mechanics and laborers of all kinds cannot be injured by what brings them employment; nor professional men and merchants, who rely in no small degree on the laboring classes for support.

No one would be injured, then, but every one benefited, if only the single article of iron was protected, and all, perhaps, more than the manufacturer himself, who would see new mills constantly arising around him, to reduce his profits. The idea that one interest is injured by what benefits another, is a fallacy which it would hardly seem possible for a man of ordinary reflection and observation to entertain.

The true principle upon which a traffic should be framed, is this. In the first place, the great iron, woolen and cotton interests, together with whatever else we are in a condition to manufacture, should be completely protected. The effect of this is to develop our resources, create a market for the planter and farmer, multiply our laborers, reduce the cost of manufactured goods, and add enormously to our wealth and means of consuming foreign luxuries, which can neither be produced nor manufactured at home. On these luxuries let the duties be placed.

A very few years under such a system, together with our great natural advantages and the immense flood of emigration pouring in upon us, would soon give us the foremost rank among the nations, and make them our debtors and tributaries, instead of being debtors and tributaries to them.

As it is, by the adoption of a false system, we find ourselves, with all our unparalleled advantages, yearly falling behind, becoming more deeply in debt abroad, and embarrassed and demoralized at home, with a government falling into bankruptcy, as well as countless individuals, who require a national bankrupt law to set them free.—How long would the credit of our government suffice to carry on such a war as that in the Crimea, or in India, which England has and will come out of stronger than she went into them? We may safely answer, not many weeks, to say nothing of months or years.

The protective policy has piled up wealth and solid capital in England until she can buy and sell a large part of the world, and reduce us, with other nations, to a state of comparative dependence. This is the policy which our government should adopt, and it is one which the continental nations of Europe have long since adopted in self defence, as the only means by which they can maintain their own security and independence.

There incontrovertible facts are recognized we know, by the large mass of the non-slaveholders of the South, and are slowly bearing wholesome fruit. Were they appreciated by the planters of the South, we should hear less gasconade from that section of the Union, and have warmer efforts to secure what will incontestibly benefit both North and South, an adequate National Protective Tariff. It must however, be among the important issues of the campaign of 1860.

A NEW SCHEME.—The recent anti-Administration successes in the North have placed the Slaveocracy on its mettle to consider successfully if possible, the anti slavery sentiment and that desiring a tariff protection to the labor and business of the country. Its plan is, to offer to the commercial or tariff interest according to their theory, the project of further enlargement south, by the bringing in more States interested in producing the same staples with the South, whether these staples be cultivated by slave labor or free, the without point being the admission of States producing cotton, coffee, sugar or tobacco, in order to strengthen the South in its resistance to a tariff. It is not plain even supposing that the plan might be entertained, what benefit our manufacturers would experience by the admission of "Cuba and certain of the Mexican States." Without a tariff it would only be opening new markets in which our manufacturers would have to compete closely with the manufacturers of the world. The bait will not take. We are thoroughly opposed to the extension of our slave area; and as in this instance we would be completely duped, the North will have "none of it."

JACK FROST in the South is killing Yellow Jack.

SENATOR HAMMOND'S SPEECH.

On the 29th ultimo, Hon. James H. Hammond of "mud sill" fame, delivered a speech at Barnwell Court House, South Carolina. Had we the space to spare we would publish the speech *in extenso*, to prove fully that Senator Seward has drawn a line of policy for the Free States of this Union to which in justice to our interests, and for our honor which should be cherished more than life, we must uncompromisingly adhere. A single paragraph however, in Senator Hammond's speech is to the point, and we proceed to quote it. *In speaking of the possibility of the defeat of the* slave-holding power in 1860, the Senator says:

"It is clear that the slaveholding States of this confederacy, whatever hazards they may choose to incur by remaining in alliance with a majority of non-slaveholders now so inflamed against them, must ever and at all times hold their destinies in their own hands. They can never perish any foreign power to legislate in reference to their peculiar industrial system, whether to abolish or to modify, or to impose undue burdens on it. Such legislation must be resisted with all our means, and without regard to any consequences. If it should so happen that the free States of this Union, being now and always to be, in a majority, do establish a political line between the two sections and the two systems of labor, legislate upon it and maintain it, then they will constitute a power as foreign to us as any nation in the world, and we cannot submit to it. Whatever the weak and defenceless colonies of other countries may have submitted to, before these southern States will be placed in the condition of St. Domingo or Jamaica, or one at all approximating to it, they will rend this Union into fragments and plunge the world in ruin. It is in their power to do both, for the world cannot get on without them; and, if ruthless fanaticism and brute force 'combine, under whatever names, and with whatever authority, to ride them down, they will carry with them the pillars of the temple of civilization, and force a common fate on all mankind."

Again—

"Many a battle has been won, and lost again, by overweening confidence, by reckless pursuit, or by turning aside for the sake of spoil. Let us fall into none of these errors; for we are still in the very heat and turmoil of this great conflict, and all might yet be lost. What I wish to impress upon you is, that there is hope for effort—triumph for union, energy and perseverance."

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"After what has been achieved by a divided South, now that it is almost thoroughly united; now that we have a President and his Cabinet; a majority in both Houses of Congress; a Supreme Court of the United States; and still hosts of allies in the Free States, all substantially concurring with us in our construction of the Constitution, and under its obligations earnestly battling with us for the maintenance of our rights and interests—we owe it to our country, to ourselves, to the world and to posterity, to cast aside all weak fears; all petty or impracticable issues; all mere wrangling and vituperation, personal or sectional, and move forward with the dignity of conscious strength and the calmness of undoubted courage, to the overthrow of every false theory of Government, and every sentimental scheme for organizing labor; carrying with us the Constitution of our fathers, and if we can, their Union."

This language is certainly, to the point. Not in the least to be misunderstood. It means contigued Pro-Slavery aggression, and retention if possible, of the Federal Government. The Senator already predicts in his speech the dissolution of that great People's Party which but recently swept the most important of the Free States, and his prediction would seem justified from the action of a portion of the press of the cities, that appears alarmed at its recent temerity in advocating the cause of the free workingmen of the North. This speech of Senator Hammond convinces us yet more strongly, that the true position has been assumed by Senator Seward, and that by it Freedom must progress and become National, or fall and exist but in name, in our history.

As our readers may be interested in some additional points of Senator Hammond's speech, we will review them briefly. The Senator holds, and he makes it the basis of his whole political and social philosophy, "that God created negroes for no other purpose than to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, that is, to be slaves to the white race." In that opinion we cannot agree with the Senator. Senator Hammond declares that, when the Kansas Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri prohibition were first proposed, he regarded them, and he denounced them—though not then in public life—as "fraught with delusion and trouble to the South." Sagacious Hammond, why did not the infatuated South listen to you, for you were right! He further declares his total disgust at the attempt, on the part of President Buchanan and the Democratic party, to force Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, as a most useless and even impossible operation. Senator Hammond confesses to have held the opinion that "the South herself ought to have kicked the Lecompton Constitution out of Congress." Undoubtedly. Why did she not listen to the sensible Senator and do it? Ah, why?—Again, Senator Hammond holds, and so tells the good people of Barnwell—there having been, it would seem, some complaint at his having voted for the English bill—that the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the people of Kansas was unavoidable, and could not be possibly got away from. Again, the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution by the people of Kansas was what Senator Hammond "expected," what he "rather desired." Mr. Senator Hammond, Logan political life, it seems, a most decided disunionist. He held then that disunion was desirable in and for itself. Upon this point, he professes to have changed his mind. He now holds that disunion is most dangerous and desperate remedy, to be resorted to only till the last moment, not to be resorted to till everything else has been tried and failed, nor till resistance is in evident extremity. He declares himself to be satisfied that an overwhelming majority of the South "decidedly prefer to remain in the Union, rather than incur the unknown evils and hazards of setting up a separate government." "The great body of the Southern people," so tells his Barnwell auditors, "do not seek disunion, and will not seek it as a primary object, however promptly they may accept it as an alternative rather than submit to unconstitutional aggressions on their rights."

Senator Hammond is also of opinion that the legal reopening of the African Slave trade is an impracticable thing, though he does not directly say it, he seems to intimate that, were it practicable, the South would gain nothing by it. Moreover, he thinks that by more slave territory is out of the question. Mexico and Central America are already populous. African slavery has been tried there and has failed. The idea of establishing Slave States in the quarter is wholly chimerical. He sees many dangers to the South in the acquisition of Cuba, and advantages to the South, even in that Africanization of it, which was such a horror to Mr. Buchanan and the Ostend Conferees, and still is, to so many Southern declaimers. Check the sugar cultivation in Cuba and a wide field would be opened to the sugar planters of Louisiana and Kansas. Besides, he entertains some fears lest the killing of system which prevails on the Cuba sugar plantations—a negro not lasting them more than five or six years on the average—might result in draining the Southern States of their slaves to supply the insatiable maw of Cuba—thus drawing away from them the only solid basis of Republican Government, and the basis also of that Southern property of which, toward the end of his speech, he draws so brilliant and flattering a picture. Besides, he thinks that, if Cuba is desirable, the best chance to get it is to leave its acquisition to the North. The North, he thinks, "more fanatical in its love of money, than even in its devotion to negroes," may be led by its love of molasses and its hankering after the profits of a free trade to Cuba, to lay violent hands yet upon the chief gem of the Spanish crown. The advice which Senator Hammond gives to his brother slaveholders is most sound and judicious. He urges them to abandon at once all the outposts of aggression which, for the last ten years, they have been pushing against the North. No more attempts at the forcible creation of new Slave States—no more plots for stealing Free Territory—no more annexations—no more vain and empty hopes of retaining an equality with the North in the Senate.—Let the South abandon at once, and forever, all these vain desires and suggestive operations, and let it take up a purely defensive position. Let the slaveholders retire within the citadel of their constitutional rights, and trust to the honor and justice of the North not to assail them there. Our wise Senator throws out all these additional consolations:—1. "The North has never united long on any policy." 2. In his opinion, the Abolition agitation is on its last legs, both in this country and in Europe.

Until the question is settled, which shall rule, 350,000 slaveholders, or the millions of non-slaveholders of the Union, it is quite possible that Mr. Senator Hammond will find the North quite as united as the South.

THE Washington *Union* cites with approbation an article from the Richmond *Enquirer*, which, in view of Judge Douglas's assertion of the right of Territorial Legislatures to exclude Slavery, takes the ground that Congress must interfere to protect the institution and supply the legislation withheld by the derelict Territory. Intervention for the purpose of affording such protection is declared to be a fundamental principle with the South. This probably foreshadows a new device to extend Slavery through the power of the Federal Government in defiance of the principle of Popular Sovereignty.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for December is a very fine number. It contains fifty-one engravings, sixty different articles, seventeen full length figures of fashions, and one hundred pages. Two steel engravings, "Christmas for the Rich," and "Christmas for the Poor," are very pretty and appropriate, and reflect much credit on the designer, and the proprietor of the Magazine. We would suggest that this is an excellent time to subscribe for this widely popular magazine.

Local Affairs.

Appointment.—Sheriff Hobart has appointed Mr. James W. Bowen a deputy under him. The selection is an excellent one.

Subscribers to the forthcoming Assemblies, this Winter, are requested to meet at the Pennsylvania Hall this evening, at ½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers.

Prompt Settlement.—The insurance upon the damage sustained by Messrs. Ehrich & Co., in the partial destruction by fire of their stock of clothing on the 8th instant, was paid on Saturday last in this Borough, at the office of the London and Liverpool Insurance Company.

A Panorama illustrating the various battles of the Mexican War, will be exhibited at the Town Hall this afternoon and evening. It is painted on three thousand feet of canvas, and is said to be a creditable work of art. The price of admission is reasonable. In the afternoon, scholars will be admitted at reduced rates.

Fatal Railway Accident at Cressona.—On Friday of last week, Jacob Rich, an employee of the Mine Hill Railroad Company, was run over by a train of cars and killed. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and eleven children. It appears that he was caught on the tracks by cars going in opposite directions, and in his confused efforts to escape, was run over.

Fire Damp Explosion with Fatal Result.—The Minersville *Advocate* says that an explosion of fire damp took place in Mr. Kear's colliery on the 11th inst., when two men named Thos. Osgood and Wm. Hiles were burned. Osgood died on the 13th, leaving a wife and three children. Hiles' face, right arm, and back are badly burned, but there are hopes of his recovery.

Narrow Escape.—On Tuesday as a farmer in a wagon with two horses attached, was attempting to cross the track of the Reading Railroad above Schuylkill Haven, a locomotive on the down track, struck the horses, killing one instantly. The wagon containing the man, fortunately was not touched by the engine. Had the watchman at that point been attending to his duty, the accident would have been avoided.

Counterfeit Coin Detector.—Mr. Henry G. Robinson of Schuylkill Haven, has invented and patented, a very ingenious little instrument, adapted to the instant detection of counterfeit gold dollars. Besides being exceedingly useful, it is of convenient size to carry in the pocket, and will contain a limited number of the little mint drops. One of the detectors can be seen at Barnum's store. They are manufactured at Schuylkill Haven, where dealers will be supplied at a liberal discount, by addressing William H. Robinson.

Schuylkill County Game.—On Wednesday while Col. F. B. Koerber and Mr. L. Wonnsdorf of this Borough, were on a hunting expedition on the Locust Mountain, some three miles from Ashland, Mr. W. with a single shot brought down a fine buck weighing near two hundred pounds, and shortly after wounded a doe. The latter however, they did not secure. Deer and bears are more numerous in our mountains this season than for several years past, and if we may judge from the specimen brought in by Mr. Wonnsdorf, well worthy of the hunter's exertions to capture.

Shocking Railway Accident.—On Saturday last, as a train of Ashland coal cars was passing over the West Branch Railroad, opposite the colliery of John McGinnes, an axle of one of the cars broke, and unfortunately, also at the same time, the coupling parted, piling up and completely wrecking thirteen cars. A melancholy feature of the accident was the instant killing of Abraham Hoffa, a brakesman on the train. He was thrown under the train and had his head cut off, bodies being otherwise horribly mangled. Hoffa was a widower with no children, and resided at Cressona. His remains were interred on Monday.

Winter's reign is fairly inaugurated. During the week snow has fallen in respectable quantities, and when we went to press last night there was every prospect of an old fashioned freeze. Our thermometrical record for the week is as follows:

		P. R. & P. Telegraph Office, Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.		
		6 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.
Sat.,	Nov. 13	32°	42°	30°—cloudy.
Mon.,	" 15	26	30	24—snow.
Tues.,	" 16	24	28	28—cloudy.
Wed.,	" 17	30	36	29—cloudy.
Thurs.,	" 18	28	34	27—cloudy.
Fri.,	" 19	30	32	32—" "

*The exercises of the Pottsville Literary Society on Tuesday evening last, were very interesting. Rev. Mr. Colt delivered a philosophical lecture on the necessity of piety to mental progress and health. It received as it merited, the undivided attention of the large auditory, and made a decided impression. After the lecture Henry W. Poole, Esq., read a selection from Holmes. It was appropriate and well read. The exercises closed with a debate on the question, "could any advantageous substitute for the dead languages be introduced in our system of liberal education?" with Messrs. Hughes and Bowen in the affirmative, and Messrs. Washburn and Gowen in the negative. After a spirited contest, the question was decided by the judges in the negative.

Military.—On Thursday Major James Nagle proceeded to Glen Carbon for the purpose of inspecting the Columbian Infantry, a newly organized military company of that place. The company is composed of fine looking men, and was in effective condition; but Major Nagle was unable to inspect it in consequence of its non-compliance with the law which requires a company to be composed of not less than 32 men, rank and file, and that each man must be at least 21 years of age, and a citizen. The report for this year will be forwarded in next Battalion we presume the Columbian Infantry will form part of the effective military strength of Schuylkill County. By the way, in that respect, this County now ranks second in the State, Philadelphia only taking precedence. It speaks well for our military spirit.

*We observe that a meeting was held on the 2d instant in Ringtown, for the purpose of making arrangements to assist pecuniarily, Mr. William Fegely, whose grist mill and other buildings were destroyed by fire on the 10th of August last. The amount Mr. Fegely's insurance ($2500) had been refused him, in consequence of Mr. Fegely having erected a building adjoining his mill, intended for a distillery, after the policy had been granted. While we sympathize sincerely with Mr. Fegely in his loss, the resolution is impressed upon us that the erection of a building for distillery purposes, was wrong, while its destruction with his other property, was a judgment. We are not of those who palliate wrong either in the highest or lowest of mankind, and we believe that those who engage in a demoralizing traffic in any shape, must sooner or later, retribution.

On Thursday Thanksgiving was duly observed in this Borough. Religious services were held in the various churches. The Sons of Temperance in procession, with their wives, proceeded to the First Presbyterian Church, where they listened to a discourse from the Rev. Joseph Stoever. The Scott Rifle Company paraded in the morning for target practice. There were some twenty-five men in the ranks, and the Company looked very well. At the target practice the first prize, an eighteen pound turkey, was won by Ensign J. Blakely. The second prize, Company medal, was won by Sergeant Jos. Quinn. In the evening a delightful Festival for the benefit of the Baptist Church of this Borough, was held at the Town Hall. The managers have since issued the following:

A Card.

The Members of the Baptist Church tender their most sincere thanks to the Ladies of the Community for their generous contributions towards the Festival, and their assistance during the evening—and to the public, for their liberal patronage.

On Thanksgiving Eve, a ball was given at the Armory of the Washington Artillerists, which was attended by several guests from Reading.

The only accident we witnessed during the day was a runaway. It appears that as Mr. Wells, of Minersville, was approaching town through Mount Carbon, a wheel of his sulkey struck the fence dividing the road from the canal track, upsetting the vehicle and throwing out Mr. V. The horse then started, and running rapidly through town, took the road for Minersville, where we suppose he at last brought up. Mr. Wells was not injured.

In the afternoon The Pottsville Cornet Band favored our citizens with some good music during a street parade.

Proceedings of the Schuylkill County Teachers' Institute.—Mr. Fiely, the President, called the members to order at 10 A. M. Nov. 4th. The minutes of the last session of the Institute were read and adopted. A. F. Seltzer was chosen Secretary, *pro tem.*

The President, Mr. Fiely, delivered his inaugural address.

Mr. Phillips conducted an exercise in the elements of the Latin Language with a class of boys from the Pottsville High School.

Mr. Field occupied the remainder of the morning session in propounding questions in Mental Arithmetic, and in obtaining solutions from the members.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1½ P. M.

Mr. Field called up a class of boys, who had been under his charge at Schuylkill Haven, and proceeded to illustrate the subject of English Grammar. He required his class to analyze sentences, and put them in diagrams after the manner of Clark. Some remarks were made in regard to the word *what*; some parsing at an compound relative, equivalent to *that which*, or, *the thing which*, others considering it a word performing a double office, to be parsed first as an antecedent and then as a relative.

Prof. Trego, of the University of Pennsylvania, delivered a lecture on the "Alphabet of Mineralogy." He explained the simpler tests by which minerals may be distinguished from each other. Quartz, for instance, resembles carbonate of lime in appearance; but it does not effervesce upon the application of an acid. It is harder, and cannot be scratched with a knife. The relative hardness of minerals was determined by their scratching each other. He said it was objected to Mineralogy that it contained hard names of Latin and Greek origin. The reason why English names were not used was that many minerals had no English names; and then, the scientific names had a meaning and a significance which was understood by learned men everywhere. He exhibited specimens of some of the common minerals, such as Talc, Hornblende, Quartz, &c., and also some of the compound minerals or rocks which they form.

Mr. Sherman gave instruction in reading in primary schools. He proceeded first to show the difficulties which the pupil has to overcome in order to learn our language, resulting from two causes.

First, Each vowel has several sounds. *A* for instance, has at least 4 distinct sounds. Some Orthoepists give 5, others 6, and Worcester gives it 7 sounds. The least number of vowel sounds given by any author is 17, and some of these are variously modified by the consonants that precede or follow them, owing to the position of the vocal organs in uttering those consonants. Examples—*pure and due, mate and tame, fame and ran, cake and cake.* The *u* in the first word of each pair has its long diphthongal sound, as heard in unit; but it is difficult to give it the same sound in the second word of each pair, and those who attempt it, generally pronounce them *pur*; tekune, shue, tekube, &c. Tuesday is pronounced Teshesday, assume, anshume, &c.—a pronunciation advocated by Sheridan; but no one I presume, would advocate it at the present day. After *u*, when the sound of *e* is lost, and there is a tendency to give *u* the same sound after *linguals*; but this is not the case when *u* follows a labial or palatal—as in pure and cule.

The second difficulty arises from the fact that the same sound is represented by different letters. The long sound of *a* is heard in all the following words:—*fate, they, eight, aid, pay, gauge, break.* The long sound of *o* is heard in the following:—*no, see, grief, seize, people, phoenix, cot, yeoman, machine, quay.* There are upon an average over five ways of representing each vowel sound. Several of the consonants also have more than one sound, and may be represented by other letters, example—*s* has the sound of *z* in cube, or *s* in cent, and the sound of *z* in *sarsifax*. Hence the difficulty of learning the English language.

The proper sounds of the words cannot be determined from their spelling, nor the spelling from the sounds, and consequently both must be learned by practice or from the teacher, and committed to memory. No study presents so many difficulties to scholars as such skill and patience, to teach it successfully, and few persons, if any, can be said to have attained it perfectly, so as to pronounce all words according to *some standard author*. Various methods have been adopted in teaching this branch. By the old fogy method the pupil is required to commit all the alphabet, both small letters and capitals, and then go through the spelling book before he commences reading. It is to be hoped that few teachers now follow this method.

There is another method, highly recommended by those who have used it, called the phonetic method, in which each sound is represented by a different character. After the pupil has been taught to read in this manner, he is put to reading books printed in the common spelling.

The more common method pursued at present, is for the pupil to commence reading easy lessons as soon as he can pronounce easy words aright. The method pursued in Germany and by some educators in this country, is doubtless, the best and most rational. By this method the pupil is first taught a few simple words, with which he is already familiar, such as cat, dog, mother, father, brother, sister, &c. He may be taught by means of a book, cards, blocks with letters on them, or the blackboard may be used for this purpose. The best way is to vary the method, using cards and one time, books at another, and the blackboard at another, &c. The greater the variety of ways, the greater the interest excited in the pupil. The pupils should be examined daily on the sounds of the language. They should be taught to give all the sounds correctly. Let one pupil give all the sounds of a repeating them after the teacher; then let the next pupil repeat them, and so through the class; then let the class repeat them in concert. After the sounds of the vowels are learned, commence with the consonants in the same way—then join a vowel sound and a consonant together, as *ba, be, bi, bo, bu*, &c. As they have learned a few words, teach them to spell them by letters and by sounds. Ask them if they have seen a dog. Then tell them that you will put the name on the board—Dog. Then ask them what the dog does, and write their answers on the board, as—The dog barks. The dog runs. The dog bites, &c. Let them have slates and copy from the board, or make pictures on their slates. In this way their progress will be rapid and pleasant. A pupil will in this way learn 26 words, names of objects with which he is familiar, much easier than he can learn 26 *arbitrary characters*.

(*Conclusion next week.*)

[COMMUNICATED.]

CHESS.

MR. EDITOR:—My object in writing to you is to ask if you would allow me, only a little of the space of your valuable paper on the above subject. Your readers are aware that chess is almost the oldest and most intellectual game ever discovered, it serves to strengthen the mind and gives intelligence to the player. I would ask Mr. Editor, whether there are not enough persons in this place who have a knowledge of the game to start a "Chess Club?" Many of our young men would be glad to pass a pleasant evening together at the most elegant of games, that of chess, if for my part, would be willing to join the Club, though I am only a moderate player. In looking over newspapers we find in many places that clubs are started and are thriving. Chess as most if not all of you are aware is the origin of the discovery of this glorious and happy land, America. We see throughout the South and West clubs starting, and now I would ask why cannot we have a "Chess Club" in our city? By giving this a place in your column you will oblige A LOVER OF THE GAME.

Pottsville, Nov. 15th, 1858.

The suggestion is good. We know that there is a sufficient number of chess players in Pottsville to compose a chess club, and think that with but slight exertion such a club can be organized. Intellectually, chess is a game, has no equal, and we should like to see it fostered here.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

Deaths in New York last week, 385.

Butter is scarce at Sunbury at twenty-five cents a pound.

Madame Biscaccianti is about to return to the United States.

What gums should a Glasgow brewer be fondest of? Hop-Scotch.

Wine is selling in the North of France this year at one cent a quart.

Rev. R. Potts, pastor of the Methodist Protestant church, of Waynesville, Pa., died last week.

It is said there is iron enough in forty-two men to make a plow-share, weighing twenty-four pounds.

The Delaware Legislature stands—Senate, democrats 7, opposition 2; House, democrats 14, opposition 7.

J. B. Miller, a printer, committed suicide at New Orleans last week by taking morphine.—Cause—no work.

Jacob Olewine, formerly of this Borough, was arrested in Tamaqua last week, on a serious charge, but succeeded in making his escape.

Elizabeth Carr, one of the victims to the murderous assault of young Gouldy, in New York, died on Sunday from the effects of her injuries.

The French clipper-ship Empress of Brazil, Capt. Charadias, was lost on Roeas Shoal on the 16th of last month, together with eight of her crew.

The weight of a million in gold is 4,489 pounds, 2 ounces—so says a gentleman connected with the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia. Don't believe it—send us a million to try.

The following is interesting:—"If you want to keep poor, buy two glasses of ale each day, amounting at the end of the year to $36 50; smoke three cigars, $54 75."

Charles Kean says, alluding to his early life "that to the generous inhabitants of America I is indebted for the first ray of success that illuminated my clouded course."

Pigeons have been declared a nuisance by the city council of Dubuque, the shooting law suspended, and the marshal authorized to "eat a pigeon wing" whenever he can.

Mr. Barry Sullivan, said to be one of the most eminent Shakesperian actors and scholars in England, is about to come to this country. He lately had a farewell benefit in Liverpool.

Many persons fancy themselves friendly, when they are only officious. They counsel not much better than you should become wise, as that they should be recognized as teachers of wisdom.

There are over 1,000 recruits on Governor's Island—a larger number than has before been there, at one time, for many years past.—About nine tenths of those who enlist are foreigners.

David Leech, one of the earliest and most extensive canal transporters in the State, died at his residence in Leechburg, Armstrong county, on the 3d inst., at the advanced age of sixty-six years.

A young man in Cincinnati, named Pike, having grown rich in the whisky trade, has just erected a magnificent opera house, the finest in all the West, and a wag wants him to call it "Pike's Alee-Hall."

A few days ago, Wm. Jenny was murdered by his daughter in Franklin county, Va., near the Floyd line. He chastised her for some misconduct, when she picked up a stone, with which she slew him.

One of the tricks of the women is to pretend they have accidentally got something in their eye, and induce a man to look in it. Look out! The man is "sure gone," if he looks there for that something.

In a recent trial before the Courts at Cincinnati, it was given in evidence that a woman who died not long since had accumulated $8000 in her business of playing on a hand organ and singing in the streets.

A new lucifer match has been invented, by the application to their opposite extremities of inflammable substances, which thus ignited are unaffected by friction, and can only be ignited by contact with each other.

A movement is on foot in Georgia to obtain the repeal of the clause in the State Constitution prohibiting the importation of slaves—a bill for that purpose having been introduced in the Legislature last week.

In a suit decided at Columbus, Indiana, on the 27th ult., Shrewsbury & Prince against Mewhorter, a verdict was rendered for the former for $10,000, when the latter drew a pistol and shot himself through the heart.

A steam fire engine, self-propelling, built at the Novelty Works, New York, was successfully tried on Friday. It has been accepted by the City Government, and will be immediately put into use. Its cost was $8,500.

An exchange says, that it is just as sensible a move to undertake to get married without courting, as to attempt to succeed in business without advertising. True as preaching. Our business folks can stick a pin there.

The Oxygenated Bitters, have no equal as a tonic medicine. They contain no alcohol, and are especially adapted to the delicate constitution of females, suffering from debility, or from any derangement of the natural functions.

Wild cats are frightening New Hampshire people half out of their wits. One has been repeatedly in the neighborhood of New Boston, and all efforts to kill it have failed. At Henniker one was killed last week, weighing 40 pounds.

On Sunday last a bear entered the pasture of Chauncey Cochran, in Corinth, Me., and commenced depredations upon a flock of sheep. The *congregation of the three churches* turned out and soon dispatched him. He weighed 200 pounds.

A verdict of $10,000 was rendered against J. L. Thomas at a recent session of the Common Pleas of Huron Co., O. A verdict of $5,000 was rendered against him for seducing a young lady under the promise of marriage—in all $15,000.

"Now, Allie, dear, let me impress one thing upon your mind—don't be rude with the other little girls at the party." "And, mother," replied the quick-witted pet, "let me impress one thing upon your mind, don't come away till the party's out."

The *Plaindealer* announces an eating match in Cleveland, for the championship of America. The two contestants are to go beyond the city limits and eat mush and milk till one of them bursts—the one who does not burst to be declared the victor!

The following "Notice," is posted conspicuously in a publication office out West:—"Shut this door—and as soon as you have done talking on business, serve your mouth the same way." Bores wouldn't do a slow thing to cut this out and paste it in their hats.

An instalment ($400,000) of the monies stamped in England, for Canada, arrived out by the Indian, and will be put in circulation immediately. They consist of ten and twenty cent pieces in silver, and one cent pieces in bronze, very beautifully executed.

Here is one of Prentice's last:—Our foreign missions have been converted into "Bounes for the friendless" by the charity of the President. Credentials are not required, except so far as that applicants must have been kicked out of Congress by their immediate constituents.

A great shaving match against time was performed recently at Keighley, England. A Professor of Carrodus, attended by three latherers and five strappers, engaged to shave seventy men in sixty minutes, and succeeded in performing the task four minutes within the specified time.

Wilkins—"Really this is not to be borne. Who are you, sir? and who was your father?" Homelred—"Who was my father? My father was the inventor of threshing machines. I am the first of the make, and can be sat in operation at a very little expense and at the shortest notice. So look out."

A prize fight occurred on the 30th ult. on the Canada side, opposite Detroit, between Dennis Horrigan, of Detroit, and "Scotty" of Cleveland. Thirty-one rounds were fought, and the contest was ended by a "foul" on the part of "Scotty."—They were arrested, and committed to answer for a breach of the peace.

A California paper says that the Americans of Victoria asked permission to rear a pole, on which they would put the star spangled banner. The request was instantly denied. "Well," said the crowd, "let us raise a pole and stick the flag of all nations to it." And so they did what they said they would do, and a petticoat waved from the liberty pole.

Of the 85 vessels composing our Navy, 10 were built in New York, 15 in Philadelphia, 8 in Washington, 13 in Norfolk, 18 in Boston, 7 in Portsmouth, N. H., 1 in Erie, Pa., 1 in Pittsburg, 1 transferred from the War Department, and 8 were purchases. These statistics include all the new steam sloops of war in process of construction, except the two at Greenpoint.

Ernest Menn, a native of the world-renowned Paul, has been sojourning for several days in Cincinnati. The *Gazette* says: He is himself a fine chess player, and the other evening, at the Queen City Club, beat the most skillful of his opponents. He is as much a lover of Paul his first instructions in the game, although of course the pupil now surpasses the master.

Byron asked Moore—"In Love wherein Aught of resemblance lies To the potatoe?" "Why," said Moore, "They both *shoot from the eyes*." "That answer's good," rejoined my lord, In the general laughter sharing; "But the likeness that I fancied was *Intrinsic for sure*.—Adults, one tablespoonful per day: Children over ten years, dessertspoonful; Children from five to eight years, teaspoonful; As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MANUFACTURED BY

DONALD KENNEDY,

No. 120 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Price $7.

For sale by druggists throughout the United States January 23, '58 4-1y

WHAT THEY SAY IN

South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., *Aug. 21, 1858.*

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen:—The close attention which our own affairs have required since the fire, has hitherto prevented us from writing you about the Safe.

On account of the fire 19th of July, by which we suffered a large loss, our store, with a number of other buildings was consumed. The safe, of your manufacture, which we had in the store, was exposed to a very intense heat, as is well attested by the effects on its strong iron frame, which, from its flaked and scaly appearance, looks as though it had been heated for a long time in a furnace. The Safe with heaps of molten glass and kegs of nails, *fused into a mass*, fell into the cellar, surrounded by burning materials, and there was suffered to remain, (as the contents had been removed before the fire reached us,) until the 22d of August, 14 days afterwards.

The difficulty in cutting it open with the best tools that could be procured, convinced us of its power to resist the attempts of burglars, and when it was opened, we found the interior, to the astonishment of all, entirely uninjured by fire.

This test has so strongly convinced us of the capabilities of your Safes, that we would not part with the one we have in use for a large sum, were we debarred the privilege of getting another. Respectfully yours,

R. H. WARDLAW & SON.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,

Only Makers in this State, of

HERRING'S

PATENT CHAMPION SAFE,

The most reliable security from fire now known.

October 16, '58 42-1f

NEW FALL GOODS At the "Bee Hive."

LADIES'

Dress Trimming,

Furnishing

AND

Variety Store,

Centre Street,

Adjoining the

POTTSVILLE HOUSE.

Just received, a large and complete assortment of New goods of the latest and most desirable styles for Fall and Winter, embracing—

"Trimmings," *of every description*, Fringes, Velvet and Moire Antique Ribbons, Dress Buttons, etc.

"Chenille and Velvet Head Dresses," new and beautiful styles.

"Embroideries and Laces," very cheap.

"Fall Hosiery," of all kinds, for Ladies', Gents' and Children's wear.

"Gloves and Gauntlets," of every variety.

"Jet Gems and Pins, Buckles, Bracelets, Chains, etc.

"Fancy Hair Pins," new and handsome styles.

"Perfumery and Toilet Articles," of every description.

We keep a most attractive assortment of the above goods, which are offered at the lowest prices.

**Give the "Bee Hive" a call, and examine the Goods. [Sept. 25, '58 39-1f

Religious Intelligence.

THERE will be a Quarterly Meeting held to-morrow (Sunday) in the